

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

ITS NOTED MEN, ACCOMPLISHED WOMEN,

ESTABLISHED CUSTOMS,

— AND —

NOTABLE EVENTS.

By RANDOLPH KEIM.



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SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

CHAPTER I.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AND ITS SOCIAL LIFE.

A REFLEX OF NATIONAL LIFE—TECHNICAL CONTENTIONS OVER CONSTITUTIONAL ABSTRACTIONS—A POLITICAL AGENCY—THE NEW REGIME—WASHINGTON THE CAPITAL OF A NATION—AN EMBODIMENT OF ITS POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LIFE—PROSPECTIVE MAGNIFICENCE.

WASHINGTON is becoming each year more and more an epitome of the social life of the Republic.

The fashionable life of the capital of a nation may be said to be a reflex of the polite society of the nation itself. The society of London, whether of the court or gentry, is an embodiment of the higher life of the kingdom. The gay life of the French capital, whether we go back to the luxurious court of the old regime or to the days of military ascendancy under the great Napoleon or follow it down through the mutations of imperial and republican forms, presents a mirror of the social life of the French people. The precedence of military over civil rank in Berlin pervades the entire social fabric of the Empire. The Austrian capital reflects the social phases of the Teutonic and Slavonic races of Southeastern Europe. Russian imperialism, drawing its inspiration from the traditions of the Kremlin, and transplanted upon the banks of the Neva, exalted the court and nobility into an attitude of social pre-eminence felt throughout the vast length and breadth of that Empire of European and Asiatic peoples and reared a superstructure of social life among the governing classes, based upon the foundations of autocratic power subservient to and part of the sovereign will.

In adjusting the authority of the government of the United States under the Constitution of 1787 to the quasi-sovereignty of the States, the question of establishing a Federal territory in which the government should have supreme control as an incentive condition to the vigorous and unobstructed exercise of the powers of the new Constitution, gave rise to the most acrimonious discussion on the part of the opponents of a national system. The inconvenience of a peripatetic government meeting during the seven years struggle for Independence in seven cities and four States to suit the vicissitudes of war practically exemplified the advantage of a fixed place for the exercise of executive and legislative functions. A class of politicians who kept the coun-

try in constant turmoil over controversial technicalities upon constructions of the Constitution and State rights for a half century, persisted in advocating the absurd doctrine that the National Capital was nothing more than a central political agency, where Congress might meet upon stated occasions or upon the call of the President to pass laws, appropriate money, levy taxes, declare war, ratify treaties, confirm nominations, and adjourn; where the President and Executive officers and employees, the Supreme Judiciary and Ministers of the Diplomatic Corps might live a life of official and social isolation and neglect and where residents might pay taxes for the privilege of maintaining a municipality of which the National Government was the chief and most costly beneficiary.

The ultimate and incontrovertible vindication of the indubitable supremacy of the National over assumed State sovereignties, established beyond further cavils of so-called statesmen the ascendancy of principles of government which recognized in the Capital of the Nation the supreme embodiment of its political and social life. The effect of party doctrines and controversies upon the National Capital is forcibly illustrated in the slow march of the early decades and marvelous progress of recent years. When John Adams took possession of the unfinished executive mansion and Congress assembled amid the rubbish of the partly built capitol in the autumn of 1800, there lived within the limits of the Federal territory 14,000 inhabitants, 4,000 of whom were negroes. During a period of sixty years—1800-60—there had been an average annual increase of but 850 white persons. The Nation meanwhile had grown from 5,000,000 to 32,000,000 inhabitants. In the next twenty-seven years the Nation's Capital, under the liberal and enlightened policy of the new regime supported by the cultured and refined sentiment of the people of the country at large, expanded into a city of over a quarter of a million. Its assessed wealth, which had increased to but \$41,000,000 in sixty years, rose to \$200,000,000 in twenty-five years, one hundred millions representing the value of its unrivaled public buildings. There is no limit to its future growth in population, wealth and magnificence. To measure the future of the Nation's Capital would be to mark out the grand march of progress of the Nation itself. To describe its majestic public edifices, its princely private residences, its works of art, its institutions of learning, its departments of science, and the brilliancy of its official and social life presents a picture of the ascending glory and grandeur of the government and people of the American Republic.

CHAPTER II.

THE PRESIDENT.

AN ELECTIVE SOVEREIGN BY DIVINE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE—HIS PRE-EMINENCE AMONG RULERS—POWERS, PREROGATIVES AND TITLES—GROVER CLEVELAND THE MAN OF DESTINY—THE OFFICIAL HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRESIDENT—PRIVATE SECRETARY LAMONT—MR. PRUDEN—COL. WILSON—LIEUT. DUVALL.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES is the elective sovereign of a nation of sovereigns. He represents the executive and administrative functions of the most advanced government of homogeneous people on the face of the globe. Within the limits of the Constitution he wields greater authority than the most exalted ruler. His title to his high office founded upon the suffrages of his fellow-citizens places him at the apex of the official and social superstructure of the Constitution and invests him with all the powers, privileges and prerogatives of supreme rank. He is not only the civil head of the Nation but is the commander-in-chief of its Army and Navy and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. In his name diplomatic relations with foreign countries are established and maintained. In him alone is vested the nomination of the vast patronage of the executive and judicial branches of the Government embracing fully ten thousand civil, military and naval officers requiring senatorial consent. He has supreme and unquestioned power of appointment of an army of over one hundred and fifty thousand civil employees of all grades.

As an individual he is entitled to the personality and enjoyments of other citizens but as the Chief Magistrate exercising the high duties imposed upon the Executive under the Constitution he is held in restraint by certain official and social conventionalities and precedents coincident with the inauguration of the Government, and endorsed and approved by unbroken usage through the entire line of his predecessors.

He never returns a call except the first call of a visiting potentate or member of a royal family or the executive authority of a foreign Nation or State. He can give State dinners and appropriate State social entertainments, but cannot accept an invitation in return. He may extend his patronage to suitable occasions of public interest or enterprise. He can invite a person of suitable official or social prominence or a personal friend to dine with him, but cannot accept an invitation to dine in return. His presence at the residence of a member of his own cabinet to dinner is optional though exceptional, and

as an individual only and never as THE PRESIDENT. At the capital as far as his freedom of intercourse with persons in official or social life is concerned, he is practically a prisoner of the State in the Ionic edifice set apart by statute for his occupancy during the period of his official term. Away from the capital he may be the guest of a State, municipality or private individual.

In conversation he is always addressed "Mr. President." In writing officially he is always addressed THE PRESIDENT. In the formal salutation or superscription of communications from the chiefs of the great Executive Departments, the presiding officers or chairmen of committees of Congress or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court he is always addressed by his constitutional title "To The President." In every respect the identity of his individuality in private life is lost in the environments of his official character. Even in the informal relations of personal friends he is properly "Mr. President," and any other form is presumptuous. To members of his own family in conversation with others he is "The President." In purely personal communications from previously known friends and whose close acquaintance might pardon an evasion of the accepted and judicious forms, he is addressed in writing by his name simply without prefix or suffix of title. He is neither an Honorable nor an Esquire, which are subordinate titles, nor a plain Mr. He is identified by the Constitution as THE PRESIDENT and nothing else. When he ceases to be President the title passes to his successor. He is then addressed by the title belonging to the highest rank he held in private life.

The proprieties of rank, seclusion from obtrusive curiosity, the accommodation of public business, the transaction of the affairs of state, and protection against unnecessary and untimely personal visits regardless of the personal convenience of The President, or public interests requiring his constant and vigilant attention, have sagaciously established the code governing the official and social routine of the Executive mansion.

The salary of The President, which is \$50,000, applies simply to his domestic wants and personal servants. He is entitled by statute "to the use of the furniture and other effects belonging to the United States and kept in the Executive mansion" for his official term. An annual appropriation for the care and repair of the mansion supplies all expenditures on account of its public uses. A specific appropriation usually at the beginning of each administration, is placed at the disposal of The President for refurnishing the building to suit the tastes of the new occupant.

The twenty-fourth quadrennial shake-up of the political forces of the Union brought to the chief place of executive authority a man unknown to national affairs. He was the man of destiny in the rehabilitation of a political organization, which, after six decades of almost uninterrupted control, was hurled

from power through the arrogance and folly of its leaders, and the retrogressive tendencies of its doctrines. With no policy but that of expediency, after resorting to intrigue and arms to rend assunder the ligatures of the national compact, it audaciously tried to ride back into executive pre-eminence upon the negative generalship of McClellan, it attempted to rally upon the Bourbonism of Seymour, it planted itself on the fable of the monkey and the chestnuts with Greeley, it ran after the flesh-pots of anti-bellum issues on Tilden, it stultified the record in a last essay on the sectional glory of Gettysburg, through Hancock, with equal misfortune. It triumphed after twenty-four years of repudiation by the people, under the leadership of a man whose chief strength was his individuality, and his strongest claim that he was not identified with the history, traditions, antecedents, nor the politics of his party.

The transitions of his career were marvelous. An obscure post hamlet, Caldwell, of New Jersey, gave him a birth place, a district school and academy unknown beyond the limited periphery of a local reputation, gave him a rudimentary education. Manhood found him in a desperate struggle with the waywardness of fortune for a bare living for himself, and a sparse surplus for the care and comfort of a dependent mother. The county of Erie made him its sheriff, the municipality of Buffalo made him its mayor, the Commonwealth of New York made him her Governor, and the United States their President. In the mutations of time, thirty-three years to the sherivalty, eleven years to the mayoralty, two years to the gubernatorial seat, and one year to the Presidency.

Dotted along the highway of two centuries are the footprints of six generations of his ancestors. Moses Cleveland, an Englishman, planted the seed of the stock at Wobun, in the colony of Massachusetts. Aaron, a grandson, a minister of the Church of England, in charge of a mission of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, died at the house of Benjamin Franklin, at Philadelphia, in 1757. A great grandson Aaron, a hatmaker, of Norwich, a member of the Connecticut Legislature, introduced a bill for the abolition of slavery and closed his mundane career in 1815, as a Congregational minister, at New Haven. William, a great, great grandson, watchmaker and silversmith, of Norwich, added a three times great grandson, Richard, to his family in 1805. Richard Cleveland completed his equipment for the duties of life as a graduate of Yale, and theologian of Princeton. Between those two epochs he met Anne Neale, of Baltimore, who became his wife in 1829, and the mother of Grover Cleveland in 1837.

Without fame to precede him, Grover Cleveland came into office with his public career before him. The eclat of military renown made Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, and Garfield, the choice of

the people. The premiership furnished the culminating civic distinction which raised Adams, the elder, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, the younger, Van Buren, and Buchanan to the chief place. Political upheavals gave the nation Polk, Lincoln, and Cleveland. The Vice Presidency produced that quartette of political non-entities, Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur.

Confronted by the worst elements in American politics, Grover Cleveland as President, has been a public benefactor. Through the conservatism of his policy, and the establishment of confidence in his administration, he has rejuvenated a political party, which sustains the equipoise of national political sentiment by ignoring the clamor of the political rouses who have survived the obliteration of the old regime, and by bringing to the front better elements for the work of the future. His sincerity has been demonstrated in his efforts to carry out the pledges of the platform upon which he was chosen, despite hypocritical intrigue and opposition. His course has exemplified a statesman impelled to action by a conscientious interpretation of right and duty uncircumscribed by the resolutions of 1798, and the obsolete and exploded heresies of a quarter of a century and more ago, and by taking advanced grounds on what is called Democratic doctrine, to meet the requirements of public sentiment and administration of the day.

Turning from public affairs into the official life of the President, his great duties make him a man of routine. The supremacy of his rank, the absoluteness of his power, the show of his official and social environments do not exempt him from care, anxiety, responsibility and drudgery. His busy life is daily the same. At eight o'clock in the morning he is at his mail and papers, while awaiting breakfast. After breakfast he is in his office until noon, receiving those entitled to see him on official business, or by appointment. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, at noon, he meets the members of his Cabinet on affairs in their respective departments, and consults them upon general questions of administration. On other secular days, suiting his convenience, in the East Room, he receives persons calling "to pay respects." After lunch he returns to the library, where he applies himself to matters of legislation submitted for his approval, examination of papers relating to foreign affairs, administration and the higher appointments, or preparing state papers issued in his own name. At half past four a drive of an hour or two with his wife, or his private secretary, is his sole recreation. After dinner he is again in the library where he remains examining papers, or writing personal letters, carrying his labors hard up to the hour of midnight, and oftener into the hours of the morning.

In his personal characteristics the President is conspicuously a man of strong convictions, indomitable industry, and fearlessness of purpose. He is

naturally affable and disposed to pleasantry among unofficial callers. Towards members of his Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, and officials summoned on business he is reserved, but an earnest and attentive listener. He is a ready conversationalist when he chooses to be, but his anxiety for information causes him to waive that mode of relief from the wearying monotony of questions of state, politics and patronage. He is much given to going into details which others would entrust to subordinates. He reaches his conclusions by the tedious process of personal inquiry. This is the growth of professional habit. He has clear ideas upon all questions and is a ready and rapid writer. He takes a statesmanlike view of public questions, and is less a partisan than the majority of his predecessors. He accomplishes the same ends by less offensive methods. His integrity is best illustrated by his resolute determination to adhere to the pledges of the platform upon which he was elected. He does more work in a day than any person under the government.

The "Official Household of The President," so known by specific statutory enactment as to name and personnel, consists of the Private Secretaries, the Steward of the Household, and persons of the unofficial staff of the Executive establishment. An army officer, the engineer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, is in charge of the mansion. He also performs such other duties as may be required of him by The President upon occasions of official or social ceremonials. There are also doorkeepers acting as ushers and to do duty during official hours, or on state or social occasions. There is also a suitable detail of metropolitans for guarding the approaches and the mansion, day and night, against the presence of intruders, or suspicious characters and for the protection of the person of The President against intrusion.

The Private Secretary to the President represents the official personality of that high functionary. He has no authority or place of precedence by virtue of his office, but as the reflex of that pre-eminent personality, by direction of his principal, he is technically as supreme as the President himself. He stands between the President and the outer world. He conveys his personal orders, directs the clerical duties of the executive office, and relieves him of unnecessary and petty personal details which otherwise would break in upon his time and attention.

Private Secretary Daniel Scott Lamont, who performs these delicate intermediary functions, is the son of a country merchant of Cortlandville, the seat of justice of Cortland county, in the very center of New York, where he was born in 1851. He rounded off the educational period of his life at Union College. Soon after, through the precocity of his political skill, he secured the post of deputy clerk of the New York Assembly. After three years school-

ing in that nursery of state politics, he became chief clerk of the department of State of New York, where he added three years more to his stock of training in Empire State politics. It was while serving in this position, under John Bigelow, that that astute political leader and statesman, Samuel J. Tilden, showed his appreciation of the talents of the young Cortland county politician by making him Secretary to the State Democratic Executive Committee in 1875. He continued in the performance of these duties through the stirring National and State campaigns of the next eight years. During all that period he was closely associated with Mr. Tilden in the management of state politics, and possibly to-day more closely represents his methods than any other person. With politics he combined journalism, and for some years was managing editor, and is still one of the owners of the Albany *Argus*, the organ of the Democratic party in the State.

When Mr. Cleveland became Governor of New York, he availed himself of Mr. Lamont's political experience, by tendering him the post of Private Secretary and also Military Secretary, with the rank of Colonel, by which title he is now commonly addressed. When the State Executive of New York became the National Executive of the United States, he carried his trusted Secretary up with him by tendering him the same civil position in his official household at Washington.

Since Major Tobias Lear was Private Secretary to President Washington, no one has been more distinctively a part of the official and unofficial life of any President than has been Colonel Lamont in the relation of Private Secretary to President Cleveland. He is nearer to the person of the President than any one outside of the immediate family. He has the President's ear at all times, and is the only one except Mrs. Cleveland who accompanies him in his drives, or attends him in other recreations during moments of leisure from official cares.

This remarkable young man, is short in stature and slight in build, with a keen grey eye, and a firmly set mouth overhung by a wiry auburn moustache. He tips the balance at one hundred and thirty pounds. He unites with a thorough knowledge of men, quick preceptions, a wonderful memory for names and details, and promptness in action. His integrity and loyalty are the strong points of his character.

The Assistant Private Secretary O. L. Pruden, has charge of the legislative and executive business passing between the President and Congress, delivers all "messages of the President in writing" in ceremonial form to the Senate or House of Representatives, and issues invitations to guests, official and unofficial, at state or social entertainments. He came to Washington in 1862 as a private in the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, and served two

years in the field. In the Summer of 1864 he assisted in organizing the first Regiment of U. S. colored troops. In this work his abilities having attracted attention, he was discharged from the military service to enable him to accept a civil appointment in that Department. In 1873 he received a permanent assignment, by order of President Grant, to one of the important clerkships of the executive office. At the beginning of President Hayes' administration he was made Assistant Private Secretary, which place he has held ever since.

Though not a member of the official Household of the President, Colonel John M. Wilson, U. S. Engineers, in charge of public buildings and grounds, who has custody of the executive mansion, also performs the important ceremonial duty of presentation to The President, of guests on public state, or ceremonial occasions. He entered the army from the Military Academy in 1860, as a lieutenant in the Second U. S. artillery and participated in the Manassas campaign culminating in the battle of Bull Run. He took part in all the battles on the Virginia Peninsula in the summer of 1862, being brevetted captain at Gaines' Mill and Major at Malvern Hill. Later assigned to the corps of engineers he served in the Maryland campaign of South Mountain and Antietam and subsequently superintended the construction of the defenses of Harper's Ferry, Baltimore, Memphis, Vicksburg, and Natchez. He was again distinguished in the campaign against Mobile, being engaged in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, for which he was brevetted Colonel of Volunteers and Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A. He also took part in the storming of Blakely and the occupation of Mobile.

Colonel Wilson is one of the most accomplished officers in the army. Whether serving with his battery, or doing engineer duty in the field, his services were always of the highest order. As the officer of ceremonies he handles the throng of statesmen, officials, jurists, and military and naval officers, and their ladies, and the people who crowd into the Executive Mansion during the President's receptions, with remarkable skill, celerity and courtliness of manner. He has presented as many as fifteen hundred to two thousand persons to the President by name in a single hour.

In these ceremonial duties Colonel Wilson is assisted by First Lieutenant William P. Duvall, Fifth U. S. artillery, who makes the presentations to Mrs. Cleveland. Lieutenant Duvall, who is of a Maryland family, has a fine, soldierly bearing and address. He entered the army from the military academy in 1869, and after two years service with his regiment, at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., took a higher course of artillery at the U. S. Artillery School Fortress Monroe, Va. He was on duty as Instructor of Mathematics at the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, for seven years, served with his regiment at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., was assigned to the Pennsylvania Military Academy, as Military Instructor, and since has been on duty in the Adjutant General's office, Washington.

CHAPTER III.

THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE FIRST LADY OF THE LAND—HER SOCIAL PREROGATIVES AND PRE-
EMINENCE—THE WEDDING AT THE WHITE HOUSE—MRS. CLEVELAND—
HER TRIUMPHS AS PRESIDING LADY—CEREMONIAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
—DOMESTIC LIFE AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION—WHITE HOUSE GUESTS—
MISS CLEVELAND—MRS. HOYT—MRS. FOLSOM—OAK VIEW—MRS. LAMONT.

THE wife of The President, or the Presiding Lady of his household, is entitled to the same prerogatives of rank as the President. She bears the same relations to the social autonomy of the Executive mansion as the President does to the official superstructure of the Government. He holds supreme official rank as The President. She occupies the supreme place in the social world as the First Lady of the Land. In this relation she never returns a call, although she enjoys socially greater latitude of individual freedom than The President. She gives informal social entertainments, to which she may invite ladies of suitable rank in official or social life. She holds "Drawing Rooms" in her character as Presiding Lady of the mansion, open to all, and may hold informal receptions for the gratification of strangers in the city. She may set apart an hour during the day or evening for an "At home" to personal lady acquaintances and their friends accompanied by gentlemen. She may give social entertainments to ladies of her acquaintance by invitation. She can appear as a private lady at a special entertainment of a lady friend, and may give her patronage to suitable public enterprises of ladies in the interests of charity. She may with propriety entertain visiting lady guests residing in the mansion as part of the family for the time being of the Executive household. She is properly addressed by her husband's surname.

The first fashionable season of the new administration had passed when the young and beautiful daughter of Oscar Folsom, of Buffalo, the friend and business associate of Grover Cleveland, on the second day of June, 1886, in the Executive Mansion, became the bride of the twenty-second President of the United States. She was but twenty-two years of age, and the youngest of the entire line of her predecessors to preside over the households of the Presidents as wife. That honor was previously enjoyed by Julia Gardiner, of New York, who was twenty-three when she became the second wife of President John Tyler. A honeymoon amid the picturesque crests of the Alleghenies, a wedding reception at the White House, and a solstice holiday jaunt in the cool altitudes of the Adirondacks occupied the next three months. Returning to the capital the President again buried himself in the perplexing cares of government,

while the bride-wife, duly installed as the **queen of the social realm**, arranged the intricate details of the State and social entertainments which were to characterize the first season at the Executive Mansion under her regime.

As a maiden, Frances Folsom Cleveland had had no experience in the conventionalities and duties of ordinary social life beyond that of any other young unmarried lady not long out of her teens. The past season was therefore not only her debut in the social sphere as wife, but in the more exacting place of First Lady of the Land. It was for her a brilliant triumph. The youthful innocence and ardor of her life, her beauty of form and features, the simple elegance of her toilets, her heroic persistence in standing at her post even after the conventional limits of her Drawing Rooms had expired, so that none should be disappointed, the unaffected sunshine of her manner towards her personal friends, her queenly grace and gentleness during the rigorous etiquette of State occasions, carried fashionable life by storm. The social environments of no President have ever been more attractive, and at the same time mindful of the proprieties of the place. His young wife has added vastly to the popularity of his administration among all classes of official and social life, and strangers at the capital.

In the beginning of the season, when the programme of social entertainments at the Executive Mansion was under consideration, it was found necessary to draw the line somewhere in order to avoid the jealousies and intrigues which had made some former seasons very unsatisfactory. With the approbation of the President, it was arranged that the receiving party with Mrs. Cleveland at the receptions of the President should be limited to the ladies of the Cabinet, and the lady guests of the President's household. The receiving party with Mrs. Cleveland at her drawing rooms were restricted to the ladies of the Cabinet and their daughters, and the wives of the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. State dinners, embracing the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Supreme Court, included outside of those circles two or three Senators and Representatives of appropriate committees of Congress, the General of the Army, the senior chief of the Naval Bureaus and guests from outside of the city, the official position and not the individual determining the question of recognition in state entertainments. The guests at the elegant luncheons given by Mrs. Cleveland to her lady friends were invited in the same way.

Another source of great popularity was the informal receptions given by Mrs. Cleveland at noon on certain days for an hour to strangers in the city. This was an innovation upon the customs of former social regimes which captured the transient public traveling for pleasure, and sent many strangers in the city back to their homes to enthusiastically circulate the praises of the

young, beautiful and winning wife of the President. From a social standpoint the administration after the first gay season would be voted another term by an overwhelming majority.

The informal and responsive manner in which Mrs. Cleveland always received her guests, invariably made a lasting impression upon those who enjoyed a glance of her laughing eye, her winning smile, and half-way advancing greeting. The geniality of the ensemble of her mode of welcoming her guests, won for it the playful characterization of "The Mrs. Cleveland Shake." It was original, graceful, cordial and captivating. Each guest during receptions entering from the Red Room into the audience parlor was met by a quick glance, a half step forward, a cordial extending of the hand, a slight inclination of the body and queenly pose of the head, a word of welcome and a receding to original position.

In her personal intercourse with the outer world, Mrs. Cleveland has conformed her own actions to the rule the President applied to himself, of never going out except to the houses of members of the Cabinet, and even making that an exception rather than a rule. This at once closed the door to all jealousies and rivalries which disturbed many former administrations. The tact and discretion shown in her ceremonial, social, or even informal relations with members of official or fashionable life at the entertainments of the Executive Mansion, has been remarkable. She is quick and sparkling as a conversationalist, and yet preserves that mastery of her words and presence of mind in advancing or receiving suitable subjects of conversation, which is a happy gift for one in her place, where every utterance is weighed and commented upon. Those coming in contact with her socially are soon put at ease. She talks freely and with youthful vivacity, and listens earnestly and with manifest interest to all that is being said to her. She is ever considerate of the feelings and comfort of others. With a finished education, she combines many accomplishments, among these a knowledge of French and German, which she often finds of great convenience, and a strong point of attraction to the members of the Diplomatic Corps and their ladies, and foreign visitors, on occasions of their presence at the Executive Mansion. She is not only a studious reader of standard books in her native tongue, but also in French and German. She keeps up with current affairs, literature, politics, and news by the reading daily newspapers, the leading American magazines, and illustrated London papers.

The last of the ladies in the mutations of time and politics to preside over the social regime of the household of the President, is one of the most remarkable women who has ever filled that exalted place, and is an honor to the nobility and adaptability of American womanhood of the present genera-

tion. It speaks well for free institutions and the daughters of America, that the growth of a single century of practical experiment has produced a woman of youth and inexperience who from the ordinary walks of life can be lifted in a day to the very pinnacle of rank, and acquit herself as she has done. In composure, dignity, and grace, she stands on an equality with the many celebrated women, trained in the school of official life, and often in the whirl of court life at the capitals of foreign nations, who have filled the same social sphere which she now occupies. There can be no fear for a nation when the people furnish the queens to reign in the social realm of the sovereign power under the Constitution.

The domestic life of the President is simple. He entertains an instinctive antagonism towards display and goes through the social round of his station from a sense of duty. His habits in his private household conform to the painstaking daily routine of his official life. He rises between seven and eight, a. m., when he wiles away the time until breakfast with his mail. He eats his morning meal in the private dining room with Mrs. Cleveland and guests of the family at nine, a. m., but leaves as soon as he has finished taking about a half an hour and goes at once to his office and begins the work of the day, generally examining papers or writing letters until ten, a. m. He then gives two hours and a half, except on Cabinet days, Saturdays and Sundays, to officials, Senators and Representatives, and others by card. Then follows a visit to the East Room, except on Cabinet days and Saturdays, to receive the assembled callers, usually strangers in the city, frequently three or four hundred persons. Lunch at 1.30, p. m., takes about fifteen minutes. He then returns to his office, working with unabated zeal until 4, at which hour he takes a drive with his private Secretary, returning in time for dinner at 7 p. m. The dinner is informal as to dress unless guests are present. Wine is never served except when guests accustomed to its use are at the table. The family dinner rarely exceeds an hour in duration. The President, who never smokes in his office, and gentlemen guests retire to the corridor adjoining the Library up stairs, to enjoy a single cigar. After a few minutes conversation with Mrs. Cleveland and guests, he usually returns to the Library, giving four or five hours to his work before retiring. Six or seven hours sleep is his usual modicum of nature's sweet restorer.

There is a domestic phase to the President's character, which has been much misunderstood, although illustrated from his earliest boyhood in his loyalty to home ties. Though but sixteen years of age when his father died, his constant thoughts during his early struggles in life were upon the comfort of his widowed mother in her home at Holland Patent, and he never failed to contribute towards her support even from the meagerness of the rewards of his

labor. A library "Donated in memory of Mrs. Anne Cleveland by her children," was contributed by him in execution of her wish before her death to do something as a mark of appreciation of the kindness of the villagers of Holland Patent in her days of grief and despair.

The official, social, and domestic economy of the Executive establishment of this mighty cluster of State sovereignties represents three distinct spheres of importance and activity. The President manages the administrative affairs of the Nation in the suite of apartments for official use in the East end of the mansion, on the second floor. A corridor draws the line of demarcation between the public and the private portions of the building where Mrs. Cleveland holds sway. The sumptuous parlors and drawing-rooms below represent the ceremonial and social life which respond to occasions of State or etiquette, in levees, audiences of diplomats, drawing-rooms, public receptions, and informal calls of friends. In the subterranean seclusion of the domestic offices the Steward of the Household, William T. Sinclair, of Buffalo, the Chef Constant Perin, the hero of the Cuisines of the Café Rich and Hotel du Rhin, Paris, and the Manhattan and Brooklyn clubs, and the Florist, Henry Pfister, a graduate of the conservatories of Recheberg, the palace of an opulent Swiss banker of Zurich, materialize the elements of happiness in the family household, and arrange the triumphs of official dining, and State gatherings.

The gastronomic economy of the Executive mansion in the diurnal revolutions of that portion of the earth's surface over which the President of the United States presides representing the three epochs: Breakfast at 9, a. m., luncheon at 1.30, and dinner at 7, p. m., begins the day with a breakfast of three dishes, fish, a steak and eggs with coffee; divides the day with a luncheon of cold meats and broiled small feathered game in season and makes its great achievement at the family dinner—oysters, raw, a soup, fish, an entree, perhaps a sweet-bread, a relve, a roast and vegetables, terrapin, an entremet sucre, perhaps a pudding or a jelly, pastry, ice cream, nuts, fruit, and coffee.

If people think that the President is not sociable in his official prison life in the White House, they do not know him. He is warm-hearted and companionable in his hours of leisure from the routine of his high place. He is fond of his friends, and always has a great deal of company. As a bachelor, a friend or two at dinner was a regular occurrence, to which he now adds the friends of Mrs. Cleveland. The President is also a good liver. His greatest fondness is for game in season.

Among the guests of the Executive Mansion during the past winter were Mrs. Mary Cleveland Hoyt, the President's second, and Miss Rose Elizabeth

Cleveland, his youngest sisters. Mrs. Hoyt—there being but two years difference in their ages—she being the elder, was more associated with the boyhood of the President than any of the other members of the family. When Rev. Richard Cleveland removed to Holland Patent, N. Y., to assume the Presbyterian pastorate, of that place in September, 1853, Mary Cleveland was to be married the following month to W. E. Hoyt, now cashier of the Fayetteville Bank. Grover Cleveland, then a boy of sixteen, one morning started in a carriage with his sister to drive to Utica, fifteen miles distant, where she wished to make some purchases for her wedding trousseau. While awaiting her in her shopping he was overcome with sorrow by the announcement on the street that his father had died suddenly. The grief-stricken sister and brother hastened back to the afflicted household at Holland Patent. Mrs. Cleveland died just before the election of her son to the governorship. When Grover Cleveland became Governor of New York he invited Mrs. Hoyt to preside over his bachelor household. She complied with his request, and spent most of her time with him at Albany. She would have come with him to Washington when he became President, but for the distance between the capital and her own home, at Fayetteville. For three weeks immediately after his inauguration she remained with him organizing his household. She was very popular, and her inability to remain was greatly regretted by those who had met her.

Miss Cleveland also spent some days at the Executive Mansion. During the fourteen months of her reign as presiding lady of the domestic household of the President before his marriage, she made many friends, and her presence was the occasion of a series of appropriate social entertainments at the White House and among society people. Her varied intellectual activities since she handed over the high social honors she enjoyed to the young wife of the President, have kept her from falling back into the great mass of humanity, the common fate of those who shine in the reflected light of accidental pre-eminence. She is a woman of individuality, force, and restless energy, with a radicalism of opinion backed by unbounded courage of utterance.

The death of her father in 1853, when she was but seven years of age, leaving her mother in the usual indigence of a rural pastor's widow, drew out in her that characteristic of the Cleveland family, a strong sense of filial duty. The emergencies which overcame the household aroused her ambition. Four years of her life as student and teacher at Houghton Seminary, lady Principal at the Collegiate Institute, of Lafayette, Indiana, and teacher in a private school at Lebanon, Pa., gave her the necessary intellectual training for the lecture field, which she was about to enter, when the logic of events carried her brother into the gubernatorial chair of New York, and a year after into

the Chief Magistrate's seat of the Republic, and herself to the highest place of social prominence at Albany, where she often relieved her elder sister, Mrs. Hoyt, and at Washington. Since her retirement from these spheres of official and social life, she has made her own personality felt in the walks of literature. Out of the harvest of her success she has made the homestead at Holland Patent her own, and though not her birthplace, has surrounded herself and her life work with the endearing memories of the last days of her aged mother.

With Mrs. Cleveland a great source of delight is to give pleasure to others, not only to her newly-made acquaintances in Washington, but to friends held by the close associations of school days and maidenhood. The President, in the midst of his manifold official duties, has been equally thoughtful of those who, in the ordinary walks of life in former days, were more closely associated with him in business relations or friendship.

The presence of such guests was among the happy incidents in the life of the Executive household during the past winter. Of these were Mrs. George J. Sicard, of Buffalo, wife of the President's former law partner, and Mrs. Charles W. Goodyear, wife of one of the President's Buffalo friends and later a member of the Cleveland firm. Both ladies were accompanied by their husbands. At several of the drawing rooms of Mrs. Cleveland at the height of the season these ladies, who were guests at the same time, were in the receiving party and attracted great attention. The elegance of their toilettes, their beauty and grace of manner were themes of pleasant comment in the whirl of fashionable life which gathered at the White House on social occasions or in the circles of private life. Mrs. Goodyear, a woman of rare symmetry of figure, was one of the group of feminine beauties of the season.

Mrs. Cleveland's personal guests during the winter were Miss Virginia Kingsford, an exceedingly charming young lady, daughter of Thomas Kingsford, of Oswego, the great starch manufacturer. She was Mrs. Cleveland's class and room mate at Wells College for four years; Miss Natalie Sternberg, of Buffalo, an intimate friend from girlhood; Miss Ida Gregg, also of Buffalo, daughter of a prominent physician, another close friend, and Miss Carlton Rogers Jewett, a friend from childhood, wife of a well-known physician of Buffalo, and daughter of N. Holland, a lumber merchant.

An interesting feature of the surroundings of the Executive household is the social circle in which the mother of Mrs. Cleveland is the central figure. The solicitude of the President for the comfort and happiness of this charming lady in a home where she might feel independent inspired the purchase and modernization of the old farm-house on the Tennallytown road.

"Oak View," the country seat of the President, occupies a conspicuous elevation between two and three miles north-west of the city, and commands

a sweep of vision which embraces the picturesque regions of Rock Creek, the capital, with glimpses here and there of the bright surface of the Potomac, and the hills of Virginia beyond. The changes from the old time stone country house were radical enough to give the ancient structure quite a striking appearance. The eighteen rooms and wide halls within, were also improved. A reception room, parlors, library, a study, dining-hall and kitchen occupy the first floor, three sleeping apartments with dressing-rooms are on the floor above, and four spacious chambers in the attic.

The household of "Oak View" consists of Mrs. Folsom and her niece, May Huddleston, and servants. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were almost daily visitors, sometimes returning to the White House for dinner, and often remaining all night. Mrs. Emma Folsom, whose father was Elisha Harman, and mother as a maiden, Ruth Rogers, was born at Wheatland, New York. She became the bride of Oscar Folsom in 1863, or six years before the formation of the law firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. Mr. Folsom was killed by being thrown from a carriage about 1875. Mrs. Folsom is of middle age and remarkably well preserved. She has a smiling countenance and intensely bright black eyes. She is not as tall as her daughter, but of rounder form. She would not be taken for the mother of Mrs. Cleveland as their resemblance is not even remotely striking.

The social life of "Oak View" has since its occupancy by Mrs. Folsom, been confined to "Drawing Rooms," from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., on Wednesdays, upon which occasions large numbers of the official and fashionable circles gather there to enjoy social intercourse. The President and Mrs. Cleveland will pass the summer there, he driving into the city in the morning and returning in the evening.

Mrs. Lamont, the wife of the Private Secretary to the President, is an almost daily and always welcome visitor to the Executive Mansion, and is one of the most popular ladies in Washington society. She was Julia Kinney, the daughter of Orson A. Kinney, a Cortland county farmer. She completed her education at the Elmira Female College, and in 1874 became the wife of Daniel Lamont, the friend and companion of her childhood and youth, and removed to Albany, where her young husband was in the Department of State, a journalist, and rising politician of the Tilden school. Mrs. Lamont is another forcible illustration of the strength and charms of American womanhood. She was prominently associated with the social life of the President's household during the first and second fashionable seasons after his inauguration. She frequently assisted Miss Cleveland at her receptions when Presiding lady, and is now the most favored lady friend of Mrs. Cleveland. She is a person of average height, and very prepossessing. She is a fine conver-

sationalist, and is always well-informed on current affairs of official and social life. Her "Drawing Rooms" were among the most largely attended and attractive of the season. She dresses in excellent taste. Her two beautiful little flaxen-haired daughters, Julia and Bessie, three and five years of age respectively, are great favorites with the President.

Mrs. Lamont's mother was Julia Greenman, daughter of Homer Greenman, of Block Island, off Rhode Island, who early in the century drove with all his possessions in a wagon to Cortland county, where he was one of the first settlers, and a man of influence and importance.



CHAPTER IV.

FOUNDING A SOCIAL REPUBLIC.

ANXIETY OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON TO PROPERLY INAUGURATE THE OFFICIAL AND SOCIAL AUTONOMY OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE PEOPLE UNACUSTOMED TO THE CONVENTIONALITIES OF CEREMONIAL INTERCOURSE—THE FIRST PRESIDENT PROPOUNDS CERTAIN QUERIES ON PROPRIETY AND ETIQUETTE—JOHN ADAMS, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JOHN JAY, AND JAMES MADISON INVITED TO RESPOND—THEIR VIEWS—THE ADOPTION OF A SYSTEM OF OFFICIAL AND SOCIAL ETIQUETTE—PRESIDENT JEFFERSON FORMULATES A COMMUNISTIC CODE OF MANNERS—RETURN TO THE OLD SYSTEM—WASHINGTON OFFICIAL AND SOCIAL USAGES THE GROWTH OF A CENTURY.

THE social usages of Washington not only had their origin in the inceptive movements of the new order of things at the capital, then New York, but were an essential part of the administrative methods necessary to the execution of the provisions of the new Constitution and the statutory enactments of the first and succeeding Congresses. When General Washington assumed the reins of government as President in April, 1789, he found himself more embarrassed by the social than by the official questions involved in the exercise of the supreme functions of his office. He felt that the eyes not only of his fellow-citizens, but of the civilized world were upon him, and therefore, in launching the new ship of State, the elevation of the Chief Executive power of the nation to a high plane of authority and dignity was to him of paramount importance.

Under such circumstances the position of Washington was one of extreme delicacy. The social status of the Presidential office and therefore of the whole descending scale of official life was without rule or precedent. The people were unaccustomed to the conventionalities of official station. They were without that experience in the common law of higher social proprieties which would have greatly relieved the President in the performance of his arduous and grave duties. As an instance of the absence of all ceremony in the attainment of personal ends, it is related by Washington himself that his house was thronged day and night with people making calls of etiquette or in pursuit of office. The eager crowds forced their way into the private apartments of the President. Even Mrs. Washington's bed chamber was not spared from intrusion.

These early experiences satisfied the Chief Magistrate that without a defined system of social and ceremonial forms adjusted to the requirements of official rank and duty, it would be practically impossible to go on in the exercise of

the functions of government. To increase the embarrassments of his situation, Congress was slow in making provisions for the details of administration. For five months he was left without a Cabinet for counsel or aid. Fortunately he had a few friends to whom he could turn for advice. Among these were John Adams, Vice President of the United States, Alexander Hamilton, who had served on his staff as his confidential aide-de-camp in the Revolution and who afterwards became his closest counsellor, as Secretary of the Treasury; John Jay, afterwards first Chief Justice of the United States, then at the head of the office of Foreign Affairs, and James Madison, a Representative in Congress.

One of the earliest acts of the President was the establishment of the social environments and prerogatives of his office as the foundation of the entire social superstructure of the government in its relations to the people. In accomplishing this important initial step before he had been in office a month, Washington prepared a series of "queries" which he submitted for replies to Vice President Adams, Secretary Jay, General Hamilton, and Representative Madison, embracing the following points of inquiry: Whether he should exclude himself from all kinds of company; whether one day of the week would suffice for visits of compliment; whether it would involve disagreeable consequences for the President to receive persons on business; whether dinners to embrace a small number of official characters, to include in rotation, members of Congress, could be given informally on fixed days without clamor from the rest; whether it would satisfy the public for the present, to have four great entertainments in the year, on the anniversaries of the Declaration of Independence, the alliance with France, peace with Great Britain, and organization of the General Government; whether it would be improper for the President to make informal visits to acquaintances or public characters for sociability; how to distinguish him on such occasions in his private character; in what light rare appearances at tea parties might be considered, and whether during the recess of Congress he should not make a tour of some part of the country so as to study its resources and needs, and meet public characters and the people.

As an explanation of his reasons for his communication, the President added that many things which appeared of little consequence in themselves might have weight as having been established with the commencement of the government, and that it would be much easier to begin with a well-adjusted system than to correct errors afterwards. As for himself, he added, "the President, in all matters of business and etiquette, can have no object but to demean himself, in his public character, in such manner as to maintain the dignity of his office without subjecting himself to the imputation of superciliousness or unnecessary reserve."

It is interesting to note the views of the distinguished statesmen named, upon the fundamental principles proposed for the regulation of intercourse between the different branches and officials of the government and the people. Vice President Adams, though a Puritan in some things, through his residence at the polished courts of Europe, had acquired a tenacious regard for the forms of social intercourse. He did not believe in promiscuous association with all kinds of company, or in total seclusion. The system proposed by the President, he thought, would gradually develop itself in practice. In view of strangers from the different States, and foreign countries, visiting the seat of government, he thought two days a week for visits of compliment would be necessary. He favored all personal applications to be first made to a Minister of State, but at the same time a personal interview should not be rigorously denied in any case worthy of consideration. A gentleman in waiting should judge whom to exclude and whom to admit within fixed hours. He conceded the propriety of the President inviting to dinner official characters, members of Congress, strangers or citizens of distinction in small parties without formality. He did not believe in the President giving any formal public entertainments, which, he thought, should be done by a Minister of State, the President honoring the entertainment in his private character. He saw no impropriety in the President's making or receiving informal visits, but in no case should a visit be returned in form unless the sovereign of another court should visit the capital. The President's private life should be at his own discretion. As President he should have no intercourse with society but upon public business, or at his levees. He doubted the expediency of public tours about the country. The Vice President favored making the President's official household comport with the dignity of the office by the appointment of chamberlains, or aides-de-camp, secretaries, masters of ceremonies, etc., at the expense of the state. The office, he thought, had no equal in the world, except the throne of a crowned head, and its surroundings should therefore be in keeping.

In his reply, Hamilton thought that the dignity of the Presidential office should be maintained even at the risk of momentary dissatisfaction. He favored a levee once a week for receiving visits, the President remaining about a half an hour. No visits should be returned. He should accept no invitations, but should give formal entertainments, as suggested. On levee days the President or a gentleman of his household should give informal invitations to a dinner of six or eight persons of suitable rank. The heads of departments should have access on business. Ambassadors only, as in Europe, should have personal audience on diplomatic questions. Senators should have access on matters of public administration, on the ground that the peo-

ple should feel satisfied that one class had continued intercourse with the President, which would also be a safeguard against secret combinations. The Senate, he claimed, also performed, in connection with the President, certain executive functions in matters of treaties and appointments which made them his constitutional counselors, and gave them a peculiar claim to the right which the Representatives did not possess.

The reply of Hamilton called forth on the same day a peculiarly affectionate acknowledgement, in which Washington begged him to accept his unfeigned thanks, and asked him to give further advice as occasion required, adding: "It is my wish to act right. If I err, the head and not the heart shall with justice be chargeable." In a letter to Jay submitting his "queries," Washington said that he wished "to adopt a line of conduct without too much reserve and too much familiarity." To Madison he wrote that he wished "to draw a line of conduct to meet approbation and attention to official duties, and to avoid the charge of superciliousness."

The general features of the suggestions submitted were gradually incorporated into the workings of the government, and laid the foundations of its official and social life, which has been maintained without material deviation, except during the administration of President Jefferson, down through the full century of years which have elapsed since. The President was recognized as the supreme head of the official and social superstructure of the government. The chiefs of the Executive Departments forming the official suite of the President, Vice President, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Senators, the Associate Justices, the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, and all persons holding offices of Presidential appointment and senatorial confirmation formed the official society, the officers of the army, navy and marine corps added the pageantry of the presidential surroundings, while the fashionable residents and strangers in the city, largely made up of the distinguished characters and their ladies, who had figured in the events of the revolution and the confederation, completed the circle. The levees, drawing rooms, and state dinners which were already familiar occurrences, were conducted with republican ease and becoming dignity and decorum.

When the office of Secretary of State was created, five months after Washington was inaugurated, and the Primiership of the first administration was bestowed upon Thomas Jefferson, that prominent figure in the early parliamentary battles for American liberty was in France. He did not arrive in New York to take his place at the head of the cabinet until the following March. Jefferson had wandered among the courts of Europe in 1784, as a member of a peripatetic Diplomatic mission to negotiate commercial treaties, and in 1785 finally established himself at Paris as Minister Plenipotentiary of

the infant American Republic. Five years residence near the court of the festive king Louis, had given the distinguished Virginian ample opportunities to garner a rich harvest of experience in the social life and manners of the most polite capital in the world. The atmosphere of the French court and people was peculiarly inspiring to him. At that time France and the United States were gushing with international affection. When Jefferson was not playing the diplomat, the courtier, or the man of letters, he was writing sentimental epistles to his friends at home, overflowing with admiration of France and her people. When he appeared, therefore, upon the scene in New York, in March, 1790, and took his place as the Premier of the administration, he came fresh from the scenes of life at Paris. He took exception to the forms and ceremonies which had already been in vogue nearly a year with eminent satisfaction to all others. The President vindicated the simplicity, convenience and proprieties of the forms adopted. When Mrs. Adams inaugurated the social regime of the Executive Mansion at Washington, she continued the ceremonial forms established by President and Mrs. Washington, at New York. But the elevation of Jefferson to the Presidency having given that frenchified statesman supreme authority over the regulation of the social surroundings of the Executive, he proceeded to enforce his own notions of official and social etiquette, and began by adopting a formally framed code, a composite system, a cross between the equal political and civil rights enunciations of his Declaration of Independence and the barricade etiquette of the French commune. He undertook to apply the theory of "all men being created equal" and therefore "endowed with certain inalienable rights" to the founding of a social state about the official superstructure of the government, regardless of the customs, usages, and proprieties of good breeding, correct principles or authority. The code of etiquette and ceremonies which had been successfully launched almost simultaneously with the Constitution was set aside. In his social formulary which is endorsed in Jefferson's own hand writing "This rough paper contains what was agreed upon" he prescribed

I. In order to bring the members of society together in the first instance, the custom of the country has established that residents shall pay the first visit to strangers, and among strangers first comers to later comers, foreign and domestic.

The character of strangers ceases after the first visit.

To this rule there is a single exception. Foreign Ministers, from the necessity of making themselves known, pay the first visit to Ministers of the nation, which is returned.

II. When brought together in society all are perfectly equal, whether foreign or domestic, titled or untitled, in or out of office.

All other observances are but exemplifications of these two principles.

I. The families of Foreign Ministers arriving at the Seat of Government receive the first visit from those of the National Ministers, as from all other residents.

The members of the Legislature and of the Judiciary, independent of their offices, have a right as strangers to receive the first visit.

II. No title being admitted here, those of foreigners give no precedence.

Differences of grade among the Diplomatic members give no precedence.

At public ceremonies, to which the Government invites the presence of Foreign Ministers and their families, a convenient place or station will be provided for them, with any other strangers invited, and the families, of the National Ministers, each taking place as they arrive and without any precedence.

To maintain the principle of equality or *pelle mela*, and prevent the growth of precedence, out of courtesy, the members of the Executive will practice at their own houses and recommend an adherence to the ancient usage of the country, of gentlemen *en masse* giving precedence to the ladies *en masse*, in passing from one apartment where they are assembled into another.

In practice President Jefferson abolished levees but held two receptions a year, New Year's and Independence days. Everybody was admitted without regard to order of rank or the comfort of the guests, which caused the social conditions of the administration to degenerate into mob etiquette. Persons were also privileged to call at other times as they pleased. The ladies of the administration, disgusted with his performances, tried to restore order, but without avail. The President's treatment of their call upon him to expostulate was in itself a piece of unworthy rudeness. The anarchy of the Jeffersonian social commune came to a close with his administration. The old order of things was restored by the quaker wife of James Madison as soon as she became mistress of the Executive Mansion in her own right. The Washington administration socially represented the stately respectability and propriety of the American continental school. Jefferson's imitated the ultra Jacobinical ideas of the French Revolution. James Monroe was the last of the Presidents who wore the short clothes and dress sword of the Continental fathers, and for that reason was called "the last of the cocked hats." During the first quarter of the century southern influence was dominant in social affairs. There was a small admixture of northern society from the administration of the younger Adams down to that of Buchanan, but its influence was unimportant. The election of Abraham Lincoln inaugurated a new regime. The withdrawal of the southern states from the Union left the official and social life of the capital, which had been controlled by the south for sixty years, in the exclusive possession of northern people. It was not, however, until the close of the rebellion and the accession of General Grant to the Presidency that the

society of the capital began to crystalize preparatory to assuming the national characteristics which it to-day so fully exemplifies. The reconstruction of the Union brought back by degrees a southern representation in social affairs. The liberal improvement and beautifying of the city added to the attractions of its fashionable life. The social world of the capital to-day, instead of being sectional in its influence is national. Distinguished men and women of all sections of the country mingle in the polite enjoyments of the gay season, and make Washington social life not only a most satisfying experience, but does more to cement the Union into one perfect and harmonious whole than could be attained by any other means.

The extraordinary expansion of the circles of official life and increase in the numbers of persons of wealth, culture and leisure, have necessitated some modification of the original rules of social intercourse. Instead of residents paying the first visit as when the number of officials was small and the strangers in the city limited, owing to the inconvenience of old time methods of travel, the present rule is for strangers to pay the first visit either in person or by card. This is to advise their friends, or those whom they wish to meet, of their presence in the city. Residents return the visit in person, or by card, within three days if they desire to recognize or keep up the acquaintance. This rule applies to persons irrespective of rank in official or social life. Among strangers the last to arrive makes the first call. After the exchange of first calls the character of strangers ceases and future social intercourse is regulated by the customary conventionalities or as the parties may arrange among themselves to suit the degree of acquaintance or interest. These fundamental rules apply to foreigners or Americans, and to ladies as well as to gentlemen. Within each circle of official or military life there exist certain relations of etiquette which are governed, however, by the same fundamental rules as society at large.



CHAPTER V.

AMERICAN PRECEDENCY AND TITLES.

A SCALE OF PRECEDENCE NECESSARY TO THE HARMONY OF OFFICIAL AND SOCIAL INTERCOURSE—THE THEORY OF PRECEDENCY—RANK BY AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTION—STATUTORY RANK SUBORDINATE—COMMON LAW OF PRECEDENCE AMONG MEN AND WOMEN—SOME OF THE RECENT CONTROVERSIES AT WASHINGTON ON QUESTIONS OF PRECEDENCE—CONSTITUTIONAL TITLES—THE CONTEST IN THE FIRST CONGRESS OVER THE TITLE OF THE PRESIDENT SETTLED ALL THE REST—TITLES OF OFFICIAL RANK—TITLES BY USAGE FOR WOMEN IN OFFICIAL SOCIETY—THEIR USE OPTIONAL BUT NOT NECESSARY.

IT is not proposed to enter into a disquisition upon the subject of precedence among the members of the different branches of the government of the United States on occasions of official or social intercourse. There has been more or less controversy in certain directions growing out of this question ever since the foundation of the government, notwithstanding the fact that a scale of dignities has been laid down by constitutional and statutory authority and judicial opinion, and must be conceded as a matter of common decency, common politeness, common propriety, common sense, good breeding and good society. President Washington recognized an order of precedence as essential to the exercise of authority, and maintenance of discipline and harmony in governmental administration and social affairs as were the degrees of rank necessary to the command and manoeuvre of armies in campaign or in fighting battles. At a semi-official dinner given to Mrs. Washington upon her arrival at New York, then the seat of government, soon after his inauguration, in accordance with the then experimental rules of ceremony adopted, he invited in the order of precedence, the Vice President representing the second office under the Constitution, the heads of Departments as part of the Executive, foreign ministers as technically guests of the nation, two Senators representing the upper and the Speaker representing the lower branches of Congress.

Those who undertake to ignore or underestimate the claims of precedence as necessary to harmony in official and social relations simply show their ignorance of certain instinctive discriminations incident to every condition of the human race. The savages recognize precedence in the leadership conceded to the bravest in battle, or most sagacious in counsel, and to the warriors in the degrees of their prowess. In the lower order of civilized life, certain characteristics of intellect or physique are conceded certain degrees of consideration. At an ordinary social entertainment veneration for seniority of years

or pre-eminence of ability, experience or service, involuntarily and instinctively establishes a rule of precedence for the occasion. Therefore to imagine that a scale of precedence is inconsistent with republican institutions simply indicates an oblivion to the common instincts of mankind, whether in the savage, civilized or enlightened state. An American scale of precedence is pre-eminent as compared with the precedence of monarchical institutions as it is not based primarily upon decrees or enactments, but upon a patent of precedence granted by authority of the suffrages of the sovereign people. The enormous growth of the personnel of the government and fashionable life at the capital has forced a recognition of some regulation of rank and precedence among men and women to facilitate public business and avoid confusion and disagreements in state or social entertainments.

It was in the reign of King Henry VIII that the English Parliament took cognizance of precedence and passed an "act for placing the lords." It related directly to the great officers of state, but referred incidentally to the positions of the nobility in the arrangement of dignities. About two centuries before, an order of all estates of nobles and gentry of England was prepared for the purpose of settling interminable disputes as to rank.

The scale of precedence sustained by royal ordinances and ancient usages in England establishes these fundamental rules:

First. Men of official rank range according to the precedence of that rank.

Second. Ambassadors yield precedence only to members of the royal family of the court to which they are accredited and sons and brothers of crowned heads.

Third. Foreign Ministers, under the terms of the treaty of Vienna, 1815, have no real claims to precedence.

Fourth. Precedence of rank from official appointment emanates from the husband, and is enjoyed by the wife.

The distribution of the functions of government under the Constitution of the United States may be said to be symbolic of the personality of the same arrangement of powers under the organic forms of the Government of Great Britain. The Constitution is the source of all power and precedence in the United States.

The constitutional officers of the United States are those specifically designated by name in the Constitution. These are,

1. *The President.*—The constitutional chief officer of the first of the three coördinate branches of the Government.

2. *The Vice-President.*—The constitutional heir presumptive to the Presidency, and the constitutional President of the Senate, the upper body of Congress, the second coördinate branch of the Government.

The President pro tem. of the Senate.—The constitutional presiding officer of that body when there is a vacancy in the Vice-Presidency, and when performing the duties of the office.

3. *The Chief Justice of the United States.*—The constitutional head of the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest judicial tribunal of the third coördinate branch of the Government.

4. *The Senators.*—The constitutional advisers of the President in conferring official rank and authority upon individuals who represent the *personnel* of the administrative departments of the Executive, and in conferring judicial rank upon members of the judicial branches of the Government, and also exercising the power of ratification of all treaties and questions of diplomatic negotiation with foreign nations.

5. *The Speaker.*—The constitutional presiding officer of the House of Representatives, or the lower branch of Congress.

6. *The Representatives.*—The constitutional members of the popular branch of Congress.

The wives of these constitutional officials are entitled to the same place in the general scale of precedence as their husbands.

All other ranks are subordinate, being simple creations of statutory enactments of the constitutional powers represented in the order of official *personnel* of the Constitution. The precedence of arrangement of the legislative power in the Constitution first, does not necessarily give it precedence of authority, as the act of giving legislation constitutional force emanates from the executive power of the President. The revisionary authority of the Supreme Court is purely contingent upon antagonism of interests on questions of constitutional interpretation, and naturally falls into the third place of coördinate branches of the Government.

The common law of precedence among women, for a known period of six centuries, has always accepted the paramount principle that precedence emanates from the father or husband, and not from the females of a family, except when holding the titles of honor or rank in their own right. The same rule would rationally apply to the ladies in the social scale at Washington. Ladies in official life can have no claims to precedence above the rank of their husbands. Therefore, the wife of the Vice-President, the President *pro tem.*, or of the Speaker, under the old law, could no more be the first lady of the land, a social dignity conceded to the wife of the President, or presiding lady of the President's household, than could the wife of the Vice-President, or the wife of the Secretary of State, and so on through the statutory line of succession under the new law, set up such pretensions under similar circumstances. The inconsistency of all such assumptions of precedence in the female line, regardless of the official rank of the husband, will be seen

The executive, legislative and judicial coördinate branches of the Government among themselves have certain relations of rank, but such relation of rank is peculiar to each of those classes, and gives no position in the general scale of official precedence. That scale applies only to those who enjoy dignities and official rank as part of the Constitution.

Without going into the interminable controversies over issues of precedence among the early members of the Government, and carried on with more or less vehemence at different times since Washington laid down the rudimentary code to govern the official and social surroundings of his administration some of the very recent questions involved in these knotty and often bitter conflicts of official and social interest in governmental circles, will illustrate the utility of a scale of precedence, and the illogical grounds upon which these controversies have often been carried on by persons ambitious of distinctions above the line of their station in the official and social economy of the Government. A point at issue within the past few years has been the claims of the wives of the Vice President and the Speaker to social preëminence in event of the President being without a wife. During the Presidency of Mr. Arthur, the wife of the President *pro tem.* being in bad health, though never, however, advancing the claim to precedence, the wife of the Speaker undertook to assert her claims to preside at the state or social entertainments of the President's household, to the exclusion of the presiding lady of the Mansion by designation of the President himself. The wife of the Speaker held a court of her own, which was brilliant in the circle of her own admirers, but had no recognition from the Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, judiciary, army, or navy.

At the outset of the present administration, the wife of the Vice-President—the President being a bachelor—set up the same claims to precedence on formal occasions. In this case the President took the matter in hand and, having invited his sister to preside over his household, omitted from the list of the receiving party at his first levee the wife of the Vice-President, which was an emphatic rejection of her claims. A great deal of loose literature, masculine and feminine, was expended in both cases in support of the pretensions of the ambitious ladies in question. The conundrum of the season was: "Who is the first lady of the land?"

The first legislative enactment ever placed on the statute books establishing a designated order of precedence was the act of January 19, 1886, vesting the line of succession to the office of President in event of death, resignation or inability to act, in the members of the Cabinet. This act made a radical change on several important points of former controversy. It also remodeled the order of precedence among the members of the Cabinet themselves. The act revived the official order of the members of the first Cabinet

of President Washington, viz: Secretary of State, Treasury, War, Attorney General, and Postmaster General. The remaining two follow in their order of creation, as Secretary of the Navy and of the Interior. The Secretary of the Navy, previously fourth by usage, is now sixth by law, in the order of precedence. The statute of succession and precedence of 1886, therefore, conclusively settled the order of members of the Cabinet and their wives.

The act of 1886, however, seemed to stimulate the claims of Cabinet ministers and their ladies to precedence over Senators and Representatives, on the ground of being in the line of succession to the Presidency. Washington organized the Government under the Constitution, and ran it for five months without a Cabinet, or even an executive department. The Cabinet order of succession is contingent upon the will of those representing the powers of the Constitution, and, being purely a matter of convenience, reversible, if public interests demand, their legislative prominence with reference to the Presidential succession, carries no superiority of rank. The Vice-President is the constitutional heir presumptive to the Presidency. He is also the constitutional highest officer of the Congress. If the claims of the members of the Cabinet hold good, then the Secretary of State would take precedence of the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, when the Vice-President succeeds to the exercise of the duties of President. That would place a statutory Cabinet officer ahead of the highest officer of the second coördinate branch of the Government by warrant of the Constitution, and ahead of a Senator who not only has the power to make the President *pro tem.*, but who has the constitutional right to advise and consent to the creation of a Cabinet officer before he can receive a full commission to exercise his duties.

The claims of members of the Diplomatic Corps to certain places in the scale of precedence at Washington, though they have been put forward at different times since the inauguration of the Government, do not enter into the question of ceremonial affairs, except as part of the suite of the President as guests of the nation. Their quasi-official relations compel their first call upon the Secretary of State, not as a member of the Cabinet, but representing the President. At state dinners they appear as a distinctive body, and are arranged in order of precedence, according to date of seniority of their presentation of credentials to the President. As a matter of ceremonial calls, they would be expected to make the first social call upon the Secretary of State, (representing the Executive,) the Vice-President of the United States, or President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and the Chief Justice of the United States. The same rule would apply to their ladies. Their social relations with other members of the Cabinet, Senators, Justices, or Representatives, are optional.

The question of titles was one of the conspicuous subjects of controversy in

the convention which framed the present form of Government of the United States. The issue sprung up on the proper title of the President of the United States. A strong party, charged with monarchical tendencies, favored some style of additional title for the Chief Executive Officer of the nation, on the ground of international, as well as ceremonial, considerations. The majority, however, favored cutting entirely loose from every appearance of imitation of the forms of the nations of the Old World, which resulted in the provision in the Constitution that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States."

The contest started in the convention of 1787 was carried into the First Congress, which established by legislation, or practice, many of the official and social precedents of the seat of government and made them co-incident with the setting in motion of the machinery of the new Constitution. Vice-President Adams, a Puritan, was the champion in the Senate of high-sounding titles for the chief officers of the Government, and Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, a cavalier, espoused the aristocratic cause in the House of Representatives. These incipient controversies are not only unique, but instructive, in view of the adherence of popular sentiment for nearly a century to the policy of opposition to all titles other than those appertaining to official, judicial, military, or naval rank.

Within forty-eight hours after the organization of Congress and the installation of John Adams as Vice-President and President of the Senate, that functionary gave that body a lecture on the necessity and propriety of titles. Having passed much time at the most brilliant courts of Europe as diplomatic minister, Mr. Adams had completely outgrown his Puritan instincts. He also became involved in a preliminary skirmish with the House of Representatives on the proper title in addressing an official communication to their Speaker. Having asked whether he should apply the prefix "Honorable," the House administered a prompt and decided negative, preferring the simple, unembellished official title of their presiding officer, viz: "The Speaker of the House of Representatives."

The effort to give the President an ornamental title took a more determined turn. A committee, at the instigation of the aristocratic party in the Senate, having been appointed in both Houses, the subject gave rise to a parliamentary battle, which at one time grew rather too threatening to be interesting. The New England, Virginia, and South Carolina Senators were the most active champions of a high-sounding title. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, claimed that all the world, civilized and savage, called for titles ever since society was organized. The simple title, "The President," he thought sounded too much like the presiding officer of a cricket club, or fire company.

"His Excellency" was proposed, but withdrawn, and "Highness" substituted, with the prefatory word "Elective," as "His Elective Highness George Washington, President of the United States," claiming that such a dignified title would add weight and authority to the office at home and abroad. The champions of titles went over the whole list of the princes and potentates of the earth in support of the title "Highness." This was antagonized as beneath the dignity of the elective ruler of the United States, on the ground that the Grand Turk had it, that all the princes of Germany and sons and daughters of crowned heads had it; therefore it was degrading to the President of the United States to place him on a par with princes of any blood in Europe. The committee finally reported to the Senate as the title of the President: "His Highness the President of the United States of America and Protector of the Rights of the Same."

When this high-flown official designation reached the House, the contending champions became so heated in their remarks that a rupture was threatened. The anti-title advocates insisted that the Constitution called him "The President of the United States," and, therefore, that was his title. The wags of the two Houses nagged their opponents by addressing them, "Your Highness of the Senate," "His Highness of the Lower House."

This extraordinary discussion consumed three weeks of the opening deliberations of the First Congress of the United States, on the floor and in committee. At length the obduracy of the House, in support of republican simplicity in titles, as in governmental forms, compelled the conference committee, to which the matter was finally referred, to report their inability to agree. The Senate committee having decided not to address the President as "His Excellency," made a final recommendation of title as "His Highness, the President of the United States of America and Protector of their Liberties." The Senate, seeing that their efforts to make the President a titled personage in violation of the Constitution was getting too serious, voted to postpone the further consideration of the question. The following report, which gave expression to the views of the Senate, was then agreed to: "From a decent respect for the opinion and practice of civilized nations, whether under monarchical or republican forms of government, whose custom is to annex titles of respectability to the office of their chief magistrate, and that in intercourse with foreign nations a due respect for the majesty of the people of the United States may not be hazarded by an appearance of singularity, the Senate have been induced to be of the opinion that it would be proper to annex a respectable title to the office of President of the United States; but the Senate, desirous of preserving harmony with the House of Representatives, where the practice lately observed in presenting an address to the President was

without the addition of title, think it proper for the present to act in conformity with the practice of the House.

“Therefore, resolved, That the present address be ‘To the President of the United States,’ without addition of title.”

The discussion of the subject of titles was commenced in Congress before the arrival of Washington in New York. In a letter of July, 1789, to a friend in Virginia, the first President expressed his opposition to additional title. It was urged that “His High Mightiness,” the title of the Stadtholders of Holland, was his choice, but there is nothing to show that he ever expressed such an opinion.

The use of titles in the United States, having been restricted in the very first days of the Government to the simple constitutional or statutory designation of the office, has never been deviated from since. The formal style of addressing any officer in his official capacity in writing is therefore simply by the title of his office, and nothing else. In conversation the complimentary title Mr. is prefixed by usage and propriety to the designations of civil or judicial office, as Mr. President, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Justice, Mr. Senator. In an official communication of a personal character, it is proper to use the simple name of the individual with the title of his office added. Usage has allowed in the United States the prefix of title “Honorable” to the name of the official with the title of his office added. The title “Honorable” in England applies to younger sons of noblemen, the elder sons taking the title of the house or family rank. It also applies to members of Parliament and other persons holding places of honor and trust.

The title “Honorable” therefore is a subordinate one, and the lowest in the scale of titles of rank in foreign countries. In the United States it is never applied to the President, Vice President or Chief Justice, but is used by custom and courtesy in addressing elective officers, as Senators and Representatives, and the higher officials holding office from the President and confirmation by the Senate. It also applies to Governors of States, Judges of courts, and Mayors of cities. Its abuse is its promiscuous application to State legislators and others not in national office or chief office in States. It is not American, however, in any sense, nor in harmony with the rigid doctrine established by the Constitution and the First Congress. Its use places every official, National or State, of the United States in the estimation of the world on a level with the younger sons of nobility, an objection in the First Congress to using “Highness” as applied to the President, because it lowered him before the world to the level of foreign princes and sons and daughters of crowned heads. It is more in accordance with the spirit of American institutions to adhere to the theory of the first discussion of the subject. If the

name of the official be used it should be without prefix or suffix of title, followed by the title of the office as Grover Cleveland, President of the United States; John Sherman, Senator of the United States, or Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State; or another form as Senator Evarts, Speaker Carlisle, Representative Randall, and so on. The use of "Esquire" is equally out of place among Americans. The title "Esquire" in England is applied to still younger sons of noblemen, officers of the King's courts, counsellors-at-law, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and "other gentlemen." The title of courtesy permissible as in entire symphony with the spirit of American institutions is Mr. The Supreme Court of the United States, from the beginning of its history, has used the form of address, Mr. Chief Justice—or Mr. Justice—in writing or in conversation. This is sanctioned by the authority of the court itself. Their ladies are also addressed in the same form, by the same authority, as Mrs. Chief Justice ———, or Mrs. Justice ———. The form of address for an American Diplomatic Minister, in use by the Department of State, is singularly enough ——— Esqr., and not even "Honorable." The titles of military or naval rank are indispensable to discipline, authority and administration.

One of the much-discussed and perplexing problems of social life at the capital, where some of the most prominent ladies belong to one of the many official circles, is their proper form of address. In Washington society the wives of officials use the titles of their husbands, with Mrs. prefixed. This custom is part of the *lex non scripta* of social practices in official life. It has been found necessary to adopt this form for the identification of the ladies in official society, in the minds of the mass of strangers and transient persons who mingle in Washington social life during the fashionable season. It therefore has the strong endorsement of convenience. It would doubtless be more euphonious to use simply the married surname, prefixed by Mrs. But this might apply to wives of individuals in high office, and consequently widely known by name, but to ladies whose husbands are of less note, and of subordinate official rank, the first form has its advantages. Among strangers it dispenses with explanations. They then know at once with whom they are mingling. In other cases it is unnecessary to sandwich an official title between Mrs. and the lady's name. Every one knows who is meant by Mrs. Cleveland, and so on through the list of brilliant women who ornament the social circles of official life. Therefore to say Mrs. President Cleveland, or the same in the case of the wives of well-known personages of official rank, would be unnecessary. But, as a rule, it would be indispensable to a knowledge of the official place of a majority of ladies to say, Mrs. Senator ———, Mrs. Representative ———, Mrs. Comptroller ———, or to make the same use of the title of any other officer of Presidential appointment and Senatorial

confirmation, in speaking of his wife. The inadvetence or unreasonableness of the persons who criticise this convenient form for the identification of persons in the feminine circles of official rank, is best characterized by calling their attention to the accepted use, under similar circumstances, of professional titles among the wives of professional men, as Mrs. Rev. —, Mrs. Doctor —.

The use of titles in the form indicated for woman, has, therefore, necessarily become part of the social institutions of the Government, and has always had the sanction of usage and the endorsement of convenience. This rule, however, does not apply to daughters, as custom has never accorded any other than the titles of courtesy in good society to the daughters or other lady members of the families of officials. The President and Mrs. Washington, the First Congress, and the first Chief Justice and Associate Justices and their ladies laid the foundations of the social superstructure of the three coördinate branches of the Government, and marked out the line of the subordinate official and unofficial customs at the National Capital, from which there has since been no material departure.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CABINET.

THE ADMINISTRATION—THE ORDER OF PRECEDENCY OF THE CABINET IN THE OFFICIAL SCALE—THE PREMIER—SECRETARY BAYARD—THE BAYARD FAMILY—HIS FOREIGN POLICY—THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—MR. FAIRCHILD—MRS. FAIRCHILD—EX-SECRETARY AND MRS. MANNING—SECRETARY AND MRS. ENDICOTT—ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND—POSTMASTER GENERAL AND MRS. VILAS—SECRETARY AND MRS. WHITNEY—SECRETARY AND MRS. LAMAR.

THE President and the Cabinet entrusted with the execution of the laws, and the direction of public affairs are collectively designated *The Administration*.

To overcome the dangers incident to the statutes regulating the Presidential succession led to the first designation by Congressional enactment, January 19, 1886, of an order of precedence affecting the members of the Cabinet of the President. Previously their arrangement at meetings in counsel with the President upon affairs of state and upon other official and ceremonial occasions was by seniority of date of elevation of the office into an executive department. This rule gave the members of the Cabinet their order of precedence, viz: Secretary of State (the Premier,) Treasury, War, Navy, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, and Attorney General. The

repeal of the old law designating the President pro. tem. of the Senate, or, if none, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, ex officio heirs presumptive to the Presidency in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, under the act of 1886, substituted as the line of succession the Secretary of State, Treasury, War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior.

This statutory declaration restored the first five cabinet ministers to their order of precedence in the cabinet of the first President and added those since created in the order of seniority. This statute being the recognized degree of proximity of each officer named to the Chief Executive office of the nation he takes precedence, or rank accordingly in the administration and its ceremonial and social affairs.

The official authority of a member of the Cabinet does not extend beyond the jurisdiction of his own Department. His social prerogatives do not give him the exclusiveness of the President's official household. He should make the first call of etiquette upon the Vice President, Chief, and Justices of the Supreme Court, and Senators, and receive the first call from all others. He returns calls in person or by card. The ladies are governed by the same rules. The ladies of the Cabinet hold their Drawing Rooms for receiving residents and strangers in good society. The Cabinet Minister usually holds one or more receptions by card, during the season.

The Secretary of State, in his position as Premier of the Administration, enjoys prerogatives not common to other members of the Cabinet, and is charged with special duties of an official, ceremonial and social nature. He has charge of the arrangement of all State occasions not social, in which the President is the principal. He greets, in the name of the President, a member of a royal family, or ruler of a foreign state visiting the Capital. Is present during his call of etiquette, and attends the President in returning the visit. He arranges the audiences accorded Diplomatic Ministers in presenting their credentials, or taking leave. He has also certain social obligations not imposed upon his colleagues. He gives the Representatives of Foreign Governments residing near the Government at Washington, a Diplomatic breakfast immediately after the New Year's call of the Corps upon the President. He also, during the social season, entertains the members of the foreign Legations, and their ladies at a Diplomatic reception, or series of dinners, upon which occasions the ministers and ladies appear in full dress.

The Premier of the administration, Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware, Secretary of State, is descended from a long line of ancestors numbered among the gallant knights and courtiers conspicuous in the wars of France

during the sixteenth and seventeenth, and statesmen prominent in colonial, revolutionary and national affairs in America during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. One of three Bayards, brothers, who entered the Reformed faith in France and fled to Holland to escape religious persecution early in the seventeenth century, became the husband of Anna, the widowed sister of Peter Stuyvesant, the Governor of New Amsterdam. With her three sons and one daughter she landed in America with her valiant brother, the Governor of the Dutch possessions. Petrus, the youngest of these sons, was naturalized in Maryland in 1684. It was his grandson, James Ashton Bayard, the grandfather of Secretary Bayard, who made Thomas Jefferson President of the United States by changing his vote in the House of Representatives in 1801. Mr. Bayard, who is fifty-eight, was the third in consecutive line in his family, who for forty-three years had served in the Senate of the United States.

As a Senator, Mr. Bayard resided sixteen years in Washington; therefore, when he entered the Cabinet the ladies of his family were well known to Washington society. The sudden death of his beautiful daughter Katherine, at the height of the season of 1885-6, whose accomplishments in languages had made her a great favorite in all circles, and the death of his wife two weeks after, was not only an overwhelming family affliction, but an irreparable loss to the social life of the capital. Mrs. Louisa Bayard, whose marriage took place in 1853, was a daughter of Josiah Lee, a retired India merchant and banker of Baltimore. She was the mother of twelve children, nine of whom, six girls and three boys, grew up. Annie Francis Bayard, a very beautiful young lady, has just passed twenty, and Florence, equally beautiful, has just closed her teens. Louisa is nearly eighteen, and would have entered society during the past season but for the double mourning which still overhung the family circle. Nellie, attending school in Boston, resides with her eldest sister, Mabel, Mrs. Warren, wife of Samuel D. Warren, jr., attorney-at-law. Miss Anne or Nannie Bayard, who presides over her father's household, is a young lady of varied attractions of manner and culture, but is more particularly celebrated as being the finest horsewoman in Washington. She is entirely fearless, and can manage the most spirited animal. Her exploits in hurdle jumping and fox hunting are not only marvelous, but thrilling. Florence who is a brunette, more closely resembles her sister Katherine. She is a bright, loveable young lady, and domestically inclined. The Secretary's son James, an exceedingly brilliant young man, is secretary for the Territory of Arizona. He inherits the politics of his family. Thomas and Philip, two younger sons, are at school.

Secretary Bayard has never been a gorgeous entertainer, but his house has always been the center of attraction of the most select and cultivated peo-

ple in society. His manners are courtly, and his conversation interesting and varied. He is a man of distinguished presence. His face, which is smooth-shaven, combines in expression a pleasing contrast of the lights of kindly instincts with the shadings of a thoughtful mind. His chief recreation is horsemanship, in which he is expert, and always keeps fine animals for equestrian enjoyment.

In his high office of Secretary of State, he has been to the President a prudent counselor in the management of the delicate, and often intricate, questions growing out of international relations and policy. He has been roundly charged by critics of being un-American in his ideas and leanings, when absolutely the reverse has been the fact. In the rejection by Austria of the cast-off American Diplomatic Representative to Italy, he resented with decided epistolary vehemence the right of a foreign government to apply a religious test to an American Minister, in contravention of the letter of the Constitution of the United States and the spirit of American institutions. Austria has just shown her desire to cultivate a renewal of representation by sending a new diplomatic minister to Washington. In a controversy with Mexico, he denied the right of a foreign government to punish a citizen of the United States for an offense committed on American territory, and coerced that government into an ulterior charge of circulating libel on Mexican soil, which furnished a loophole of exit from unpleasant diplomatic relations between the two Republics. In the protection of American interests during the burning of Panama, and in the correspondence logically ensuant to the prompt unasked occupation of the unfortunate Isthmian metropolis by United States forces, and harbor by an American fleet, in warlike array, he gave a pointedness of presentation of the Monroe doctrine and the American view of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty far in advance of anything ventured upon by the American Government. In the fishery complications he has from the beginning asserted the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters, under treaty stipulations. His desire to go further was embarrassed by the interpretation placed by Secretary Fish upon the treaty of 1818, under which the right to do certain things was renounced by the United States, and Great Britain relinquished her right under the treaty of 1783, of free navigation of the Mississippi river. The treaty of Washington, he maintained, simply preserved the *modus vivendi* of certain things not yielded. The same intelligent action has attended the organization of the Diplomatic Service, the chief courts having representative men of the dominant party in Executive affairs.

Having for more than a year performed the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, it was a fitting recognition of Assistant Secretary Charles Stebbins Fair-

child, that he should succeed Mr. Manning upon his retirement from that office. Mr. Fairchild, a native of Cazenovia, was born in 1842. Having completed a collegiate education and a course of law, in 1871, he became junior member of the law firm of Hand, Hale, Schwartz & Fairchild, of Albany. In 1868 he began his political career by organizing the Democratic party of his native county, as chairman of its committee, in support of Horatio Seymour, for President, running for the State Senate himself. He was Deputy Attorney General of New York by appointment. As a recognition of his ability he was nominated and elected Attorney General in 1876. Having served this out he spent two years in Europe. He was President of the Charities Aid Association of the State, and Vice-President of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York. Both are corporate bodies, the former with powers conferred by the State to investigate any of the public eleemosynary establishments, and are well known throughout the entire civilized world. In 1880 he began the practice of law in New York, in which he continued until his invitation, in 1885, to the second place in the administration of the fiscal department of the Government by Secretary Manning.

Secretary Fairchild is in the vigor of health. He is a man of quick perceptions and an analytical mind. He is one of the seven youngest persons who have filled the post of Secretary of the Treasury. The youngest was Alexander Hamilton, Washington's first Secretary, who was thirty-two; Wolcott, the second, was thirty-five; and Dexter and Gallatin, third and fourth, were forty; Bristow, was forty-one; Crawford was forty-four, which was also the age of Secretary Fairchild. Had the appointment been made April 30, instead of April 1, he would have been forty-five, the ages of Rush, McLane, and Woodbury. During the canal ring investigations in New York, he was closely associated with Samuel J. Tilden, who had great confidence in his judgment and abilities, and always favored his political advancement. He is sound on financial questions, sustains the administration position on silver, and is a tariff reformer. He is conservative, however, in his treatment of public questions coming within the jurisdiction of his department, and is not given to hobbies. He sets the example of promptness at his office. In society he is not very demonstrative, but is a man of agreeable manners in official or social intercourse. He is a close observer, and not aggressive in conversation, being more of a listener than a talker. He is striking in appearance, middle-sized, of stocky build, with jet black hair and eyes. He always dresses in excellent taste.

Mrs. Fairchild, who is the first lady of the cabinet, the Premier being a widower, was Helen Lincklaen, daughter of Ledyard Lincklaen, of Cazenovia, N. Y. She is of medium stature, of graceful figure, blonde, with brown

eyes, and interesting in conversation, but not aggressive, generally acting on the defensive in the general topics of social talk. Her toilettes are in excellent taste. Her father was born Lincklaen Ledyard, a son of Jonathan Denise Ledyard. A sister of the latter married John Lincklaen, of Holland, who came to the United States in 1792 as agent of the Holland Land Company, and purchased a tract of land in New York forty by four miles, in the vicinity of Cazenovia. The Ledyards were of the same Groton, Conn., family as Col. William Ledyard, the defender of Fort Griswold, in 1781, who was pierced through the body by the British commander, after he had surrendered his sword, and John Ledyard, who circumnavigated the globe with Captain John Cook, and was with him when he was killed by the cannibals of the Sandwich Islands. At the request of his aunt, the widow of John Lincklaen, the name of Lincklaen Ledyard, was changed to Ledyard Lincklaen. and to the old Lincklaen mansion at Cazenovia, some years before the death of his aunt, he brought his bride, Miss Helen Clarissa Seymour. He was distinguished for his love of literature and science, being a frequent contributor to the magazines of his day. At the time of his death, in 1864, at forty-three years of age, he was regarded as the leading authority in the geology of the State. Mrs. Fairchild's mother is a sister of Horatio Seymour, and one of six children of Henry Seymour, a gentleman conspicuous in the business and politics of New York, in the early part of the century, who married Mary Forman. The other children are Mary, widow of Rutger B. Miller, John Forman Seymour, Julia, wife of Roscoe Conkling, all resident of Utica, N. Y., and Sophia Seymour, widow of Mr. Shonnard, of Yonkers, N. Y. The Seymours are descended from Richard Seymour, an Episcopal clergyman, who came to America from England with the Popham colony, which settled in Maine. His Bible, among the heirlooms of the Hartford branch of the family, shows that he came from Berry Pomeroy Castle, then the property of the Seymour family, of which the Duke of Somerset is a present member.

The Ledyards were already connected with the Seymours by several marriages before the Revolution, and both families had at the same period intermarried with the Formans of New Jersey. All these families settled in the heart of New York early in the century.

Secretary Fairchild's paternal grandfather, John Fairchild, settled in Madison county some years after the Ledyards. He was the printer and publisher of a newspaper. His son, Sidney T., married Helen Childs, daughter of Perry G. Childs, then a prominent lawyer, and Democratic politician, and at one time a State Senator. Mr. Childs came to Cazenovia from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, when a young man. His father, a physician of that picturesque town, having given his sons a good education, fitted out two of them,

David and Perry G. Childs, with a horse and chaise, and started them to seek their fortunes in the western wilderness. At Utica they sold the chaise and harness. David remained in Utica, where he became a successful banker and business man. Perry, with the horse, continued westward until he reached Cazenovia, where he halted, and began the practice of law. Here he married Miss Catharine Ledyard, sister of Mrs. John Lincklaen.

Sidney T. Fairchild, the Secretary's father, after receiving an education at Hamilton and Union colleges, began the practice of law at Utica, where he resided a short time after his marriage. Upon the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Perry G. Childs, he returned to Cazenovia and became associated in his profession with Charles Stebbins, the partner of his deceased father-in-law, also a prominent Democrat and State Senator. He has been a successful lawyer himself, and had much to do with the development of his section of the State, having been prominently connected with the Great Western Turnpike, then the main highway from New York city westward to Buffalo. He was active in the construction of the railroad from Utica to Syracuse, which afterwards became part of the New York Central Railroad. He has also been more or less connected with that great corporation ever since. He never held any office except that of village trustee, but has always been an earnest Democrat, representing his county frequently in State and National conventions.

The most noticeable figure in the Cabinet politically was Daniel Manning, and his compulsory retirement on account of sadly impaired health, has been the most sad experience of the President since he entered office. There existed between them a particularly close relation. Their acquaintance grew out of the erratic movements of New York politics, which led to Grover Cleveland's election to the Governorship. The closer acquaintance which followed culminated in the recognition by the leader of New York politics, of the possibilities of that unexpected, mysterious and unsummoned power before the people. He saw the futility of running any more campaigns on old blood and played-out issues. He saw in the modest and unostentatious head of the civil authority of the State the man of the future. Grover Cleveland is in the Executive Mansion and the Democratic party in control, more through the incipient counsels and subsequent efforts of Daniel Manning, than any other one man. Mr. Manning was more of a party man than the President, and it was not always that their views, from a party standpoint, were in accord. Before his sudden illness, the presence of the Secretary at the Executive Mansion, out of official hours, was of daily occurrence. The President was the conserving influence in the carrying out of the policy of administration which had been promised in platforms, letters of acceptance, party declamation, and inaugural and annual messages. Under the pressure of political

influence, the Secretary was often inclined to yield to greater impetuosity than his convictions of expediency, even from a partisan standpoint, would naturally prompt, but he found in the President that same imperturbability of character which first impressed him.

The retirement of Mr. Manning withdrew from the counsels of the President the sagacious and healthful advice of a devoted friend. He was the politician of the Cabinet. He was reared in the Albany school of politics. It was also the city of his birth, in 1831. He represented the Albany *Atlas*, the *Argus*, of which he is now executive proprietor, in the Legislature, and there built up his influence in State and National party affairs. He was instrumental in the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden to the Governorship in 1874, and was a member of every Democratic State Convention down to the nomination of Grover Cleveland as Governor of New York. He was a member of the New York Democratic State Committee from 1876 to 1884, the last four years being its chairman. He was in the National Convention which nominated Tilden in 1876, Hancock in 1880, and Cleveland in 1884. He conducted the National campaign of 1884 in New York which secured that State to the Democrats. In the control of State politics he succeeded Dean Richmond and Samuel J. Tilden.

His two years management of the fiscal policy of the Administration was an eminent success. He stood manfully in consistent hostility to the historic and traditional financial heresies of his own party, and from the first moved forward in the line of sound doctrines of finance. On economic questions he displayed a leaning towards the pro-British theories of his party, which were apparently not the understood convictions of his mind when he entered the Department. He surrendered his charge with just pride in having belied partisan croakings about panics and financial disorders through his stand on behalf of the financial and business interests of the Nation, as against heresies chiefly inspired by the purely partisan opposition of a majority of the party in power to the party which in twenty-four years had reared the superstructure of the greatest and most beneficent financial system ever contrived by the ingenuity of men or nations. He left the finances firmly established upon a gold basis, and the administration of the Department in as good condition as when he assumed the reins of authority.

The official society of the Capital also feels the loss of the beautiful wife of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. Manning was Miss Mary Margaretta Fryer, daughter of W. J. Fryer, of Albany, a retired merchant, the marriage taking place in November, 1884, immediately after the announcement of the successful issue of the Presidential campaign. The first Mrs. Manning, Miss Mary Little, a charming lady, of English parentage, died in 1882, leaving two

sons and two daughters. Her eldest son, James Hilton Manning, is managing editor of the Albany *Argus*, of which his father is president. Her eldest daughter, Anna, is married and living happily in Albany. Miss Mary, who is just passing her teens, was the debutante of the Cabinet circle during the season. This highly educated and gifted young lady is a mild type of blonde, but the chief attraction of her beauty is the close feminine resemblance she bears to her distinguished father. She has a well-rounded figure, a pleasing face and engaging manners.

The present Mrs. Manning is in the early thirties, a tall, slender and handsome blonde. She is descended from a branch of the family of Chancellor Livingston, who administered the oath of office to the first President. She has all the captivating grace and womanly charms of the ladies of those model days of feminine loveliness. During the two years of her residence in Washington she gathered around her a wide circle of friends. Her social entertainments were always in great taste. In her departure she carried with her the affectionate and regretful farewells of every member of official and social life.

The Secretary of War, William Crowninshield Endicott, represents the old Puritan stock of Governor John Endicott, who was sent out in 1628 by the Massachusetts Company to take charge of their affairs at Salem. This son of that blue-blooded ancestry was born one hundred and ninety-eight years after on the same spot. From 1873 to 1882 he was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and in 1884 President Cleveland chose him as the representative of that better type of Northern Democracy, which regards statesmanship as something more than office farming. The Secretary is a man of middle stature and somewhat gray. In conversation, while reserved, possibly the result of the judicial habit, he is still affable and satisfying.

Miss Ellen Peabody, daughter of George Peabody, of Salem, the same stock as the great philanthropist of Danvers, became Mrs. Endicott in 1859. She is a tall, stately lady, and a little younger than the Secretary. She reminds one of the high-born ladies of the olden days. Her daughter, Mary C. Endicott, assists in the social entertainments of the War Secretary's home. She is the embodiment of New England feminine culture. Her figure is of a distinguished mould, and her manners the same. Her face is an index to an intelligent and well-stored mind. Her conversation has a tendency to the æsthetic and philosophic. The mother of Secretary Endicott was a niece of Jacob Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, President Jefferson's Secretary of the Navy, 1805-9. She died when her son was but a child.

The Secretary lives and entertains well. Among the guests during the season were Mrs. Knyvett W. Sears, of Boston, sister of Mrs. Endicott and

of Mrs. W. P. Mason, with whom Mrs. Cleveland resided when visiting Boston with the President in November, 1886.

The Attorney-General of the Administration, Augustus H. Garland, is a Tennessean by birth and Arkansan by consecutive residence of over three decades. He helped to pass the ordinance of secession of his State in 1861 and make laws for the Confederacy. He was refused a seat in the United States Senate in 1867. He gained a suit in the test oath case as to lawyers in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1874 he was elected Governor of Arkansas without opposition, and received a similar mark of confidence in his election to the United States Senate in 1876 and 1882. He was the most progressive of any of the Southern Democratic Senators. He believed in accepting the results of the war as finally settling the issues between the two sections, which had grown out of the differing views of the statesmen in the infancy of the Constitution. He denounced the Bourbon idea that all past, present and future political wisdom was to be summed up in the resolutions of 1798. Although fifty-four years of age, the Attorney-General has a much younger appearance. He is of retiring manner, the result of habits of meditation and study. In the Senate he was ranked on the Democratic with Edmunds on the Republican side. When he entered the Cabinet Mr. Garland had been a widower eight years. His mother has charge of his household, which consists of one son and daughter grown and three children at school. His eldest daughter, Daisy, will finish her education this year, and will be the Cabinet debutante next season. The Attorney-General is much averse to society. While he is hospitable in a quiet way in his own home, he has never attended any of the social entertainments at the Executive Mansion, and has never worn a full dress coat. His residence is in Little Rock, with a country seat, "Hominy Hill," fifteen miles distant.

William Freeman Vilas, who controls the administration of our vast postal service, is one of the most conspicuous figures in Western progressive Democracy, believing in tariff reform and the elevation of the public service. He was born in Vermont in 1840. His father, an eminent and successful lawyer in the Green Mountain State, having a family of boys to rear and educate, settled himself in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1851, where the State University had been established. The Postmaster-General was precocious in his studies and profession, having entered the University at thirteen, graduated, finished a law course, and won his first case in the Supreme Court at twenty. He served under Grant in the war, and though a staunch Democrat, was an enthusiastic friend and admirer of the old hero. In his official position he is thorough and exact, wonderfully quick in perception, with a memory that notes and holds all details, and though decisive and firm, he is considerate and just.

In society he is companionable, but like most men of his stamp he is averse to general society, preferring his books and fireside and chosen friends. He has a striking, professional presence.

Mrs. Vilas, who was Anna Matilda Fox, is the daughter of a high-toned Irish born gentleman and physician, who was very prominent in Wisconsin from territorial days till his death in 1884, and held in great esteem throughout the State. Mrs. Vilas is a few years younger than her husband, is petite in figure and composed in manner. Her Drawing Rooms are very popular. Her eldest daughter, Cornelia, or Miss Nellie, as she is familiarly called, is not quite twenty, but assists her mother in her social duties. She is a moderate blonde, with brown hair and a winning face. A quiet, unostentatious dignity adds greatly to her attractions. Miss Mary, or Mollie, the younger daughter, is at school, being thirteen. She is a remarkably bright, attractive girl, and for two seasons has been president of a young misses' charitable enterprise for Christmas.

Among the guests of Mrs. Vilas, in Washington, Miss Gertrude Hoyne, daughter of Philip Hoyne, a prominent citizen of Chicago, spent several weeks during the past season, and was a general favorite. She is a brunette of rare beauty, with a grace and sweetness of manner that adds to beauty's charm. Miss Lucia Johnson, of Chicago, a cousin of Mrs. Vilas, was with her in the holidays. Dr. Charles H. Vilas, brother of the Postmaster-General, and eminent as a physician, in fine practice in Chicago, is also a frequent visitor.

The Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, is the moneyed man and entertainer of the Cabinet. He hailed from Conway, Mass., when he arrived in New York as a lad starting in life. He is about forty-seven. He reached a professional and political culmination in the brief space of eight years, as Corporation Counsel of New York city, as a leading spirit of the County Democracy and an implicable foe to the Tweed ring. He was one of the most active and aggressive managers of the Cleveland campaign of 1884, in New York. He is the youngest looking member of the Cabinet. He is a man of princely liberality in every deserving undertaking. In his department he has the devotion of all the employees. He has not made a single removal, except for flagrant cause. In society he is not only a liberal entertainer, but a man of very ready wit and fine conversational powers.

Mrs. Flora Payne Whitney, daughter of the millionaire Senator from Ohio, —married in 1871, is a perfect hostess in presiding over the lavish social entertainments of her husband. She is a woman of warm affections and great kindness. A blonde of medium stature, graceful, and engaging in conversation. She dresses elegantly and in excellent taste. Her daughter of thirteen,

Pauline, and two boys are at school. The Secretary occupies the former residence of President Arthur's Secretary of State. In order to adapt it to the social gatherings which he contemplated, he expended \$50,000 in adding a ball room and making other improvements. The Secretary keeps up four houses one opposite the Vanderbilt's, in New York, presented to Mrs. Whitney by her brother, which cost \$750,000, a commodious summer residence at Lenox, Massachusetts, his Washington residence and a country seat, "Grassland," of 103 acres, which cost \$30,000, and \$25,000 for improvements, three miles from the capital, and near the President's rural retreat, "Oak View."

Secretary Whitney has characterized his official life with the crowning glory of having inaugurated the reconstruction of the Navy on the basis of modern ships and ordnance. He will be known as the father of the Modern Navy of the United States. He has also instituted certain reforms in the management of the navy-yards and purchase of supplies.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, who figures at the head of the Department of the Interior, represents the old regime of politics and society at the National Capital. He belongs to the line of old time Southern statesmen. He is a Georgian by birth and education. At different times he filled the chairs of mathematics, literature and law at the University of Mississippi. He was assistant editor of the *Southern Review*, which did more to prepare the Southern mind for sectional antagonisms than any other single influence. He was a conspicuous light in Congress during the beginning of President Buchanan's term, and was the contemporary of the men who took the States out of the Union. He was a seceder, soldier and diplomat of the rebellion; a Representative in the Congress of the triumphant Union in 1873, and a Senator in 1877, until he entered the Cabinet. Secretary Lamar is a type of a Southern planter, tall, well-formed, with flowing hair. He is a man of eccentricity, his spells of abstraction often causing him to find himself in amusing situations.

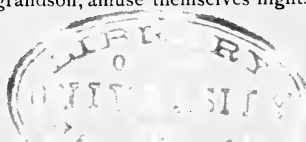
The Secretary was in mourning when he took his place in the Cabinet. During the earlier days of the past season his house was open to the social world, his son's wife and his own beautiful daughter presiding. The Secretary's re-marriage during the first week in January added an accomplished and attractive wife to the interesting group of ladies in his family.

The present Mrs. Lamar was Miss Henrietta Dean, daughter of James Dean, a wealthy planter and politician of Macon, Georgia. As a young lady she was a great belle, combining beauty, wit, and wealth, and had a host of suitors from all parts of the south. Mr. Lamar, who was a friend of her father, enjoyed her acquaintance when he resided at Macon, but he disclaims the romantic rivalry between himself and Judge Holt for the hand of the

beautiful Miss Dean. Judge William S. Holt, who married her, was one of the richest men in the State of Georgia when he died, having bequeathed his wealth to his widow. One of his daughters is the wife of Captain R. E. Park, of Macon, another is the wife of W. H. Virgin, of Vineville, a suburb of Macon, and another is the wife of Col. J. E. Jones, also of Macon. The marriage taking place in the first week in January, the social gaities of the season were well advanced by the time the bridal couple reached Washington. The Secretary's house, however, was thronged with callers at the two or three Drawing Rooms which his wife held.

The first Mrs. Lamar was Virginia Longstreet, daughter of Judge Augustus B. Longstreet, of Georgia, President of the University of South Carolina, and later of the University of Mississippi, author of "Georgia Scenes," a humorous work, and a cousin of Gen. James B. Longstreet, of Confederate fame. Her eldest child, Fannie, is the wife of Edward Mayes, Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, and of which his grandfather was at one time president. The second daughter, Augusta, is the wife of H. F. Heiskell, a young and talented attorney of Memphis, Tennessee. The third daughter, Virginia, or Jennie, after her mother's death, in 1884, resided with her sister, Mrs. Heiskell, at Memphis, and made her debut there two winters ago. She occasionally visited Washington when her father was in the Senate, but formally entered Washington society in the Cabinet circle of young ladies at the opening of the past season. Miss Lamar has a poetical face. is a blonde of pronounced Southern type, tall and graceful, with a beautiful mouth, and brown, expressive eyes. She is quick in conversation, and, though young, is entirely at home in society, and is a great belle.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, Jr., the only son and second child of Secretary Lamar, after finishing his education, engaged in mercantile pursuits at Oxford, Mississippi. He is now private secretary to his father. In 1879 he married Miss Katie Lester, daughter of a prominent physician of Oxford, and an ex officer of the Confederate service. Mrs. Lamar, junior, until the Secretary's second marriage, presided over his household in Washington, and was very popular. She is a lady of artistic tastes. Her portraits in oil, or crayon, and paintings of animals, show decided genius. She has a studio in her house, and gives much time to art. Her son of six years is the fourth direct descendant of the name Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus in the Lamar family. The Secretary, and his bright grandson, amuse themselves nights at fencing, boxing, and wrestling.



CHAPTER VII.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

THE DIPLOMATIC CIRCLE—ITS PERSONNEL—RULES OF PRECEDENCE, CEREMONY, AND ETIQUETTE—THE DEAN OF THE CORPS—THE CEREMONIAL FUNCTIONS EXERCISED BY COURTESY BY THE DEAN—MR., MRS. AND MADMOISELLE PRESTON—VISCOUNT AND VISCOUNTESS DE NOGUEIRAS—BARON DE FAVA—MR. MELS BROECK—COUNT AND COUNTESS D'ARSCHOT—SIR LIONEL WEST—THE MISSES WEST—MR. AND MRS. EDWARDES—SENOR AND SENORA ROMERO—MR. AND MADAME DE STRUVE—BARON AND BARONESS ROSEN—MR. GREGER—MR. ROUSTAN—COUNT SALA.

DIPLOMATIC ministers of thirty of the greater and lesser powers of both hemispheres reside near the government of the United States, and constitute one of the interesting features of the higher social life of the American Capital. The personnel of the Diplomatic corps comprises twenty-five Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, two Ministers Resident, and two *chargés d'Affaires*, with sixteen First Secretaries, sixteen general Secretaries, three counsellors, three chancellors, three Military attachés, two Naval attachés, seventeen diplomatic attachés, two translators, and one interpreter of legation.

The rank of Ambassador, the only one having the representative character, does not appear in the Diplomatic Corps at Washington; that of Envoy, accredited to the President of the United States, being the highest. The rank of Ambassador is recognized by the Constitution, but the title, with its international significance, has not been given to a diplomatic minister of the United States to a foreign court, and therefore Ministers of such court at Washington have been of less rank. It is the practice of nations to appoint reciprocally diplomatic agents of equal grade. To prevent rivalries among representatives of different nations of unequal rank in the scale of international importance residing at Washington the legations are officially designated in alphabetical order. This is in accordance with the seven rules of diplomatic precedence enunciated by the Congress of Vienna, 1815, and of the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, 1881, and recognized by the United States. This establishes three classes, Envoys, Ministers, Ministers Resident, or other persons, accredited to sovereigns, and *Chargés d'Affaires*, accredited to Ministers of Foreign Affairs, *ad hoc* or *per interim*. Under the same authority, the order of individual precedence of diplomatic ministers at Washington is determined by seniority of consecutive residence from date of presenting credentials. The senior under these regulations is known as the Dean or Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps. Wherever this brilliant assemblage of the repre-

sentatives of crowned heads and foreign rulers appears in a body the Dean is at their head and presents his colleagues upon all official or ceremonial occasions. There are also a few foreigners of culture and means resident at the American capital for pleasure, instruction, or for special objects or duty.

The Ministers and Secretaries and their ladies constitute a social circle of their own. They are regarded in the light of guests of the nation, and hold quasi-official relations with the Department of State. On all occasions of state ceremonials or etiquette, when participants, they appear in brilliant court costume, and form part of the suite of the President.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington are governed by certain rules of etiquette, established by usage among themselves and with the Government, prominently the exchange of visits, the omission of which might lead to embarrassment in the transaction of business. In many instances the chiefs of legations and their secretaries belong to the titled classes of their countries, and are often men not only of inherited rank, but of statesmanship, learning and culture. Their ladies in many cases also represent prominent degrees in the order of feminine precedence and are types of form, beauty, accomplishments and grace of their country women.

When an arriving Minister enters upon his duties he is received by the Secretary of State at the Executive Mansion, and is presented to the President, to whom he delivers his letter of credence with appropriate remarks, to which the President briefly replies. There are also certain obligations of etiquette which are observed by the corps. Its members in a body make a call of congratulation upon a new President soon after his inauguration. They also call formally at the Executive Mansion on New Year's day upon a formal note of invitation from the Secretary of State to each legation that the President would be pleased to see its members and their ladies. They appear in full dress, and are received in private audience by the President after the Cabinet and before the other members of the Government. They are then entertained at a diplomatic breakfast by the Secretary of State at his residence.

On the same day they also make it a ceremonial duty to call, but not in a body, upon the Vice-President, or President *pro tem.* of the Senate, there being a vacancy in the former, the Chief Justice and members of the Supreme Court and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. They call at the houses of Senators, or Representatives, with whom they are acquainted. This, however, is optional. For general occasions of etiquette the rule of the corps is for strangers always to call first. The last arriving member of the corps makes the first call on all his colleagues. After a diplomat has been received by the President, he calls at the house of the Secretary of State. In England and some other European countries when there is a new Secretary for

Foreign Affairs, he announces the fact of his appointment, and that he would be glad to receive the members of the Diplomatic Corps. They then call. The Secretary then returns the call. As between Diplomats and other members of the Cabinet other than of State, the last to enter upon his duties makes the first call. There has always been a disputed point as to the order of precedence between Diplomats and Senators. The first rule was that a diplomat upon his arrival, after being presented, should make the first call upon a Senator, if he desired to meet him socially. This was never cordially received. The rule next in vogue was the same as applied to Cabinet ministers. The rule now conceded is to make the first call on a Senator even if the diplomat arrived last. This extension of the circle of calls of etiquette, however, is optional. Senators in many instances would not make first call. A diplomatic minister never calls upon the President, unless invited to do so, or by special appointment, intercourse being through the Secretary of State. It is customary for the President to entertain the chief members and ladies of the Corps at a reception, and at a state dinner, once during the season. This is in recognition of the sovereigns or Executive authorities of the countries represented, and not to the Ministers as individuals. The President accepts no invitations in return.

The ceremonial and official relations between the Diplomatic Corps as a body or as individuals, and the Executive Department of the government were inaugurated by the first administration, and have not varied since. The claim of personal intercourse was brought up by Count Moustier, the French Minister, but was promptly disposed of by President Washington, who directed that all questions of diplomacy must first go to the chief of the department of Foreign Affairs.

The rules of social intercourse which apply to the ministers, apply to their ladies. This is the case within or beyond the circle of the corps. The ladies of the legations, however, as a rule do not much appear in the general society of the capital. The intercourse of the ladies of the different legations among themselves is almost entirely of a strictly ceremonious character. The greater part of their social life except on occasions of etiquette or ceremony on the part of the government when they appear with their legations is confined to a circle of personal acquaintances.

The place of ceremonial precedence as Dean of the *Corps Diplomatique* is held by Mr. Stephen Preston of the Republic of Hayti. It is a coincidence of historic interest that the dean at the American Capital should represent the most thriving portion of the historic Hispaniola of Columbus, the site of the first Spanish colony, for a long time the seat of Spanish power in the New World, whence were fitted out the romantic explorations and conquests of

Mexico, Peru, the Islands of the Antilles and the Spanish Main and the first after the United States to throw off early European domination. The Republic of Hayti, about the size of the State of New Hampshire, and with about two hundred thousand (500,000) more population, occupying the western portion of the island, holds intimate commercial relations with the United States. Minister Preston was born at Port au Prince, and was judge of the Court of Assize when sent in 1870 by President Nissage Saget to Washington as Minister Resident. In 1873 he was raised to the full grade of Envoy. From 1884-6 he was accredited to the governments at London and Paris, but retained his diplomatic relations at Washington.

Madame Preston was M^{lle} Rose Alberga, of Kingston, Jamaica. She has two beautiful daughters. Mademoiselle Marie, a young lady, and M^{lle} Rose Antoinette, who, having been educated in New York, is finishing in Paris, and will be the debutante of the Diplomatic Corps next season. The Minister's eldest son, Charles A. Preston, Secretary of Legation, married Margaret Hunt, of New York, where he resides. Stephen C. Preston is with his father in Washington. Henry A. and Edward Preston, and a younger son and daughter are with their mother in Europe. The Minister's children have all been educated in the United States, and, like their mother, are exceptionably handsome. The Minister himself is a man of very imposing presence, and courtly manner. His native tongue is French, but he speaks English fluently.

The Viscount des Nogueiras, who began his diplomatic residence at Washington in 1878, represents Portugal, a Kingdom about the size of Indiana, with the population of Pennsylvania. He speaks English fluently, and is one of the most popular diplomats at Washington. He was secretary of the government of Fayal 1851, and Aveiro 1856. Was member of the chamber of Deputies, five times in the Cortes, Chargé d'Affaires in Peru and Chili and later Envoy to the United States. He is a diplomat and author, and about sixty-three years of age.

Both himself and the Viscountess come of the most ancient and aristocratic blood of Portugal. His family name is Moniz de Bethencourt, he being the eleventh grandson of Manoel Affonso Sanha, gentleman of the Court of the Infant D. Fernando, Duke de Vizen, father of King D. Manoel. The family de Bethencourt has lived in the Island of Madeira ever since its discovery, and the name of de Bethencourt comes from an illustrious French family that lived in the Canary Islands, whose first conqueror was Jean de Bethencourt, Baron de St. Martin-le-Gaillard, Lord Chamberlain of John, Duc de Bourgogne. (Document in Latin, written in 1282.)

The Viscountess Maria da Graça de Sousa de Pereira Coatinho, belongs to the house of de Sousa, one of the most illustrious and ancient of Portugal,

and of which she is the direct representative. It originated in a natural son of King D. Diniz—by name Affonso Chichorro. Her ancestors have always had the highest position in the kingdom, and were Lords of the House of Villar de Perdizes, in the northern part of Portugal.

Mlle Mathilde Isabel de Sousa Moniz de Bethencourt, is a singer of wonderful promise, her voice being a rich contralto. She is now in Paris, undergoing a course of musical instruction and training. Antonio Fernando de Sousa Moniz de Bethencourt, the Viscount's eldest son, a very bright young man, assists his father in the duties of the legation. The other children are Alexandre de Sousa and Jacintho de Sousa Moniz de Bethencourt.

The representative of Italy, a Kingdom as large as Arizona, with one half the total population of the United States, is Baron de Fava, of a noble House of the land of blue skies, art, and song. The Baron and Baroness de Fava, the latter now absent in Europe, have been favorably known in society during their residence at Washington since 1881. Secretary Count Albert de Foresta has also been absent during the past season. Mr. E. Ferrara Dentice d'Accadia is the second Secretary.

Belgium, the charming little kingdom of Leopold II, not quite the size of Maryland, with six times the population, is diplomatically represented by M. de Bounder de Melsbroeck, a native of Brussels. He entered the diplomatic service as attaché at Lisbon, and rose successively to assistant secretary of Legation to the Holy See at Rome, Counsellor at the Hague, Florence and Paris, Minister Resident in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and Envoy to the United States in 1881. He received a vote of thanks of his government for services during the Franco-Prussian war, and negotiated at Paris three conventions respecting trademarks and postal affairs.

Le Comte Gaston d'Arschot, Counsellor of Legation of Belgium, born in Brussels, is descended from one of the most celebrated families of Europe. The *Trophées du Duché du Brabant* records that in 1096 the daughter of Jean the first duke de Brabant, married Arnold, Count d'Arschot. The duke gave his daughter as her wedding dowry, the town of d'Arschot, and adjacent territory. In the crusades the head of the house of d'Arschot joined Godfrey of Bouillion in the wars against the Infidels. The grandfather of the present Count was one of the founders of Belgian Independence in 1813. The Count himself inheriting the valor of his ancestors, after completing his education in 1860, entered the service of Pope Pius IX, in the Papal Zouaves, where he remained until 1866. He was then placed in command of a regiment of Belgian chasseurs till 1868, when he entered the Diplomatic service as Attaché to the Legation at Washington. He served successively as Secretary at Munich, Berne, Paris, and London, and as Counsellor at Washington.

The Countess d'Arschot is an American lady of beauty and accomplishments. She is the daughter of the distinguished engineer, C. E. Detmold, who built the New York Crystal Palace, in the fifties, and was interested in coal and railroad operations in Pennsylvania.

The Honorable Sir Lionel S. Sackville West, K. C. M. G., represents the government of Queen Victoria at Washington. The kingdom of Great Britain with an area equal to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and three times the population, wields imperial sway over 3,000,000 square miles in Australasia, 1,000,000 in Asia, 250,000 in Africa, and 3,500,000 square miles in North America, the latter nearly the entire area of the United States, but mostly uninhabitable, with an aggregate of over five times their population. Sir Lionel West is in the line of descent from Sir Thomas West, third Lord Delaware, who was Governor General of Virginia, and from whom the Delaware river received its name. The Minister is the fifth son of the fifth Earl Delaware. His mother was Lady Elizabeth Sackville, descended from a Norman family at the time of the conqueror, and daughter and co-heir of John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset. In 1845 he was assistant *précis* writer to Earl Aberdeen when Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Was *attaché* at Lisbon and Berlin, Secretary at Turin, Madrid, Berlin, and Paris, often acting as *chargé d'affaires*. Was Envoy at Paris during the absence of the Ambassador, and later Envoy at the Argentine Republic, Spain and the United States in 1881. He is a Knight of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

The ladies of the minister's family are his three beautiful and accomplished daughters, Misses Victoria, Flora and Amalia West. The eldest presides over his household, keeps the accounts, arranges the social entertainments, invites the guests, and is in every way supreme. When she arrived in Washington she was but seventeen years of age. Born in France, as were her sisters, and all educated in a French convent, she could not speak English, which, however, she has since acquired, and her only experience in English life, was a few weeks visit as the guest of Lady Derby, at Knowsley, Lancashire, on her way to the United States. Upon her arrival she was introduced to Washington society by a ball given in her honor by her father, the Minister at the British Legation. During the past season Miss Amalia West, the youngest, made her debut, the Minister giving a grand ball in honor of that social event.

Hon. Henry George Edwardes, First Secretary of Legation, is the third son and brother of the present Baron of Kensington, who was Gladstone's "whip" in the late administration. He is descended from Tudor Trevor, of Wales, Lord of Hereford, A. D. 907, and is also in the same line of the famous Earls of Holland and Warwick. Mr. Edwardes, who is forty-three

years of age, was Secretary at Pekin and Buenos Ayres, 1885, and joined the Legation at Washington, 1887.

Mrs. Edwardes was Cecelia Eleuthera Douglass, daughter of Charles J. Bayley, Esq., C. B., Governor General of the Bahamas. She is very beautiful, and a great favorite in a very select circle of fashionable life.

Horace A. Helyar, Esq., the Second Secretary, a graduate of Trinity College, and Mrs. Helyar, are very prominent in fashionable life.

Ernest B. Lehman, Esq., Third Secretary, son of a prominent London merchant, and Mrs. Lehman, are also favorites in a large social circle. Cecil A. Spring Rice, Esq., Acting Third Secretary, a grandson of Lord Monteagle, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Melbourne's administration, was Private Secretary to Lord Granville, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Rice retains his place in the Foreign Office, London, and is in Washington but temporarily.

The sister Republic of the United States of Mexico, which covers an area equal to the aggregate size of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Nevada, once Mexican territory, with one sixth the population of the United States, is ably represented by Señor Don Matias Romero. Born in Oajaca, in the State of that name, of one of the oldest Mexican families, and having finished a course of law, he entered the Department of Foreign Affairs as *Meritorio*. He united his fortunes as a young man with Benito Juarez, afterwards President. He was private secretary to Ocampo, the chief minister to the Juarez government, and in 1859 was made Secretary of Legation at Washington. He was *Chargé d'Affaires* until 1863, when he returned to Mexico, and became Colonel and Chief of Staff to general-in-chief Porferio Diaz in the operations against the invading French, but the same year was sent to the United States as Envoy, remaining until 1868. During this time he rendered most important services to his country by building up a closer and better understanding between the two governments. Until 1882 when he arrived in Washington the second time as minister, he performed most distinguished services in the cabinet, and was one of the foremost spirits in promoting the stability of Republican forms of government in Mexico, in strengthening international relations with the United States, and in increasing the facilities of trade.

Señora Dona Lucrecia Allen de Romero, the wife of the Mexican Minister, is one of the most attractive and hospitable ladies in Washington. She is the daughter of W. E. Allen, a Virginian by birth, and a Philadelphian by residence. Her mother was Miss Ackley, of Philadelphia, where Mrs. Romero was born. Her receptions in the season are among the most brilliant in Washington. First Secretary Señor Don Cayetano Romero, the youngest brother of the Minister, is a cultivated and accomplished gentleman. He is a superior pianist. His wife is a native of New York.

Second Secretary Señor Don Vincente Morales, having held the same position at Rome, was transferred to the United States. Señora Dona Guadalupe Duran de Morales is a daughter of an officer in the Mexican army. Secretaries Señors Don Francisco de P. Pasalagua and Manuel Pacheco y Schiaffino, and attaché Señor Don Enrique Santibane are very capable young gentlemen, just entering the career of diplomats. Señor Pacheco y Schiaffino has been promoted and transferred to London. Edward Gibbon, son of an English father and Mexican mother, who preceded him there, will succeed him here.

Russia, the European area of which is less than two thirds that of the United States, with a population one fourth greater, and including her Asiatic possessions, covers more than double the size, and has one third more population than the United States, is represented by Mr. Charles de Struve. He is the son of Wilhelm de Struve, of an Altoona German family of prominence, and a great astronomer, who went to Russia, was first Director of the Imperial Observatory at Pulkowo, near St. Petersburg, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Otto. Minister de Struve began his career in the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg. His familiarity with the intricacies of oriental diplomacy led to his assignment to a mission to Central Asia, where he was diplomatic adviser to the Russian Governor General of Turkestan. Thence he went to Japan, pending certain important diplomatic events between that empire and Russia, remaining eight years. In 1882 he was transferred to Washington. He speaks the Slavie and several languages of Asia, but has not entirely mastered English. He has returned to Russia on leave of absence, with the laurels of a new treaty just concluded.

Madame de Struve, a woman of great force of character and ability, is a pure type of a Russian lady. She is the daughter of General Annenkoff, Governor-General of Kiew, lately elevated to the high office of Comptroller General of the Empire. Their eldest daughter, Vera de Struve, is eleven. Madame de Struve has been at Nice during the past season with her children. The receptions and balls of the Russian Legation, which occupies the stately mansion, formally the residence of Governor Shepherd, are always among the most brilliant of the season. The Madame, who speaks English admirably, is a woman of great activity, about forty-five, though grey. When here, she daily takes her six children out driving, attends the Jockey Club races, and it is said by her friends is an expert at the American game of poker.

During the absence of Mr. de Struve, Baron Roman Rosen, Consul General at New York, will act as Chargé. The Baron belongs to a long line of Swedish nobles of Estonia, one of the Baltic Provinces, conquered and annexed to Russia during the wars of Peter the Great. In 1868 Baron Rosen

entered the Home Foreign Office, was First Secretary at Japan, and subsequently was made Consul General at New York. He is very handsome, with a face resembling the pictures of the Imperial members of the house of Romanoff.

Baroness Rosen was Elizabeth Odintsoff, of St. Petersburg, daughter of General Odintsoff of the Russian army, and Military Governor of Nijni Novgorod, the great oriental entrepot of Asiatic and European inland trade and commerce on the Volga. The Baroness is young, very beautiful, and very popular in Washington society, where she is well known through the ad interim residence of the Baron. She was one of the prominent figures at the baptism of the infant of Mrs. Whitney, wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

Second Secretary Mr. Alexandre Greger is also very popular in Washington. He has a beautiful Russian Drosky, Russian horses, of the celebrated Orloff stock, with a pedigree of one hundred and twenty years, and Russian groom, in native livery. He is an expert horseman, and is one of the leading spirits of the paper hunts which afford a great deal of spring amusement to the higher official diplomatic and fashionable social circles. After graduating at the University, he entered the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg, and having spent 1883 in foreign travel, was assigned to the Legation at Washington.

The European Republic of France, sixty thousand square miles smaller than the State of Texas, with twenty-four times its population, has for its Diplomatic representative M. Theodore Roustan, of an influential family of Provence. Minister Roustan began his career in the consular service of his country, was minister to Tunis, and in 1882 was sent as Envoy to the United States. His services in Tunis were particularly important in the permanent establishment of French power in northern Africa.

Count Maurice Sala, First Secretary, comes from an Italian family which became French early in the last century. He served as a volunteer, though very young, in the Franco-Prussian war. He was afterwards in the Foreign Office, and for a few years in Servia when he was sent to the United States. Countess Sala was Emily Sanford daughter of Major John Sanford, U. S. army. She has been in Paris with her young son Antoine, and will return with the count in the fall. Captain Lottin, military attaché from Etat-Major d'Artillerie has been promoted to Chef d'Escadron since his sojourn in the United States. Mr. Jules Boeufé, Chancellor, was transferred to Washington from New Orleans.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS—CONTINUED.

COLONEL FREY—MR. MRS. AND MISS CARTER—MR. DE WECKHERLIN—SENOR FLORES—MR. VON ALVENSLEBEN, BARON ZEDTWITZ, AND MR. JENISCH—SENOR BECERRA—MR. AND MRS. KUKI AND SECRETARY AKABANE—SENOR PERALTA—MR. AND MRS. DE REUTERSKIOLD—SENOR QUESADA—BARON AND BARONESS D'ITAJUBA—SENOR MURUAGA—CHANG YEN HOON AND HIS ORIENTAL SUITE—DOCTOR CORRAL—DON DOMINGO AND SENORA DE GANA—MAVROYENI BEY—CHEVALIER VON TAVERA—SENOR OLAVARRIA—MR LOVENORN—THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SALVADOR, URUQUAY, AND GUATEMALA.

FOLLOWING the accepted order of arrangement of the personnel of the circle of the Diplomatic Ministers of foreign countries at Washington, the interesting story is resumed at the Alpine Republic of Switzerland, not quite half the size of Indiana, with one third more inhabitants, which has in her diplomatic representative a gentleman entitled to the special consideration of this Government and the American people.

That personage is Col. Emile Frey, a native of the Canton of Basel, born in 1838, descended from a patrician family, distinguished in military and civil affairs and dating back to 1482. Four generations have served with the Swiss troops of the French army. His father was a Swiss Colonel-Brigadier. His mother was Harriet von Chatoney, descended from Hans von Chatoney, the sturdy Burgomaster of Morat during the siege of that stronghold by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, whom the Swiss so disastrously routed. Col. Frey, after finishing his education at the University of Jena, came to the United States as the war of the rebellion was breaking out, and enlisted as a private in the 24th Illinois Volunteers, Col. Frederick Hecker. This regiment formed part of Gen. U. S. Grant's First Brigade. Soon after Captain Frey recruited a company among the Swiss of Madison and Sinclair counties, Illinois, and joined the 82d Illinois Volunteers, of which he became Major. He served in the campaign of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. At the battle of Gettysburg he was taken prisoner, and for eighteen months was held as hostage for Captain Gordon, of the Confederates, who was condemned to death. Immediately after the war, 1865, he returned to his native land and entered public life. He was member and President of the government of the Canton of Baselland, 1866-72. Member of the National Council (Congress) 1872-82, of which he was President one year. He was also deputized to receive Ex-President Grant upon his arrival in Switzerland.

Colonel Frey joined the diplomatic corps, as Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, in 1882. He is a widower.

Major Karl Kloss, Secretary of Legation, whose sister was the wife of Minister Frey, is a major of Swiss artillery. His father was a refugee from Poland after the revolution of 1831.

The insular kingdom of the Pacific, Hawaii, the size of Connecticut, with one-tenth its population, is represented by Mr. H. A. P. Carter, who bears a striking resemblance to the pictures of the Prince Consort of England. He was born in Honolulu, of American parents. His father, J. O. Carter, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, carried on large commercial operations as early as 1830, with Mexico, California, and the coast, as far as Alaska, and with the Pacific Islands, finally settling at Honolulu. His mother was Hannah Trufant, from near Augusta, Maine, whose parents were residents at Honolulu. Minister Carter entered the diplomatic service as Envoy, 1878, to England, and served successively at the courts of Germany, France, Portugal, and the United States, 1883.

The wife of Minister Carter was Sybil A. Judd, daughter of Dr. Gerritt P. Judd, a lay member and physician of the American Board of Foreign Missions to the Sandwich Islands in 1826, and a man of great distinction and influence in the island. He was raised by the king Kamehameha (the lonely one) to the post of political adviser, and later was chief of the government and founder and organizer of its present form, which supplemented the prior savage institutions. The minister's daughter, Frances Isabelle, or Miss Belle Carter, is a charming young lady. His second daughter, Agnes, is at school at Northampton, Mass., where she will graduate next year. A still younger daughter, under a governess, is at home. The eldest son, Charles Carter, is a student at the Michigan University, and will graduate this year, and enter the profession of law. The second son, George, is a student at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale. He is one of the foremost athletes of the college, belongs to the University crew, and the foot-ball team.

Mr. G. de Weckherlin, the minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Netherlands, about half the area of West Virginia, with seven times its people, is a native of the Hague. After receiving an education at the Gymnasium, and finishing at the University of Leyden, as Doctor of Laws, he entered, 1864, the Foreign Office. During the war of 1866 he was sent on a special duty to Germany; was Secretary at Vienna during the pendency of the Luxembourg question; Chargé d'Affaires to the Holy See, and Secretary at Brussels. In 1872, returning to Rome, he was Chargé of the Italian government. He was transferred to the Asiatic service as Minister Resident at Japan. After several years traveling in Burmah, India, and Africa, he was appointed, 1882, Minister Resident at Washington, and two years later raised to his present grade.

The Andean Republic of Ecuador, perched amid the peaks of Cotopaxi, Chimborazo and Cayambe, and astride the equatorial meridian, the size of Texas, with the population of New Jersey, takes its place in the Diplomatic Corps in the person of Señor D. Antonie Flores.

Minister Flores, born in Quito, is the son of General Juan José Flores, the founder of the Republic of Ecuador, and its first President. He has been Minister to Peru, Chili, United States, France, England, the Holy See, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium, and for the second time, 1884, to the United States. He has been in the Senate of Ecuador, and served under his father, at the first taking of Guayaquil in 1863, where he was wounded. In 1883 he commanded a brigade at the siege and attack of Guayaquil, and was one of the first to enter the town, contributing greatly to the success of the undertaking by his personal bravery and daring. He is a scholar, poet, and a "litterateur."

Minister Flores was married in 1872 to the very accomplished and beautiful daughter, deceased at twenty-three years of age, of Domingo L. Ruiz, formerly a planter in Cuba, and naturalized an American citizen. Her mother was Mme. Pauline Cerault de Ruiz, a niece of Madame Chegaray whose name has been venerated in so many households in the United States for three quarters of a century. Madame Flores, born in Havanna, and educated in the United States, spoke several languages, was a fine musician, and received great attention in Washington society.

The German Empire, not quite as large as the States of Colorado and Nevada, with a population nearly as great as the United States, has for its Envoy a most accomplished and courtly gentleman in Mr. H. von Alvensleben. He bears a strong resemblance to the pictures of the Crown Prince. He belongs to one of the oldest noble families of Altmark, distinguished alike in the military and civil service of Prussia, and the Empire and holds estates which have been inherited through six centuries.

M. von Alvensleben was Secretary of Legation at Washington 1867-71. After returning and serving in the foreign office at Berlin, he was made First Secretary at St. Petersburg, Consul General at Bucharest, Envoy to the Hague, and in 1884 to the United States.

The Counsellor of Legation, Baron von Zedtwitz, of an ancient Saxon family, is a captain of the Saxon regiment of Carbiniers. He has been Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, Japan, Stockholm, and 1886 United States. He is an accomplished pianist.

Mr. M. Rúcker Jenisch, Attaché, is from an old Hamburg family of wealth and influence. He is a lieutenant of Uhlans, his regiment being stationed at Pottsdam, the favorite rural retreat of Frederick the Great. He entered the

diplomatic service in 1886, and was sent to Washington. Chancellor P. W. Búldecke has been connected with the legation at Washington for thirty years.

Señor D. Ricardo Becerra, Envoy since 1884, Señora and Señorita de Becerra, Mr. F. Mutis Duran, Secretary, Señors D. Luis Tanco and Francisco L. Becarra, Attachés, compose an interesting diplomatic group, representing the Cordilleran Republic of Columbia, which also embraces the isthmian strip of Panama, which connects the northern and southern continents of the American hemisphere.

Japan, the "Sunrise Kingdom," the size of Dakota, with two thirds the population of the United States, is represented by Mr. Jusanmi Riuichi Kuki, a gentleman of education, culture, and travel, and thirty-five years of age. At sixteen he was Superintendent of Education in his native district. At nineteen he was employed in similar duties by the Central Government. At twenty he was sent to Europe to investigate the political, industrial, and educational science of the occidental world, and upon his return rendered important services in the re-organization of the Government, filling various high offices of state. In 1884 he was made Envoy to the United States. Madame Hatsu Kuki, a Japanese lady of intelligence and beauty, is very popular in Washington social circles. She has acquired the English language, and has adopted American styles of dress, in which she exhibits excellent taste.

Secretary Shiro Akabané was educated in the United States, and returning home in 1876, served on the tariff committee of the foreign department during treaty revision. He subsequently entered the diplomatic service as Secretary at Berlin, serving successively in Corea, at St. Petersburg, part of the time acting as minister, and was assigned to Washington in 1885. He speaks English fluently.

Attaché Kamenosuke Misaki was educated in English at Osaka, and the Tokio University, and admitted to the bar. He entered politics as a conservative and defended the new Constitution in the native press, subsequently editing the newspaper organ of the conservatives, and lectured on jurisprudence. In 1884 he was appointed to the legation to enable him to prosecute his knowledge of law.

Naval Attaché Lieutenant Makoto Saito graduated from the naval academy of Japan in 1879, and served in the navy. In 1884 he was assigned to the legation at Washington, and in 1886 accompanied the Japanese minister of the Navy on his tour of naval inspection in the United States and England.

Attaché Kikujiro Saigo, is a son of General Takamori Saigo, the warrior and statesman of Japan, who was instrumental in overthrowing the Tycoon and restoring the imperial government of the Mikado. Young Saigo was

educated in the United States, 1872. In 1878, his father having retired with his followers to his province Satsuma, young Saigo commanded part of his army in a number of battles against the governmental forces, in one of which he lost a leg. Having after his father's death surrendered, 1885, he was made Attaché at Washington. His uncle is minister of the Japanese Navy.

Mr. Masakazu Noma, now twenty years of age, was educated in English, after serving as clerk in the Foreign Office at Tokio, was made Attaché at Washington in 1885.

Señor D. Manuel M. Peralta, forty years of age, though absent during the past season, has figured prominently as the representative of Costa Rica, a country not as large as West Virginia and one fourth the population. Having served as Secretary at Paris and London, and on a special mission to Pope Pío IX, he was made Minister Resident to the United States, 1876. He signed, towards the close of the Grant administration, a treaty of neutrality of the Nicaraguan canal and its control by an international board of directors. He was Envoy to Belgium, France, and Spain, and the United States, 1885. He also represented Salvador. In the International Canal Congress at Paris, 1879, under Lesseps, he sustained the American delegates in favor of the Nicaraguan route. He belongs to a number of geographical and scientific societies, and is an author and historian of high ability. Señor D. Carlos Saenz is Attaché of legation.

Mr. L. de Reuterskiöld, is the Envoy of the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway, which covers an area a trifle larger than Texas, with four times the population. He is a native of Stockholm, born in 1843, a graduate of the famous University of Upsala. In 1863 he entered the diplomatic service as Attaché at Paris, and served successively in the home Foreign Office, Secretary at St. Petersburg, First Secretary at Paris, and in 1884 Envoy to the United States. The minister is a pure type of a Scandinavian. He is a favorite of the royal family of his country, in the summer of 1886 having accompanied them in their summer journeyings. Madame de Reuterskiöld is a native of Stockholm. They were married in 1877, and thereafter resided at the capitals of Europe, where M. de Reuterskiöld was in the diplomatic service of his country, and were very popular in fashionable circles. In Washington society the Minister of the United Kingdoms of the Scandinavian Peninsula and his charming wife are also in great demand.

Secretary Charles Woxen, a native of the Norwegian capital, served as Attaché and Secretary at the different capitals of Europe, prior to his arrival in the United States. Mr. Sigurd Ibsen, Attaché, is a son of the celebrated Norwegian poet and dramatist, Henrick Ibsen.

The Argentine Republic, which traverses thirty degrees of latitude in the

extreme southern portion of South America, covering an area equal to one third the United States, with one twenty fifth their population, has for its Envoy Señor D. Vincente G. Quesada, a gentleman of high cultivation. He is a widower. His daughter is very handsome and accomplished.

The great empire of the American hemisphere, Brazil, but one ninth less in area than the United States, with one fifth the population, is represented by Marcos Antonio de Araujo, Baron de Itajuba. He was born 1842, at Hamburg, where his father was then acting as Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires. With his father's promotion as Minister to Berlin, in 1851, he proceeded to that city, attended the University of Berlin, and graduated at Gottingen. Immediately after, 1863 he became Attaché of the Brazilian legation at the German capital. In 1866 he served in the Foreign Office at Rio de Janeiro, 1867 was Attaché at Paris, and 1874 First Secretary. In the meantime he was acting Secretary to the Viscount de Itajuba, (his father,) Brazilian Arbitrator in the Alabama Claims before the Geneva Tribunal, in 1871-72.

The Viscount de Itajuba, having retired 1881, Baron de Itajuba was made Chargé d'Affaires in France, 1884 he was sent as Minister Resident in Spain. After a few months he was appointed Envoy to the United States.

Baron de Itajuba is very popular in the diplomatic circle of Washington, is a good linguist, speaking several foreign languages as fluently as his mother tongue. His family is of Portugese origin. In Brazil it is from the interior province of Minas.

The Baroness de Itajuba is a lady of varied attractions, and like her distinguished husband, is also very popular. She is a daughter of Counsellor Pereira da Silva member of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies for forty years, and one of the most distinguished parliamentarians, orators, financiers, and historians of the Empire.

Secretary José Augusto Ferreira da Costa, is a native of Pernambuco, and began his career in the diplomatic service in 1874, as Attaché at St. Petersburg, and successively at London and Berlin, until he became Secretary at Washington, 1885.

Second Secretary, José Coelho Gomes, served ten years as an officer in the Brazilian navy, and in 1883 was made Attaché at Washington. Mrs. Gomes was Miss Hatcher, of Lafayette, Indiana, cousin of the wife of Representative R. R. Hitt, of Illinois. They met in Washington and were married in 1885.

Señor D. Emilio de Muruaga, fifty-six years of age, representative of the Spanish portion of the Iberian Peninsula, which embraces the area and population of the New England and Middle States of the United States, is a native of Biscay. He is the son of a distinguished officer of the Spanish army who

was murdered by the Carlists. He entered the diplomatic service as Attaché at Paris, 1848, served in the foreign office at Madrid, as Secretary at Montevideo, Washington, 1855, Rome, Washington, 1857, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, where he was Chargé d'Affaires, and secured the recognition of Alfonso as King of Spain by Russia. He was Envoy to Mexico, 1875, Counsellor of State at Madrid, 1881, and Envoy to the United States, 1886. He speaks five languages. He is a widower. His wife, a Russian lady of high accomplishments, whom he married there, died and was buried in Mexico. The minister's step-daughter is married to Mr. Yturbe, of one of the ancient families and largest land owners in Mexico. They reside in Paris.

Señor D. Miguel de Florez Garcia, First Secretary, was in the diplomatic service before he arrived at Washington. He married in Constantinople.

Señor D. José Felipe Sagrario, Second Secretary, is a gentleman of fine attainments. Señora de Sagrario, wife of the Secretary, is a French lady, and Señorita Maria Sagrario, his daughter, in society, is very pretty.

Señor D. Francisco Gordon Du Bosc, Third Secretary, is the son of a Spanish father and English mother, and one of the popular younger members of the corps. Señor D. José de Pedroso, Attaché, is son of Marquis de Pedroso, of Cuba.

The oriental potentate, Kwang Su, who rules over the oldest and most populous Empire, sends to the youngest and most populous Republic an Embassy composed of fifteen officials of various grades and thirty native attendants. The head of the Embassy, which is also accredited to Madrid and Lima, is Chang Yen Hoon, a middle-statured, vigorous Mongolian of fifty, is a native of Canton. He was granted the red button of the second rank, and decorated with the peacock feather for services in putting down the rebels. He held the offices of Tao-tai, or intendant of circuit with supervision of customs and Provincial grand judge. He is of the third rank of the Inner Court.

The First Secretary, Shu Cheon Pon, a middle-aged Chinese, of studious mien, was Chargé d'Affaires at Peru under the orders of the last Minister.

Secretary Jui Yuan, a member of the Manchurian nobles, twenty-eight years of age, is a grandson of Marquis Ki, governor general, and later premier of the Empire. His father, General Kung, is now commander-in-chief of the Manchurian forces on the Russian frontiers. He entered the military service himself in 1874, and was promoted to the rank of prefect, and decorated with the peacock feather for services against the rebels along the Amoor, and in the recapture of Kuldja.

Pung Kwang Ju has had a varied career in the service of his country, and is now Secretary.

The American Secretary, D. W. Bartlett, is the well known "Van" of the

Washington correspondents of ten to thirty years ago. He became American Secretary of the first Chinese Legation about ten years ago. Recently he received from the Mantchoo Sovereign a medal of the double silver star and golden dragon of the empire for long and faithful service. Mrs. Bartlett was Miss Julia Painter, of Cummington, Massachusetts, the home of the poet Bryant, and a lady of great intelligence and attractive manners. Her daughter Alice is also a favorite in society.

Secretary and Translator, Ho Shen Chee, a Cantonese, a sub-prefect, wearing the button of the fifth rank, is thirty-seven years old, and a fine type of his race. Having received an English education at Hong Keng, and served as translator and interpreter to the Police Magistrate's Court, and later under his own Government, he was assigned to the Embassy to the United States as Secretary.

Mr. Liang Shung, also a Cantonese, twenty-four years of age, is a brother of the Commissioner of Finance at Nanking. The Liang family in the past century have reached a succession of high, official, and literary honors, an uncle and cousin having won the degrees of Literati, were made Governors of Peking, an honor unsurpassed during the past six dynasties of the Empire. When twelve years of age, at the request of Governor General Shun, he was made student in the Imperial Educational Mission at Hartford, Connecticut, studied two years at Amherst, and prepared for college in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. In 1881 he joined the Commissioner of Finance at Peking, when he was assigned to the present Embassy.

Of the Mongol members of the embassy those best known in Washington society are the translators Ho Shen Chee and Liang Shung. These linguists of the Orient always attend the Minister in official or social intercourse in Washington and mold the harsh accents of Anglo-Saxon into the phonetic euphemisms of the mandarin or court dialect of the East.

Secretary Liang Ting Tsan, another Cantonese, is twenty-nine years of age. Eight generations of his ancestors have been distinguished in the Imperial service, which made his family conspicuous in the province of Quang-Tung. In 1876 he composed the best essay at the annual provincial examinations, and was first in the competition before the Imperial Examiner. He was assigned to the Department of Finance at Peking, and by brevet wears the peacock feather. In 1885 he was made Magistrate in the province of Quang-Se, but was the same year designated to his present place.

The medicine man of the embassy, Yow Jir Shee, is well instructed in Western chirurgical art, and cares for the ailings of the Oriental anatomy of the diplomats of Kwang Su. The student interpreter is Koo Shun Ing. The Military Attachés, Mr. Chun Kut Sing and Mr. Ma Wang Yuan, devote

their attention to studying the occidental art of war. The rest of the embassy is composed of Attachés Tsien Kwang Táo, Shue Chok, Chang Cho Shing, and Li Chun Kwan. They do the transcribing and clerical work of the legation, and fill out this brilliant group of oriental figures in the diplomatic corps.

The mountain Republic of Simon Bolivar, as large in area as the southern United States, with about one sixth the population, was represented during the past season by Doctor Cas'miro Corral. He was distinguished in public affairs as Secretary of State, General of the Army, and Minister to Peru, and in 1886 to the United States. Upon his departure the Bolivian Legation was temporarily withdrawn from the diplomatic list at Washington. The household of Minister Corral was presided over by his eldest married daughter, Señora Maria Corral de Moreno, under whose auspices her charming sister, the petite Señorita Daria Corral, made her debut in Washington society last winter. The Minister's two nieces, Señorita Pizarrozo and Señorita Natividad Pizarrozo, were also among the young ladies of his household, and attended school during the winter. Doctor Damaso Sanchez, Secretary, and Señor Daniel Lucero, Attaché, were members of the legation. Minister Corral being a candidate for President of Bolivia, took his departure for his native land, in order to give his candidacy his personal supervision. Washington never had a more esteemed diplomatic representative from the republics of the South, and in his elevation to the chief magistracy of his country the Government of the great Republic would feel a friendship strengthened by the ties of previous personal relations.

The Republic of Chili, a narrow strip of territory, extending from the Pacific Ocean inland to the snow-clad crests of the Andes, and from Cape Horn within twelve degrees of the antarctic circle to the equator, constituting twice the area and the same population as Missouri, sends Señor D. Domingo Gana as its Envoy. He is about forty-two years of age, and was educated at the National Institute of Santiago de Chili, and graduated as a lawyer. For many years he was Under Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and took an important part in shaping the foreign policy of his country. He participated in the conferences which took place at Arica, on board the man-of-war "Lakawanna," when the Government of the United States offered its friendly offices as mediator to bring about a cessation of hostilities between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, and put an end to the war. Minister Gana has been selected on several occasions by the popular vote to occupy a seat as Deputy-Representative in the National Congress of Chili. In 1882 he resigned, temporarily, the Under Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs, to accept the mission to Mexico, and afterwards to Brazil, and to the United States, 1886.

The Minister is accomplished and traveled; a good linguist, understanding

Spanish, French, English, and Portuguese, and is very popular in fashionable circles.

Señora Margarita Edwards de Gana, wife of the Minister, belongs to one of the most noted families of bankers in the Republic, and of great social and political influence. She was educated in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Santiago, which she continued during her many visits to Europe, and her long residence at the Court of Brazil, where she was the queen of a charmed social circle. She is endowed with many personal attractions, and is very popular.

Señor Beltran Mathieu, Secretary of the Chilian Legation, is about thirty-three years of age, is a young lawyer of promise, and has already attained eminence in his profession in his country. He was elected a member of the National Congress, and was also selected by the people to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney several times, in the Department in which he resides. His wife, who was Senorita Josefina Prito, is one of the pretty women of Concepcion, Southern Chile. She speaks English with grace and fluency.

Don Manuel Freire, Second Secretary, is twenty-three years of age, and belongs to one of the most distinguished families in Chili. He is the grandson of Captain-General Ramon Freire, one of the notable generals of the war of independence of South America. He is the son of the recent President of Chili, and his uncle is now the Secretary of Foreign Relations. He was educated at the National Institute of Santiago, and is a member of several public associations.

The Ottoman Empire, about two thirds the size and the same population as the United States, has a new representative in Mavroyeni Bey, who presented his credentials in March. He has had large diplomatic experience in Europe, and is a person of fine social qualities. Rustom Effendi, Secretary of Legation, has resided in Washington for some time.

The bipartite government of Austria-Hungary, representing a German Monarchy and a Magyar Kingdom, covering an area in south-eastern Europe of about the size of Montana and Wyoming Territories, and about two thirds the population of the United States, has brought the recent diplomatic misunderstanding to a close by the appointment of Chevalier Schmidt von Tavera, as Envoy at Washington, having presented his credentials in April, 1887. He first came to Washington in 1864, as Secretary. He was Chargé d'Affaires *jater*, serving until 1870. He was last counsellor of the Austrian Embassy at Berlin.

Count Lippi Weissenfeld, Counsellor of Legation, was Chargé d'Affaires during the recent misunderstanding. Baron Paumgarten is chancellor.

The latest acquisition to the Diplomatic Corps is Señor D. J. A. Olavarria

who relieved Señor D. A. M. Soteldo, as *Chargé d'Affaires*, of Venezuela. He is about fifty-three years of age, a resident of Caracas, the capital, and a director of the Bank of Venezuela. He visited the United States over twenty years ago. The present is his first public service, being charged with inviting the friendly offices of the United States as mediator in the dispute between England and Venezuela relating to territory on the river Esequibo, which Venezuela claims was not in the original cession of portion of Dutch Guiana. The territory of Venezuela is about the size of the Southern states west of the Mississippi, with less population.

Señor D. Soteldo has resided in the United States a large share of his time for thirty years, much of it occupied in journalism. He has been made diplomatic adviser to the Foreign Office at Caracas. Señor D. Manuel F. Azpurna is *Attaché*.

Mr. Paul L. E. de Lövenörn, Minister Resident of the royal archipelago of Denmark, which is the size of Maryland, and double the population, is descended in the direct line from Paul Vendelbo, a native of Jutland, who going to Russia was made by Peter the Great tutor to the young Prince Menzinkoff. Vendelbo subsequently entered the Russian army, and was soon made *Adjutant-General*. Returning to Denmark, his king, Frederick IV, entrusted him with important missions to the Courts of Europe, and for his services ennobled him and gave him the name Lövenörn, or Lion Eagle. Paul Lövenörn, his grandson, was a Danish admiral, distinguished in the French navy, and who, during that service, fought with great valor in the French fleet sent to America to aid the colonies in their war of Independence. Minister Resident Lövenörn is a grandson of the admiral. He entered the diplomatic service in 1870, at London, served at St. Petersburg and Berlin, and became Minister-Resident at Washington, 1885. He is handsome, forty-three, unmarried, speaks English and several other languages.

The Republic of Salvador is represented by Minister Resident Señor D. Miguel Velasco y Velasco. Uruguay by Señor D. Carlos Farini, who has been absent for some time, and Guatemala by Señor D. Enrique Toriello, who resides in New York, both *Chargé d'Affaires*.

CHAPTER IX.

DIPLOMACY AND ETIQUETTE.

THE RULE OF INTERCOURSE ESTABLISHED—EARLY MINISTERS—JEFFERSON'S LACK OF MANNERS—PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO PUNISH THE ABUSE OF DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES—A SOCIAL INCIDENT—PRESIDENT MONROE FIXES THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION—A REVOLT IN THE CABINET—THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER RETALIATES FOR AN ASSUMED SLIGHT—RELATIONS BETTER UNDERSTOOD—THE PLACE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE—PRESENT RULES OF CEREMONIAL AND SOCIAL INTERCOURSE—NECESSITY OF AN OFFICER OF CEREMONIES—SECRETARY EVARTS' PLAN FOR DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

BEFORE the permanent establishment of the official and social institutions of the government, the Diplomatic Corps exerted a positive influence in shaping public affairs. The foreign was then more important than the domestic policy of the nation.

The overtures for recognition of the American colonies began within three months after the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, but negotiations were conducted in foreign countries, whose friendship was courted. The alliance with France resulted in the appointment of a diplomatic agent before the close of the Revolution. The name of Duke de la Luzerne, representative of France, is familiar in the social affairs of the day of the Confederation. Pieter Van Berkel also resided near the government at Philadelphia as the Plenipotentiary of the States General of United Netherlands, chiefly to look after the interests of the Dutch holders of loans to the independent but bankrupt American Republic.

The corps as a distinctive feature in the social life of the seat of government of the United States began contemporaneously with the establishment of the government of 1789. The Marquis de Moustier, the French Minister, led off with a grand ball in honor of President Washington's inauguration. At the state dinner upon Mrs. Washington's arrival at New York, the capital, the French, Spanish, and Dutch Ministers were guests.

While questions of official and social etiquette were still under consideration Marquis de Moustier, addressed a letter to President Washington, a few days after his inauguration, defining his idea of the mode of intercourse between himself and the President in order to pave the way for the transaction of future business between the two nations. His real design was to secure a recognition of personal intercourse. The Count asserted that it was not beneath the dignity of the President to transact business with a foreign minister,

and that a French nobleman might have intercourse with any sovereign. A few days after Washington replied to the Marquis that it would not be wise to depart from the usual method of negotiations, which was by writing through the head of the proper department.

The overturn of the old regime in France brought Genet to the United States as the first Minister of the Republic. He was one of those irascible Frenchmen who figured so conspicuously in the days of the French Revolution. No sooner had he arrived in Philadelphia than he began the formation of democratic societies in imitation of the Jacobin clubs of Paris. The word "citizen" as a term of address was in vogue and the tri-color of France was common. He even complained at seeing the bust of Louis XVI in the vestibule of the President's house, and finally conducted himself in such a manner that Washington asked his recall. Genet was brother of the celebrated Madam Campan, under whose care Eliza Monroe, daughter of the President, then a Diplomatic Minister, was educated at Paris. He married Cornelia Tappan Clinton, daughter of the Governor of New York, and settled there. The Government of Great Britain sent George Hammond as its Envoy in 1791. A few years later he married one of the daughters of Andrew Allen, of Philadelphia. In 1796 Don Carlos d'Yrujo, Minister of Spain, married Sally McKean, a great beauty and daughter of the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Society belles of Philadelphia during Washington's administration became wives of the French, English and Spanish Envoys. About this time Alexander Baring, first Baron of Ashburton, who in 1842 negotiated with Daniel Webster the celebrated northern boundary treaty, arrived in Philadelphia as the representative of his father's London financial house. In 1798 he married Anne Louisa, eldest daughter of William Bingham, a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania.

The studied uncouth manners of Jefferson as President, which he never practiced at the courts of Europe, and which his admirers delighted to term "republican simplicity," but which were nothing more than the arts of a demagogue and entirely beneath the character and abilities of the author of the Declaration of Independence, on several occasions led to much unnecessary feeling among members of the Diplomatic Corps. When the British Envoy, Anthony Merry, was received by Secretary Madison at the President's house to present his letter of credence, the Secretary and Minister entered the audience parlor only to find the President not there. They strolled towards the study and encountered him in a passageway in undress and slippers, under which circumstances the Minister was presented. On another occasion, at a state dinner, the President, who was conversing with Mrs. Madison, wife of the Secretary of State, who was presiding lady, in the absence of Mrs. Ran-

dolph, escorted Mrs. Madison to the table instead of Mrs. Merry, the wife of the British Minister, who was the principal lady guest. The Minister took it as an insult, and made it a subject of a communication to his Government. Secretary Madison, to head off any feeling, apprised Minister Monroe at London. Monroe was happy at the occurrence, as shortly before the wife of an English under secretary had been given precedence over his own wife. The matter was quietly permitted to drop, although Mrs. Merry never afterwards attended entertainments at the President's, and Mr. Merry only officially.

Jefferson's doctrine of *pela mela*, or social equality, at length led to somewhat of a rebellion among the Diplomatic Ministers. The point turned on the supposed degradation of an Envoy to the level of a *Chargé d'Affaires*. The President declined to decide the question, and informed the Ministers that they might fix their own ceremonies, but that no seats would be specially prepared for them at his table; that upon public occasions, with reference to heads of departments, with foreign Ministers and others invited, the same rule of equality would be adhered to. The British and Spanish Ministers, however, got ahead of the President on the precedents by pointing out that under the old government, and even in the ceremonies of introduction of the new government, the foreign Ministers were placed according to the order in which their government acknowledged by treaty the independence of the United States.

During the second term of President Jefferson, the conduct of the Marquis d'Yrujo, Minister Resident of Spain, growing out of differences between the two countries on the boundary question, led to a diplomatic incident in which the Senate was disposed to participate. The Minister was accused of attempting to bribe the editor of a Federal newspaper to support the Spanish cause. This he denied, but his recall was requested. The Spanish government replied that he had already asked leave to return. The Marquis lingered in Washington, however. He was finally informed that his departure would be expected very soon. He replied that he would suit his own convenience, and the interests of his king; that the Minister of Spain received orders from his sovereign, and not from the United States. John Quincy Adams, who was familiar with the etiquette of foreign courts, took the matter in hand in the Senate, by introducing a bill "to prevent the abuse of the privileges of Foreign Ministers." It authorized the President, upon a violation of municipal laws by a foreign Minister to demand justice from his sovereign, and in event of hostility, or conspiracy against the government, or insult, or disrespect towards the President, to order the offender to withdraw, and if he refused to send him to his sovereign, the President to signify the offense. Senator

Adams made a speech in support of the measure. The Administration doubted its policy as implying discourtesy towards representatives of nations which had never offended. The recall of Yrujo was again asked and complied with. Had Spain declined the bill would have passed. With this understanding it was defeated in the Senate.

When Mr. Monroe entered the Department of State he established the practice of a member of the Cabinet returning the first visit and no other visit of a foreign minister. This was at variance with the practice of the European government where the ministers of State returned *no vi its* of foreign Ministers except Ambassadors.

At the beginning of President Monroe's administration, the question of the President and wife accepting an invitation to a social entertainment of a Foreign Minister was made an issue. At Mrs. Monroe's drawing room M. Hyde de Neuville, the French Minister, mentioned to the Secretary of State that he would give a grand fete in honor of the evacuation of France by the allied troops, and desired to have the President and Mrs. Monroe present. The subject was a matter of diplomatic negotiation by the Minister. When the question was brought to the President's attention by the Secretary of State, he expressed a willingness to gratify the Minister if there had been a single example since the existence of the Constitution of a President going to the house of a Foreign Minister. The President even went to the trouble of sending for Major Jackson, who had been one of Washington's private secretaries, to consult him. From that source he was informed that neither Washington nor any other President, had ever been at the house of a Foreign Minister. The President determined not to break through the precedent. The question then turned upon Mrs. Monroe. The President consulted her, and accepted as her decision that it would not be proper for her to go where it was not proper for her husband to accompany her. The President directed Secretary Adams to inform the Minister that he would require his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Monroe Hay, to be present.

The President's decision rather increased the complications. Mrs. Hay sent to Secretary Adams to see her before meeting De Neuville, Mrs. Monroe, her mother, being present. Mrs. Hay said that she desired the Secretary of State to inform Mr. de Neuville that she would at the request of her father, though against her own inclinations, go to the ball, but upon condition, first, that her presence, under the circumstances, should leave her position with the ladies of the foreign Ministers precisely where it would have been had she not attended; that she would afterward neither visit them nor receive visits from them, nor accept any invitation to their parties; second, that no rank or station should be assigned her at the ball, no pretense of distinguishing her as

the President's daughter should be made; that at supper she would find her place somewhere among the Commodore's wives, but no particular distinction must be shown her. As a third ultimatum she demanded that M. de Neuville might write to his own government whatever he pleased, but her name must be omitted in all accounts of the affair. She was willing to obey her father, and be present at the fete, but as the daughter of James Monroe, and not of President James Monroe. De Neuville accepted the terms quietly, but it resulted in an entire breaking off of social relations between Mrs. Hay and the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps.

Previous to this time Presidents Washington, Jefferson, and Madison permitted, to a certain degree, visits from Foreign Ministers, but as the social institutions of the government became more thoroughly established, and owing to the recurrence of personal jealousies among the ministers themselves, likely to lead to international feeling, this privilege was withdrawn. The rule then established by the President authorized the presence of Foreign Ministers

1. At private audiences requested by them.
2. At drawing-rooms.
3. At diplomatic dinners once or twice during the winter.

No sooner had peace been restored on this point than a war of etiquette broke out in the Administration household. It had always been the custom for the President to invite the Secretary of State only to all his dinners to the Diplomatic Corps. There being no Ministers of ambassadorial rank, no question was raised by the Diplomats themselves against the Secretary of State taking precedence of them on such occasions. A new feature, however, was introduced into the controversy by the Secretary of the Treasury, W. H. Crawford, of Georgia. That gentleman having nearly captured the Presidential nomination from Mr. Monroe, and backed by a powerful minority in his party, was not willing to take a subordinate place on occasions of ceremony. The President was apprised by Secretary Crawford on behalf of himself, and the other heads of Executive Departments, that they expected to be placed on an entire equality with the Secretary of State, and objected to that officer alone being invited. The Diplomatic Ministers here took the subject up, repeating their willingness to yield precedence to the Secretary of State, but at dinners of ceremony they would not consent to being thrown to the foot of the table by four or five heads of departments.

To avoid this new complication, the President when next entertaining the Foreign Ministers at dinner, excluded all the members of the Cabinet alike, and filled up the table by inviting the Navy Commissioners and respectable personages of the city. To this the Foreign Ministers objected on the ground of being invited with persons of inferior rank and private citizens, and further

objected to the absence of the Secretary of State, with whom they were associated in their quasi-official relations. The President succumbed to the reasonableness of this position, and at a later dinner given to the Diplomatic Corps invited the Secretary of State and wife as formerly had been customary. The Secretary, however, in order to quiet the threatened Cabinet crisis, advised the President to withdraw the invitation to himself, and to reconcile the differences by inviting one member of the Cabinet at a time, and in the accepted order. This plan was adopted.

Upon the occasion of the marriage of President Monroe's youngest daughter, Maria Hester Monroe, to her cousin, Samuel Lawrence Gouverneur, of New York, the Foreign Ministers being uncertain as to whether they would be expected to make a complimentary call in honor of the event, Poltina, the Minister of Russia, visited Mrs. Adams, the wife of the Secretary of State, for information. She applied to Mrs. Hay to obtain her views. That lady, though not the presiding lady, as the daughter of the President, though she did not reside in the Executive Mansion, never visited at the houses of any of the Foreign Ministers, for the reason that their ladies did not pay her the first visit. Mrs. Hay, who seemed to have assumed the arrangement of the etiquette of the Administration, and who had involved it in a senseless war with the Diplomatic Corps to suit herself, decided that her youngest sister could not receive and return visits which she could not reciprocate, and therefore it was decided that the Foreign Ministers should take no notice of the marriage. A few days after, when the time for receiving visits of congratulation had been fixed, the President directed that the Foreign Ministers should be notified that they with their ladies might pay a wedding visit, and that the visit would be returned, but that it must stop there. As the notice had already been given to the ministers "that they were not to know that the President had a daughter married," it was decided to permit matters to rest, the ministers not calling.

At the close of the administration of President Monroe, at a state dinner, an incident occurred which illustrates how international differences often work upon the feelings and decorum of the Ministers. Sir Charles Vaughn, the British Envoy, was seated at the table opposite the French Minister. The British Envoy, observing his diplomatic vis-a-vis biting his thumb, became very much irritated, and at length demanded across the table: "Do you bite your thumb at me, sir?" "I do," replied the Frenchman. Vaughn, leaving the table, withdrew to the corridor, followed instantly by the French Minister. Swords were drawn, and the excited diplomats were about to begin operations, when the President, observing them leave the table, followed them and entered the corridor in time to draw his own sword, which was still

part of the full dress of the White House, and separated the would-be combatants. He ordered the Ministers into separate apartments, sent for their carriages, and dispatched them to their residences. The President returned to his guests. The Ministers next day apologized for their breach of propriety.

In later years the relations between the Government and the Diplomatic Corps have been better understood and established, and have but rarely resulted in that friction which attends a variance of interests, real or imagined, between nations. In the long period of ninety-eight years, the Government has demanded the re-call of but few diplomatic representatives who were objectionable. These were ministers Genet, of France, in 1793, d'Yrujo, of Spain, in 1807, Jackson, of Great Britain, in 1809, and Pouissin, of France, in 1849. Crampton, of Great Britain, was handed his passports in 1856, and intercourse with Catacazy, of Russia, terminated in 1871. The concessions of President Monroe and Secretary of State J. Q. Adams to the ill-mannered social ambition of Secretary of the Treasury Crawford, was no compliment to their sense of propriety. The precedence of the Department of State in the Cabinet circle was not only established by the position always given it in legislative enactments and ceremonial usage, but furnished the stepping-stone to the Presidency of such men as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, and Buchanan, and John Marshall to the Chief Justiceship of the United States. The Treasury in its list of chiefs has never had a single person who reached the Presidency, and the War Department, of all the rest, had only James Monroe for a few months, while Secretary of State, and General Grant, *ad interim*.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington receive more generous social recognition than they do at other capitals. In return they have always contributed largely to the enjoyments and attractions of social life. Their entertainments have at times been among the most brilliant affairs of the season. Their participation in ceremonial occasions of the government has also been conspicuous.

As a body the corps is now invited by the Secretary of State to call upon the President in private audience first after the members of the Administration on New Year's day. The President gives a ceremonial reception in honor of the Corps, and invites it as a body to a diplomatic dinner, and to all other state receptions during the season. They are also included in the list of participants in the pageant attending the inauguration of a President and on other suitable ceremonial occasions. As individuals they have personal audience in company with the Secretary of State upon presentation of credentials or on taking leave. They appear at public receptions and drawing

rooms at the Executive Mansion, and are received unofficially in private audience at their own request.

The most serious omission in the organic law of the Executive branch of the Government is the absence of a Private Secretary to the President to be *ex-officio* chief of a Bureau in the Executive office or the Department of State, having control of questions of ceremony and precedence. The growth of the official personnel of the Government makes some provision of this kind imperative, sooner or later. Such an official answering to the Master of Ceremonies of other governments would prevent lapses of etiquette and often ridiculous mistakes on the part of the Government in communications to rulers of foreign countries, and would secure uniform arrangement of public ceremonies in the personnel of the guests and of precedence. Strange as it may seem with the existing state of things, there is not an officer of the Government who could properly deal with the presence of an ambassador of full rank at Washington. The Secretary of State is wrongly required to serve in certain cases as the Master of Ceremonies and entertainer of the President. He gives diplomatic breakfasts and diplomatic dinners, and keeps open house in doing the society of the Administration. It is for this reason that wealth has not infrequently superseded brains in the management of these most important and delicate functions of the Government. At the time William M. Evarts was Premier, that generous entertainer contemplated establishing a precedent of holding the Diplomatic and other official social entertainments in the nature of receptions in the handsome communicating suite of salons, two hundred and fifty feet in length, occupied by the Secretary of State and his assistants. Upon a careful investigation it was found that the use of these apartments for ceremonial entertainments, by the Premier would not inconvenience public business, and would not cause any material expense to the Government. The plan, however, was never carried into effect, although as a rule, it met with favorable comment by the thinking press of the country. Official hospitality has grown to such dimensions that popular sentiment will demand some arrangement by which respectable citizens who visit the capital, and are the real sovereigns, may enjoy at least a share in public entertainments during the season, without imposing upon the officer of the ministry, who is not furnished with a residence like the President, the burden of maintaining a costly private establishment for social duties, purely official.

CHAPTER X.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE HEIR PRESUMPTIVE TO THE PRESIDENCY—THE SENATE ASSERTS THE DIGNITY OF THE OFFICE—SECOND IN THE SCALE OF PRECEDENCE—THE TITLE—THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT—CLAIMS TO SOCIAL PRE-EMINENCE—OF THE WIFE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT IGNORED—A SOCIAL ANOMALY.

BY specific provision of the National Constitution, the Vice-President of the United States is the heir presumptive to the office of President. He is one of the only two officers of national election. By the requirements of the Constitution he is chosen at the same time, in the same manner and for the same term as the President, but has no executive authority except when in the exercise of the duties of the chief office. He is then clothed with all the prerogatives of rank and authority. The Constitution also specifically designates him as the President of the Senate, which makes him the first officer of the constituent chamber of the States of the Union.

In the scale of official dignities the Vice-President naturally occupies the second place as the constitutional successor to the first, and also as occupying ex-officio the first place in the second co-ordinate branch of the government.

The Senate, mindful of its own high functions, and of the dignity of its President, in arranging its forms of intercourse with other branches of the government laid down the rule that the Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, as the representative head of their body, should only sign communications or enrolled bills to be sent to the President of the United States or in transmitting the thanks of Congress. All official communications, messages, or engrossed bills of the Senate sent to the lower branch of Congress, or to any officer of less rank is signed by the Secretary of the Senate. His office, in point of official propriety, and by recognized precedent since the first in the line of Vice-Presidents, requires him to make a call of ceremony upon the President only, which he does immediately after the assembling of the Senate. The President, however, as in all cases, does not return the call. He is entitled to the first visit from the Chief Justice of the United States, Senators, and all others, which he may return in person or by card.

The official title of the Vice-President was promptly determined at the very beginning of the government. Pending the controversy about the Presidential title in the first Congress, Vice-President Adams became involved in a contest of his own with the members of the Senate as to his proper official designation.

tion. In his first message to the House of Representatives he signed himself John Adams, Vice-President. The Senators declared that such a signature indicated the idea of the absence of the President of the Senate; that they only knew him as President of the Senate, and as such only could he sign or authenticate any act of that body. It took Mr. Adams several days to recover from this criticism. He then declared to the Senate: "I have since examined the Constitution. I am placed here by the people. To part with the style given me is a dereliction of my right. Vice-President is my title, and I shall make a point to assert it." As a compromise, however, he adopted the rule of signing himself as the Presiding Officer of the Senate as Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate." The same form of official signature adopted in 1789, has been adhered to ever since. Thomas A. Hendricks was the fifth Vice-President who died in office. Those who preceded him in that sad ending of mundane eminence and public usefulness were George Clinton, 1809; Elbridge Gerry, 1813; W. R. King, 1826; Henry Wilson, 1873. At the time of his death the Vice-President was fifty-six years of age, full of glory, in the mid-day of his honors, and upon the threshold of his public possibilities. John Hendricks, his paternal progenitor, was descended from one of the first settlers in the Ligonier valley, in western Pennsylvania. His mother, Jane Thomson, was a descendent of a sturdy Calvinist from Caledonia's feathery highlands, who joined his countrymen about the time of the American Revolution, in the Cumberland valley Pennsylvania.

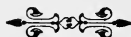
After passing through the various upward gradations of an illustrious career, he became a Senator of the United States. He was one of the foremost men of his party for the Presidential nomination in 1868. Eight years later he was the unsuccessful candidate for the second place, and eight years after that the successful competitor for the same office, on the national ticket. In the rapid sequence of events he presided over the Senate but for a brief season in the extraordinary session immediately after his installation, and then fell back into the ranks of the great dead of the Nation. It was, therefore, as a Senator that Mr. Hendricks was known to the public and social life of the capital. In his household he had the ornament of a wife of rare culture and amiability. Mrs. Hendricks, who passed a few days quietly in Washington during the season, was Miss Eliza Morgan, daughter of a merchant of Shelbyville, Indiana, where Mr. Hendricks' father settled when his son was but a child. In private life Mrs. Hendricks has always been interested in charities for women, and is now president of one of the noblest institutions of the kind in the city of her residence.

In the social life of Washington, Mrs. Hendricks, as the wife of a Senator,

and a great leader in politics, was herself, through the strength of her womanly character, the center of a large and influential circle of ladies. As wife of the Vice-President, the President having no wife, she was disposed to hold that she was entitled to social pre-eminence as First Lady of the Land, and that relation would be entitled to the place of principal lady at state social ceremonies. In arranging the social code of his administration, President Cleveland, having invited his unmarried sister to preside over his household, determined that the members of the receiving party at his levees should be limited to the ladies of the Cabinet. This excluded the wife of the Vice-President, who, however, was invited to assist Miss Cleveland at her drawing rooms. The Vice-President being second in the scale of official dignities, his wife under the rules of precedence could not enjoy social pre-eminence as of right.

The attempt to establish a rump court to take precedence of the Executive Mansion, the President having no wife to take the first place socially in his household, was a modern innovation. Martha Randolph presided over the household of her father, President Jefferson, and when she was absent Miss Dolly P. Madison, the vivacious wife of his Secretary of State, matronized the Executive social entertainments. Emily Donelson, wife of President Jackson's protégé and Private Secretary, performed the social duties of his Administration. President Tyler's daughter, Lizzie, and his son's wife, Angelica Singleton, held that relation to domestic affairs until the President married his second wife, the young and beautiful Julia Gardiner, who was but one year older than Mrs. Cleveland when she entered the Executive Mansion. Harriet Lane, the niece of President Buchanan, made the social regime of his term exceptionally brilliant. The petite and winning Mrs. Mary Arthur McElroy, was the queen of the social surroundings of her brother, President Arthur, and Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, President Cleveland's sister, presided off in the social affairs of his administration.

The right of these ladies to the social pre-eminence of the President's household, being there by his authority, was never questioned by those who constituted the highest circles of official life.



CHAPTER XI.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEMPORE.

HIS PLACE IN THE SCALE OF DIGNITIES—TAKEN OUT OF THE LINE OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION—JOHN JAMES INGALLS—HIS PARTICIPATION IN THE ANTI-SLAVERY STRUGGLES IN KANSAS—HIS CAREER LEADING TO THE U. S. SENATE—AS A SENATOR—UNIQUE IN APPEARANCE AND GENIUS—IN SOCIETY—MRS. INGALLS.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, a Senator of the United States from the State of Kansas, President of the Senate *pro tempore*, there being a vacancy in the office of Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, enjoys the official powers and prerogatives and social precedence of the second constitutional officer at the seat of government.

The repeal of the act of 1792, which made the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and if none, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the legal successors to the Presidency, in the event of a vacancy in both the offices of President and Vice-President, and the substitution of the act of 1886, vesting the succession in the members of the Cabinet in their order of precedence, takes Mr. Ingalls out of the list of contingent successors to the first place in the nation.

The President *pro tempore* thus legislated out of the line of Presidential succession, is not deprived, however, of his constitutional rank or authority as the chief officer of the second coördinate branch of the Government. In a parliamentary sense, he exercises more power than the Vice-President, as he has all the privileges of a Senator, which the Vice-President has not. He can vote on any question before the Senate, while the Vice-President, under the Constitution, can only give the deciding vote in case of a tie. He can leave the chair and participate in the debates of the body, in which the Vice-President has no voice whatever. He can introduce bills, which the Vice-President cannot. He can participate in the secret conferences for the arrangement of questions of organization, parliamentary business, or politics of his party, which the Vice-President cannot, as a matter of right. He is entitled to all the social privileges of the Vice-Presidential office when vacant, and therefore is only expected to make a call in form upon the President at the opening of Congress, and receives the first call from all others.

Mr. Ingalls, who now occupies this high office, represents the aggressive politics of the young and vigorous States of the West. His election by the Senate was due to that growing, restive spirit of the section of the country which furnishes the greatest Republican majorities, and where future partisan

triumphs must be largely won. The inspiration of his public life was drawn from the thrilling political school in which he began his career three decades ago, and which he pursued amid the three epochs in national affairs, as a conspicuous figure during the throes of the slavery and anti-slavery struggles incident to the admission of the State of his adoption into the Union, in the sanguinary war which followed, and in the consummation of National reconstruction.

After completing his education and having compassed his admission to the bar of Essex, his ancestral and natal county, in Massachusetts, in 1858, he went to Kansas when the tempestuous times of the border troubles were at their height, and opened a law office. It would have been unnatural for a young man of his spirit and ability, and full of the fire of twenty-five years of age, to witness the events transpiring around him, without taking his place on one side or the other. He at once became an outspoken "John Brown" Republican, and stood by him when that champion of universal freedom was denounced as an enemy of mankind. He was one of the conspicuous figures of the Wyandotte constitutional convention of 1859, and promptly took sides against inserting the word "white" into the organic law of the embryo State. He went, step by step, from Secretary of the Territorial Council, 1860, to Secretary of the first Kansas Senate, 1861, and a member of that body a year later. He served as field officer of Kansas volunteers in the war of the rebellion, and eight years after, 1873, received the culminating recognition of his fellow-citizens by being chosen to a seat in the Senate of the United States.

The people of Kansas have twice since shown their appreciation of the man, in his higher field of public service, by reëlecting him, thus carrying his usefulness and maintaining the prominence which he has given to his State in the highest counsels of the nation through a period of eighteen years, when rounded to its limit. His elevation to the high constitutional office of President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, has added increased luster to the first State born out of the crisis in public affairs which solved the question of slavery in the United States forever.

In the Senate Mr. Ingalls has always held a place in the front rank among the men of wit and debate. The instinctively aggressive tendencies of his nature have always found him on the frontiers of parliamentary deliberation and ever in open conflict. He never has been found lurking behind the ambuscades of intrigue to carry the objective points of his purposes. He has never displayed the weakness of the demagogue in shifting his opinions and molding his periods to suit the caprice of popularity. His versatility of knowledge and its ready availability in every emergency of fiery discussion fixes his natural place in the parliamentary arena.

The current of his commanding gifts may be traced back through eight generations of Puritan blood. Edmund and Francis Ingalls, brothers from England, founded the city of Lynn, in the colony of Massachusetts, in 1628, having come over with the Endicott colony. He was born two hundred and five years after at Middleton, Essex county, within ten miles of the original family seat. Rufus Ingalls, his father, still living at Haverhill, in the ancestral county, was first cousin of Mehitabel Ingalls, who was President Garfield's grandmother. His mother, also living, whose name was Chase, belongs to the same family as the Chief Justice of the United States and Bishop Chase.

Mr. Ingalls is a thoroughly developed partisan, of Republican convictions, on every question involving the interests of his party. All his tendencies are towards the floor rather than towards the chair, but in the dispassionate attitude of presiding officer he exhibits the conservatism and equality of discrimination, so essential to a successful parliamentarian. In his personal appearance he is as unique as in his mental emanations. He stands upwards of six feet three inches in height, erect of carriage, and of an intensity of slenderness of frame and meagerness of flesh decidedly striking. His head and bristling hair and face show forth the intellectual fire of his inner self. In his personal relations he is affable in manner and always approachable. He is a prominent figure wherever he appears in society. His mental attainments and the pungency of his conversational powers makes him brilliant and popular.

Mrs. Ingalls, the wife of the eloquent Senator from the battle-ground of the slavery contests, is one of the interesting ladies of the Senatorial circle. She was Anna Louisa Chesebrough, a descendent of William Chesebrough, who came from Boston, Lincolnshire, England, and settling originally at Boston, Massachusetts, 1630, subsequently removed to Connecticut. Her father, an importer of New York city, where she was born, bankrupted in the financial cataclysm of 1857, gathering up the debris of his broken fortunes, settled in Atchison, Kansas, and regained his foothold in the business of life as an outfitter of trains embarking on a journey across the plains. Mrs. Ingalls, amid the cares of family, has adorned the Senator's social life at Washington with the same distinguished success which has attended his own career as one of the striking figures in the upper branch of Congress. Her eldest child, Ethel, is a beautiful and accomplished girl, not quite twenty. She will finish her education this year, and will be one of the society debutants of next season. Ellsworth Chesebrough Ingalls, a son, is attending law college in Washington. The other children of the Senator, are being prepared under the supervision of their mother for higher education.

CHAPTER XII.

SENATORIAL PRECEDENCE.

AMBASSADORS OF THE STATES—THEIR FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE THREE COÖRDINATE BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE SENATE NEVER DIES—THE SENATORIAL CIRCLE—STATESMANSHIP, LEARNING, CULTURE, AND OPULENCE—QUESTIONS OF PRECEDENCE—A DIRECT ISSUE—THE PRACTICE SINCE—PRECEDENCE IN THE GENERAL SOCIAL SCALE PRACTICALLY CONCEDED.

UNDER the theory of the Constitution a Senator represents the body politic of a State. He may be said to be its Ambassador to the central government of the Federal Union. There are at present thirty-eight of these politico-seigniorial jurisdictions, each represented by two Senators. With the ladies of their families they constitute a dignified and practically permanent element in official and social life at the seat of government.

A Senator, as a member of the constituent assembly of the States, unites the three-fold character of legislator, executive, and judge. He, therefore, exerts a potential influence in governmental affairs in every direction. As legislators Senators hold equal power with Representatives, having the power of amendment or concurrence in all measures before they assume the character of legislation. In the exercise of constitutional executive functions they “confirm ambassadors, other public ministers, consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not specifically otherwise provided for in the Constitution.”

President Washington had not been in office six months before the Senate rejected one of his appointments. It was sufficient to intimate that the person was objectionable to the Senators from Georgia. Washington sent a special message to the Senate, but accompanied it with the name of a new appointee. This was the origin of what has always been termed “the courtesy of the Senate.” It has been the cohesive force which gives a single Senator the power of the whole body, and makes his dignity and authority equal to that of the President himself. The prestige of this exalting influence has been properly maintained with scrupulous regard from the beginning by the older Senators. They also share with the Executive the management of foreign affairs. In addition to the requirement that all diplomatic ministers shall be confirmed by them before they are clothed with complete authority to act, no treaty with a foreign power is of any force whatever under the Constitution until ratified and approved by the Senators. They have also the power to amend a treaty already signed by the representatives of the

President, and it is even held on good authority that the Senators may propose a treaty. In their judicial capacity they constitute the high court of impeachment, having the "sole power," under the Constitution, to try all impeachments prepared by the House of Representatives.

In all the great republics of antiquity the members of the upper branch of the law-making power have been known as Senators, made up of the elders or nobles, and were a check to tyranny on the one hand and the rabble on the other. The Senators of the United States have been no exception to the historic rank and title of their place in the official and social autonomy of government and society. As a rule the American Senators have been men of statesmanship, learning, wealth, and influence, and have maintained, in all respects, the parallel of dignity and authority of their prototypes in the Greek, Roman, and Italian Republics, modified only by the conditions of modern civilization.

Theoretically, the Senate is the same body to-day that it was nearly a century ago, notwithstanding the changes in the constituent elements of its personnel. It never happens that more than one third the Senators retire at the same time, always leaving two thirds of its experienced members in the Senate. Presidents of the United States are chosen quadrennially, and Representatives biennially, but the Senate goes on as long as the Republic lasts. The fact that the Senate never dies materializes the idea of permanency in its acts, and gives the prestige of security and stability in the exercise of the treaty making power by the United States with foreign governments.

The Senators, therefore, constitute in the society of the capital a circle of their own, which contributes to the dignity of all ceremonial and social occasions. The residence of Senators in the fiftieth Congress, to the end of the terms for which they have been elected, that is 1889, 1891 and 1893, representing the three classes, presents a Senatorial longevity of over eight years.

The Senatorial circle as a whole, next to the Justices Supreme Court, makes up the most permanent class of residents in official society, even exceeding the average official tenure of the members of the Executive. Not only does this contribute another element of consideration to the dignity of the Senatorial office, but it encourages its members to live in a manner becoming their high station officially and socially. A majority of the Senators keep house, and entertain, their ladies constituting a brilliant circle in the fashionable gayeties of the capital. Not a few of the Senators live in opulence.

Pending the discussion of titles in the first Congress, the question was raised as to whether Senators should be styled "Honorable" in the minutes. Vice-President Adams objected to "Honorable," unless the word "Right" preceded it, making it Right Honorable, upon the ground that the title "Honorable" was a colonial appellation, and applied to justices of courts. The

Senate voted down the use of any titles in the minutes, and inferentially opposed the application of any title except the constitutional one, "Senator." It was the original form for the President of the Senate to address the members as "Gentlemen of the Senate." John C. Calhoun, when Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, 1825-32, introduced the constitutional form, "Senators." This is the proper form in conversation, and in the superscription of communications either of an official or social character. Senators sign their names officially, U. S. S., (United States Senate.)

In the earliest days of the government there were differences, more or less heated and stubborn, respecting the place of a Senator in the scale of official dignities and social precedence. The controversies were between the Senators and members of the Cabinet, and incidentally with the members of the Diplomatic Corps. President Washington, whose dignity and sense of official propriety may ever be accepted as an ensample of greatness in matters of decorum, as in acts of war and statesmanship, always manifested the most profound respect for the office of Senator. He regarded the Senators, as a body, his only constitutional counsellors. He recognized their prerogatives in his visits to the Senate for consultation with them upon questions coming within their powers under the Constitution, and often involving measures of public policy. The most sumptuous apartment adjacent to the Senate is "The President's Room." Here the President invites Senators into his counsels, or remains for the convenience of public business at certain times. When he communicates in person with the Senators at the capitol, it is in his own room. He never goes upon the floor of the Senate, and never visits the House of Representatives.

It is another significant fact, showing the precedence of the Senators over members of the Cabinet that the proposition in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 to give the President of the United States a Council of State proposed as its personnel the President of the Senate, who might be a Senator, the Chief Justice and such ministers as might be established for foreign or domestic affairs, war, finance, or marine, in that order of precedence. Several propositions were made, all of which were rejected. Therefore, there exists no Constitutional Council of State other than the Senators in their advice and consent to appointments and treaties with foreign countries. The chiefs of Executive Departments were the creatures of legislative enactments some months after the Government went into operation, and subject to the direction and authority of the President. Possessing no power, except ministerial, they were naturally drawn into his counsels.

When Aaron Burr was a Senator, 1791-7, the question of precedence between a Senator and member of the Cabinet was vigorously agitated. A rule

was adopted by the Senators that it was only their duty to make a first call upon the President of the United States. The existence of such a rule has become traditional among the Senators, although the rule itself cannot be found recorded. It is referred to as "a secret record of the Senators in which regulations are inscribed touching their relative claims to consideration on all social occasions, public or private."

A distinctive issue was made on the question of precedence during the first Administration of President Monroe. Immediately after the new year's ceremonies, 1817, John Gaillard, of South Carolina, President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and his colleague, William Smith, called upon Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, to inquire whether "there had been any new system of etiquette established with regard to visiting." Mr. Gaillard observed that there had been a rule adopted by the Senators when Aaron Burr was a member, and drawn by him, that the Senators should visit only the President of the United States. They also mentioned that they had been referred to a book in which the rule was recorded.

To this Mr. Adams replied that he had been a member of the Senate for five years, but had never heard of the rule; that it had been his custom as a Senator at the commencement of every session to pay the first visit to all the heads of departments, supposing that to have been the universal practice, though since his last arrival he had learned that it was different.

The persistence of Secretary Adams and some of the other members of the Administration in their refusal to make the first call in form upon Senators, and the similar refusal of the wives of such persons to make the first visit to the wives of Senators at the beginning of each session of Congress, created so much disturbance between the Senators and Cabinet Ministers that the subject assumed the magnitude of a question of State. Upon the assembling of the fifteenth Congress a deputation of Senators called upon the President and complained to him that the Secretary of State refused to pay them the first visit. The President expressed his wish to his ministers that the heads of Departments should agree upon some uniform rule respecting calls of etiquette. The point raised by the Senators was that a formal visit in person or by card, was due from the heads of the Executive Departments at the commencement of every session of Congress to every Senator upon his arrival at the seat of government, and that the omission of such visits was withholding from the Senators a proper mark of respect, and impliedly by expecting such a formality from them.

At a special Cabinet meeting the President favored the claim of the Senators. The same rule he thought would apply to the wives of Senators. The Cabinet Ministers did not coincide with the President, but admitted that they had

followed no uniform practice. After two hours discussion, they wound up where they began, understanding that each one should follow his own course. Mr. Adams' rule was to separate the official from the social in matters of visiting, also to include the ladies of the Senators' families. Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, were willing to adopt that rule, but their wives refused to comply, as they had always made it a practice to pay the first visit to the wives of all Senators and Representatives, and would not change.

In order to define his position, Secretary Adams addressed a letter to the President, and also to the Vice-President, explaining his views, which substantially covered the points above presented, but expressed his disposition to conform to any rule which the President would advise. In his letter to the Vice-President he mentioned that he made it a practice at the commencement of each session of Congress to call upon the presiding officer of each House, "not from a sense of obligation, but of propriety." He also noted that his wife "acted upon the same principle with regard to ladies" of the families of Senators and Representatives. The principle upon which the Senators rested their claims, was their constitutional powers as a component part in certain defined duties of the Supreme Executive.

The direct issue made on the question of Senatorial precedence during the administration of President Monroe, had the effect of introducing closer attention to the social intercourse of different members of the government. The practice has been more common of late years, for members of the Cabinet to recognize the precedence of Senators. While it has never taken the character of a uniform rule, it has had the endorsement of usage. The Senators have never receded from their position as taking precedence over members of the Cabinet.

It is customary for the Secretary of State, at the beginning of each session of Congress, to enclose his official card to each Senator, which now takes the place of a call. The number of the Senators have reached that proportion that a call in person would be a matter of positive inconvenience. The first call of a member of the Cabinet in person, is therefore confined to those Senators with whom he desires to maintain social relations. The members of the Diplomatic Corps concede precedence to the Senators on the ground that they are part of the treaty making power of the government, and are therefore entitled to such a mark of consideration. Social calls are optional.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE SENIOR SENATORS AND THEIR LADIES.

A SENATORIAL LEADER OF THE LEFT—MRS. SHERMAN—THE “PATRIARCH OF CONGRESS”—MRS. MORRILL—MISS SWAN—“THE FATHER OF THE SENATE”—MRS. AND MISS EDMUNDS—THE SENIOR SENATOR OF THE RIGHT—SENATOR AND MRS. RANSOM—SENATOR ALLISON—MRS. EX-SENATOR GRIMES—THE “SILVER SENATOR”—MRS. JONES—SENATOR AND MRS. DAWES—MISS DAWES—SENATOR AND MRS. COCKRELL—SENATOR AND MRS. MITCHELL—A SENATORIAL BELLE—SENATOR AND MRS. TELLER.

SOcially there exists a cordiality and cohesiveness of relation among the Senators and their ladies which gives the Senatorial circle its prestige of dignity and importance in the fashionable world of the capital.

The custom of the Senate since its foundation as a recognition of the deference and courtesy due to length of service in that body, has been to divide its membership into two general classes, known as the Senior and Junior Senators. The line of that courtesy is not fixed by any arbitrary duration of service, but holds a relative application when Senators are brought into individual parliamentary relation.

A leading figure among the Senators is John Sherman, of Ohio. His service in the lower House of Congress ante-dates that of any representative now in that body, having entered it in 1855. He was four times elected, and achieved sufficient prominence in the deliberations of the House to be the Republican candidate for Speaker, and was only overcome by a compromise combination on Pennington of New Jersey. He entered the Senate in 1861, or five years before the Senator of greatest length of service next to him, and with an intermission of four years, while Secretary of the Treasury in the Hayes administration, has remained there ever since. He has been elected five times, having just entered upon another term, which will carry him over to 1893. He has also filled the chair of President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

To narrate the deeds of his progenitors and of himself would be to give a recital of some of the most important and stirring events in American history. His ancestors landed in Massachusetts but settled in Connecticut, among the earliest pioneers of New England. His great grandfather Daniel Sherman, a cousin of that sterling patriot Roger Sherman, was a hero of the Revolution. His grandfather Taylor Sherman, of Norwalk, Connecticut, a jurist of distinction, went to Ohio in 1805, three years after its admission into the Union. His grandmother was Elizabeth Stoddard, a linea' descendant of Rev. Anthony

Stoddard, who settled in Boston in 1639. Her son Charles Robert Sherman, who was raised to the Supreme bench of Ohio in 1823, married Mary Hoyt, of Norwalk, Connecticut, his native place, in 1810, and the same year settled in Lancaster, Ohio, where their son John Sherman was born thirteen years after.

Written in the career of Senator Sherman is an active participation of forty years in the politics of the Whig party, beginning in 1848, and of the Republican party from its birth, having presided over its first convention in Ohio, 1855. He was one of the foremost champions of its doctrines in the anti-slavery discussions in the House of Representatives, of which he was a member from 1855 to 1861. He was a staunch advocate in the Senate, which he entered in 1861, of every measure for the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and later for the reconstruction of the Union. He was always in favor of an honest financial policy and the protection of American industries. Whether taken as parliamentarian, orator, politician or statesman, he stands the foremost man of his generation. He has the confidence of every material interest and of every class of citizens.

The social life of Senator Sherman is peculiarly interesting. He is a man of genial instincts, but has a diffidence of manner which has erroneously given him the reputation of being cold and indifferent. His home circle is presided over by one of the best of women. Mrs. Sherman was Cecelia Stewart, the only child of Judge James Stewart, of Mansfield, a member of that distinguished Pennsylvania Colonial and Revolutionary family of Scotch-Irish origin. Added to her natural accomplishments is a superior education and an instinctive fondness for domestic life. When she became the wife of John Sherman, he was a young man of twenty-five, just starting out in the duties of his profession, and the prominence of his political career. In his upward course from a rural attorney to one of the foremost statesmen in the country, she has ever been the companion and ornament of his life. In her elegant Washington residence she entertains generously. Miss Mary Sherman adds to the attractions of the Senator's household. She is particularly popular among the younger members of society, highly educated, and of pleasing manners.

The "Patriarch of Congress" is Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont. He was born in 1810 in Strafford, about fifteen miles west of the Connecticut river, at White River Junction, where he now resides. His services in Congress began in the House of Representatives in 1855, with Senator Sherman, and in the Senate in 1867, thus giving him thirty-six years to the end of his present Senatorial term, 1891. He and Senator Sherman, between whom there exists thirteen years difference of ages, are the last of the still active conspicuous

figures in congressional affairs under the old regime which passed into history with the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency and the secession of the States of the South. He was the author of the protective tariff legislation known as the "Morrill Tariff of 1861." He is a close student, finished writer and speaker. His speeches have the merit of the most exquisite essays. He has a distinguished appearance and is courtly in manner. He is a conversationalist of great popularity, and ranks with old time lights of fashionable society in this respect. The Senator belongs to one of the early families of the Green Mountain State. His father was Colonel Morrill, of Revolutionary fame. The Senator began life as a merchant and banker, but retiring with an income of \$15,000 a year, has devoted his attention apart from the duties of his public station to congenial agricultural pursuits upon his beautiful home estate in the Connecticut valley.

The first lady in continuity of Senatorial residence at Washington is the wife of the Vermont Senator. She was Ruth Swan, of Stoughton, near Boston. Her father and brothers are eminently known in the medical profession. She is of aristocratic appearance, and presides over the Senator's handsome residence with great dignity and affability. She is assisted by her sister, Miss Swan, of middle years, vice-president of the Washington Asylum for Colored Women and Orphans, and who has an intimate knowledge of public questions, which makes her presence in the Senator's home particularly attractive to men of affairs.

The Senator's son, who is twenty-nine years of age, is interested in iron manufacture in Alabama.

The ladies of the Senatorial circle representing the social surroundings of the New England Senators form a distinctive feature in the fashionable life of Washington. They are noticeably clannish, with a sort of Bunker Hill pride in the glory of their forefathers. They are women of marked intellectuality and ill at ease as a rule, under the conventionalities of fashionable life. They do their social duties with an apparent sense of obligation rather than of pleasure.

It is an interesting coincidence that Vermont in her Senators represents two of the three instances of exceptional length of Senatorial service. George F. Edmunds, "The Father of the Senate," was born in Vermont in 1828, not far from the picturesque shores of Lake Champlain. After serving in one or the other of the two branches of the Vermont Legislature—1854 to 1862—much of the time as Speaker or President *pro tempore*, he entered the Senate of the United States and has been there ever since. His new term will carry him one third into the last decade of the present century. The Senator is a man of judicial habits of thought and manner. He is often called "Saint Jerome"

on account of his resemblance to that ecclesiastical celebrity. He is a man of learning and logic. While he never grows enthusiastic over persons, he has a warm side for his friends.

The second lady in rank in Senatorial longevity is Mrs. Edmunds, a daughter of Wyllys Lyman, of the Connecticut family of that name, whose father settled at the mouth of White river during the early part of the century. She is a granddaughter of Charles March, a Representative from Vermont in Congress during the administration of Madison. Mrs. Edmunds is a lady of small figure and quiet and retiring manner. Her daughter, Mary M. Edmunds, assists her in doing the honors of the elegant residence of the Senator. She is an excellent conversationalist and a fine equestrienne, her father and herself enjoying the healthful recreation of a gallop among the hills adjacent to the capital.

The little "Diamond State," Delaware, in the days of William Penn, "the Territories of Pennsylvania," is represented by a tall, slim, gray-haired, kindly bachelor, Eli Saulsbury, seventy years of age and in continuity of service, entitled to the courtesy of "Father" of the Democratic side of the Senate. He springs from the noted family of that name. He is one of three brothers, Willard, Gove, and Eli, who ran things in the Dover end of the little Commonwealth. He succeeded his brother Willard in the Senate in 1871. In the first contest Willard's brother-in-law, who had just been inaugurated Governor, turned in for Eli, the Legislature being a tie, and secured his election; and, as a quieter, made the defeated brother Chancellor. The Senator, during the season, has his niece, Miss Saulsbury, of Dover, a very agreeable young lady, visit him and attend to his social duties. She usually has with her some Delaware friends, who enjoy the fascinations of capital life with her.

Next in point of years as a Senator, is Matt W. Ransom, a native of North Carolina, born in 1828, a planter and lawyer. He was a Peace Commissioner to the Confederate Congress, and afterwards one of the most able commanders in the Confederate service. He entered the United States Senate in 1872.

The wife of Senator Ransom is a remarkable woman. She was Hattie Exum, of an old family of wealth and influence on the Roanoke river, where they still live. A story is told of the Senator when he ran for his first office, that of Attorney General of the "Old North State." There were many suitors for the hand of Miss Exum, the belle of the Roanoke valley. The Senator was then a Whig, one of the true blues of the "Tar State." It was noised about that Miss Hattie would not accept his proffer of marriage if he were defeated. The Whigs and Democrats who recognized in him one of the most popular young men in the State vied with each other in giving him their support. When the returns were counted Ransom was elected by an

almost unanimous vote, and the accomplished daughter of Roanoke became the wife of North Carolina's favorite son.

Mrs. Ransom is one of the most highly educated ladies in the South. She reared and fitted each one of her six sons for college, and has the motherly satisfaction of seeing two of her "boys" rising lawyers, one a prosperous farmer, another with the Senator as his private secretary, and two at the University of North Carolina. Her only daughter, Esther, is skilled in languages and painting, and will make her entrance into society next season.

William B. Allison, of Iowa, is another of the interesting figures of the Senate. He is a year younger than Edmunds, and six years younger than Sherman. Born in Ohio in 1829, he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Mansfield, at the same time with his Senatorial cotemporary Sherman, but went to Iowa, 1857. He entered Congress in 1863, and the Senate ten years later. He has been a prominent figure in the deliberations of both Houses, and has been chairman of leading committees. In the formation of the Garfield administration he declined the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

The Senator a few years ago met with the loss of his wife, who was a great favorite in Washington society, under most distressing circumstances. She was Mary Neally, the niece and adopted daughter of Senator Grimes, of Iowa. Since the death of Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Grimes has presided over the household and social affairs of Senator Allison. Mrs. Grimes, who had long experience in public affairs with her husband, is one of the most remarkable elderly woman in Washington. Her acquaintance with public men and politics for a period of nearly forty years, gives her a fund of information of men and measures possessed by few persons living to-day. She is the center of a large circle of friends, some of them among the last of the historic men and women of the administration of President Lincoln.

The "Silver Senator," John P. Jones of Nevada, is an Englishman by birth, in 1830, but the year after that domestic event, his parents settled in Ohio. He went to California with the pioneers, and with farming and mining, mingled the duties of a State legislator. He became prominent in the development of the mineral resources of Nevada, and in 1873 became one of its Senators. The Senator is a man of positive influence in his private and public relations. He is a staunch advocate of silver, the staple product of his constituents.

Mrs. Jones was Georgiana F. Sullivan, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of Eugene F. Sullivan, of San Francisco, one of the earliest of the "Forty-niners." Her grandfather was Youndt, the celebrated pioneer and Indian fighter, who went to California some years in advance of the Argonauts of '49. Her mother also bore the hardships and adventures of a journey

across the plains, at the time when the Mississippi river was the Ultima Thule of western civilization. Mrs. Jones was a great belle in her maiden days and being in her early thirties, is one of the active ladies in the Senatorial circle. The eldest of her three daughters is just entering her teens. The Senators niece, Mertie Jones, daughter of Judge James M. Jones, of Cleveland, passed part of the season in Washington.

Of the five Senators who entered in 1875, Senators Dawes and Cockrell were alone re-elected in the last turn of the Senatorial wheel, which at the end of their terms in 1893, will have given them eighteen consecutive years of service.

Senator Henry Laurens Dawes was born in Western Massachusetts seventy-one years ago, but is remarkably well preserved, being in perfect vigor of intellect and body. He began life as a school teacher and editor, and was in the Legislature of his State four years as early as 1848. His congressional experience began in 1857. He was identified with the great parliamentary battles of the Republicans in those days. He served in nine Congresses before he entered the Senate of the United States as the successor of Charles Sumner. He is a strict party man and ready debator, participating freely in the discussion of a wide range of questions.

The Senator's marriage was a pleasant little romance. When he left college he became teacher at the Sanderson academy, at Ashfield, Massachusetts. Among his pupils was Electa A. Sanderson, one of the brightest young ladies in the school. Under his kind tuition she graduated with honor, and soon after became the wife of her preceptor, now the Senator from Massachusetts. The Sanderson family were among the first settlers in the Connecticut valley.

The Senator's daughter, Anna Laurens Dawes, has tastes which run to weightier subjects than usually engage the literary inclinations of the feminine mind. As a writer on political subjects she exhibits a clear insight into the mazes of American politics. Her writings illustrate a remarkable strength of intellect. Her work, "How we are Governed; an Explanation of the Constitution and Government of the United States; a Book for Young People," is the result of much research and close personal observation during her residence at Washington. An article, "The Hammer of the Gentiles," attracted great attention. An address, "The Modern Jew; His Present and Future," created widespread popularity, and was printed at the office of the *American Hebrew*. She is also a valued contributor to magazines. As a type of the coming generation of daughters of America, Miss Dawes is one of the most prominent. At her home at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, she established the "Wednesday Morning Club," consisting of about thirty young ladies which is said to be the finest woman's literary club in the United States. Her

home being in the romantic Berkshire Hills, through her acquaintance in Washington she has many persons of prominence visit that charming region during the summer, who give the club the benefit of their presence by lectures and readings.

The Senator has two sons, one a lawyer in Chicago, and one in college.

Francis Marion Cockrell, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, fifty-three years ago, was educated there, studied his profession and practiced it there, but never held an office until he entered the Senate of the United States, which was twelve years ago. The best characterization of his hold upon the confidence and admiration of his fellow-citizens, was his third election, which gave him an extension of six years in his Senatorial career.

One of the best-known ladies of the Southern Senatorial circle is Mrs. Cockrell. She was Anna Ewing, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Judge Ephraim Ewing, of the Supreme Court of that State. Mrs. Cockrell is one of the finest looking married ladies in Washington, being very tall and of queenly figure and grace. Her eldest daughter, who is now eleven years of age and at school, gives promise of great beauty, and many accomplishments.

John H. Mitchell, the genial and courtly Senator from the distant State of Oregon, went from western Pennsylvania, where he was born, fifty-two years ago, to California as a young lawyer, and to Oregon in 1860, a year after it was admitted as a State. He was a lawyer of prominence and ability, and by a singular coincidence was in partnership with his present colleague in the Senate. His legislative experience was garnered in the State Senate of Oregon, during two out of his four years being its President. He entered the Senate in 1873, but in the whirligig of politics dropped out in 1879, and reappeared in 1885 to the great gratification of his party friends.

The Senator's wife and daughter are very popular in Washington society. Mrs. Mitchell was Mattie E. Price, daughter of J. B. Price, a retired English merchant. Her daughter Mattie was one of the belles of the season. She is of petite figure, with a symmetrically tapering waist, the face of a Greek girl, a mouth modeled after cupid's bow, dark eyes luminous with emotion and a manner full of grace and vivacity. Excellent in conversation, either in her mother tongue or in the language of the gay Parisians, she is full of spirit and keeps her train of admirers in unceasing eagerness and enthusiasm. Miss Mitchell represents the training of the famous ladies' seminary of Fontainebleau. Her mother, anxious to give her the benefit of the highest culture, went to France and, placing her daughter at school, remained with her three years, during the entire time of her finishing course. They then returned to the United States. In 1885, after the election of the Senator to his present term, the mother and daughter again visited Europe, making the tour of all

the great capitals of the Old World. She was the most admired among the American young ladies at the Court levees of the President of the French Republic, and was specially honored at a reception given by the General of the French army. The return of Miss Mitchell and her mother to Washington was the occasion of cordial greetings in all circles of the higher fashionable life of the American capital. At the British Legation she was invited to a dinner given in her honor. Her presence, much sought for, is an attraction at the finest social gatherings. Mrs. Maggie L. Handy, another daughter, a beautiful young woman, resides with her husband, William Handy, in Washington. The Senator has a very interesting family in the children of his first wife. His eldest daughter is married to Jesse Benton Chapman, a lawyer of Tacoma, son of Professor Chapman, of University College, Ohio. The second daughter, Jennie, is the wife of Jacob Fawcett, of Canton, Ohio, recently appointed judge. The Senator's son by this marriage is a lawyer at Seattle, W. T.

Henry M. Teller, from New York, where he was born in 1830, went to Illinois twenty-eight years after as a young and ambitious lawyer, but three years later moved out to Colorado to grow up with the country. His success was so marked that he was chosen one of the first Senators of the United States from the Centennial State, in the year of the first centennial of American Independence. He was invited into the Cabinet of President Arthur, after his installation in 1882, and upon the close of that administration in 1885 was immediately returned to the Senate.

Mrs. Teller was Harriet M. Bruce, of Allegheny county, New York, the native place of the Senator. Her daughter Emma is a young lady of unusual gifts of mind which are being strengthened and expanded by a thorough course at Wellesly Female College.



CHAPTER XIV.

THE SENATORS AND THEIR LADIES—CONTINUED.

SENATOR CAMERON—SENATORS VOORHEES AND BECK—SENATOR PLUMB—SENATOR BUTLER—SENATOR HOAR—SENATORS MORGAN, MCPHERSON, HARRIS, COKE, AND HAMPTON—SENATORS HAWLEY AND PLATT—SENATORS HALE, FRYE, ALDRICH, SAWYER, AND BLAIR—SENATORS GORMAN, VEST, VANCE, PUGH, GEORGE, AND CALL—THE LADIES OF THEIR FAMILIES.

CONTINUING the story of the social surroundings of the Senators, we find, after those enjoying seniority of service, a number filling a middle period of years, beginning 1877 to 1881, and ending 1889 to 1891.

James Donald Cameron entered the Senate in 1877, at forty-four years of age, succeeding his father, who had been four times elected and had seen eighteen years of service. Growing up a man of business as a banker, at Middletown, Pennsylvania, where he was born, and railroad president, he also inherited skill in politics. With his Pennsylvania delegation he was recognized as a power in the Republican conventions of 1868-'76 and 1880, and was largely instrumental in preventing the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and afterwards in accomplishing the election of Hayes and Garfield. Although rarely heard in the debates of the Senate, he wields great influence. He is no orator, but his speeches are practical and convincing.

His young, beautiful and admired wife and accomplished daughters have made the social life and surroundings of his home at the capital among the foremost centers of attraction in fashionable life. The present Mrs. Cameron was Elizabeth Sherman, daughter of Judge Charles Sherman, of Cleveland, the eldest brother of Senator and General Sherman. The first Mrs. Cameron was Miss McCormick, daughter of James McCormick, one of the most influential and wealthy citizens of Harrisburg, Pa.

The Senator's daughter, Eliza Cameron, is the wife of W. H. Bradley, son of Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and resides in Newark, N. J. Virginia Cameron is the wife of Lieut. Alexander Rodgers, of the United States cavalry, and son of Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers. Miss Mary Cameron, who is in society, is beautiful and accomplished. The next child is James McCormick Cameron. Two younger daughters, at school in New York, are Margueretta and Rachel.

Senator Voorhees entered the Senate in 1877, upon the death of Oliver P. Morton. He is sixty years of age, and has been a prominent actor in the Congressional and social life of Washington much of the time since 1861. His tall and well proportioned physique has given him the popular soubriquet,

"The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash." He has a fine voice, and is an excellent speaker.

A great affliction befel the household of the Senator and the circle of Senatorial ladies in the sudden death of his wife, who was Anna Hardesty, daughter of an early planter of the Shenandoah valley, but who moved to Indiana where Mrs. Voorhees was born. The Senator's daughter, Harriet Voorhees, is well known in society. His eldest son, Charles Stewart Voorhees, represents Washington Territory as a Delegate in Congress. Another son is the Senator's private secretary, and another a physician in New York.

Senator James Burnie Beck, who is sixty-five years of age, possesses all the rugged virtues of his Scotch birth and education. He began his career in the House of Representatives in 1867, remaining during four terms, and entered the Senate in 1877. The Senator is a ready speaker and takes an active part in the discussion of most questions before the Senate. The unexpected death of Mrs. Beck deprived society of one of its most interesting members. She was Jane Washington Thornton, granddaughter of Colonel John Thornton, of Virginia, aid to General Washington and his first cousin. Her grandmother, after whom she was named, was Washington's niece. In his will Washington bequeathed one twentieth of his estate each to Jane Thornton and Bettie Lewis. Bettie Beck, the Senator's daughter, is the accomplished wife of Major Green Clay Goodloe, United States Marine Corps. A son, George Thornton Beck, thirty years old, is a ranchman and farmer in Northern Wyoming.

Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas, prominent on the floor of the Senate, as is his colleague distinguished in the chair, is fifty years of age, an Ohioan by birth but went to Kansas in 1856, where he filled various public positions and served as an officer in the Rebellion. He was an entire stranger to Washington life when he entered the Senate in 1877, but since has been one of its interesting figures. Mrs. Plumb, owing to ill health, has not appeared in society for some time.

One of the most courtly gentlemen in the Senatorial circle is Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina. His mother was Jane T. Perry, youngest sister of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. His father, who was a surgeon in the United States navy, met Miss Perry in New York, R. I. She was then a beautiful girl of nineteen. He resigned from the navy. They were married, went to South Carolina, and made their home at the Butler family seat, Edgefield. The Senator's father was William Butler, who succeeded Waddy Thompson in Congress in 1841. His uncle, Col. Pierce M. Butler, Governor of South Carolina, commanded the Palmetto regiment in the Mexican war, and was killed at Cherebusco. Senator Butler, after a career at the bar and in the State Legislature, served with distinction in the Confeder-

ate service, losing a leg in one of the fiercest battles of the war, and entered the Senate in 1877. At that time he was forty-one years of age.

Mrs Butler belongs to the best families of the Palmetto State, and, with her daughters, has always been the center of an attractive circle of friends in capital society.

George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who has crossed the line of sixty in years, has been more or less prominent in political life in Massachusetts since 1852. He was in the National Conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884, presiding over that of 1880. He was one of the electoral commission of 1876. He is more of a collegian than a society man, has a number of degrees, and belongs to many learned societies. Mrs. Hoar mingles but little in society, owing to her health.

John T. Morgan, of Alabama, born in 1824, started in political life as a Presidential elector at large in 1860, for Breckenridge and Lane. He rose from private to Brigadier General in the Confederate service. Upon the return of peace he resumed the practice of law, continuing until his elevation to the Senate in 1877. The Senator is a gentleman of quiet manners, but interesting in social conversation. Mrs. Morgan was Cornelia Willis, of Alabama. Her two daughters, Mary and Cornelia, are young ladies of great gentleness and winning ways. George Morgan, a son, is a merchant at Alma, Arkansas.

In the Senatorial representation of New Jersey is John Roderic McPherson, a Jersey City alderman, president of a gas company, a State Senator and Tilden elector before he entered the upper branch of Congress in 1877, at forty-four years of age. He entertains handsomely. Mrs. McPherson, who was a Miss Gregory, is a leader of Washington society, and forms one of that circle of married ladies who ornament the social life of the Democratic side of the Senate. Although politics has nothing to do with the gay life of the capital, it has some influence in bringing ladies into closer social intercourse than might otherwise occur. In the circle of her friends she is very popular. She has a handsome son, Gregory, now a student at the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Among the Senators who also began their terms in 1877, are Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, and Richard Coke, of Texas. After serving two terms in Congress, 1849 to 1853, Mr. Harris turned his attention to law and politics, having been elected Governor, and having served on the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of the Tennessee. He pursued his profession upon the restoration of peace until he entered the Senate. Senator Coke, a native of Virginia, went to Texas a few years after its independence to practice law. He took up arms in the southern cause and was subsequently a judge, and resigned the governorship to enter the Senate.

General Wade Hampton, like his colleague, belongs to one of the prominent families of South Carolina in colonial, Revolutionary, State, and National affairs. He was born in Charleston in 1818, rose to Governor and entered the Senate of the United States in 1879. Mrs. Hampton, a daughter of Governor and Senator McDuffy, and her daughter Mary Singleton Hampton, fill a pleasant place in the Senatorial circle. Miss Hampton is tall, with a commanding figure, and remarkable powers of conversation.

The State of Connecticut has in Gen. Joseph R. Hawley and Orvill H. Platt, two Senators who figure prominently in the social life of Washington. Gen. Hawley is a descendant of Samuel Hawley, who settled at Strafford in 1639. His father, as a young man, went to North Carolina to seek his fortune and married there. Owing to this circumstance, Joseph R. Hawley was the only direct descendant of the settler of Strafford born outside the boundaries of Connecticut. He returned to Hartford as a young man and engaged in law and journalism. He was editor, Brevet Major General, Governor, President of the Convention of 1868, which nominated U. S. Grant for President, and Representative in Congress before he entered the United States Senate in 1881.

The Senator is socially represented by Miss Kate Foote, who has presided over his household since the death of her sister, Harriet Foote Hawley, during the season of 1885-6. Their aunt was the wife of Lyman Beecher, the mother of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Miss Kate Foote, Adeline Hawley, cousin of the Senator, and Margaret Hawley, a niece and adopted daughter, make up the Senator's family. Miss Foote is the regular Washington correspondent of the *Independent*, New York, and contributor to the *Century* and other magazines.

Senator Platt, a prominent figure, politically, officially and socially in Connecticut, where he was born in 1827, did not enter the social life of the National Capital until he did so as a Senator eight years ago. Mrs. Platt was Annie P. Bull, daughter of James B. Bull, residing near Towanda, Pa. She is a niece of Chief Justice Lewis, of Pennsylvania. Her father was also one of the pioneer editors of Bradford county and a Canal Commissioner of the early days. Mrs. Platt is a most estimable lady, and a great favorite in society.

The State of Maine is represented in the Senatorial circle by Eugene Hale, who became a Senator in 1881, as the successor of Hannibal Hamlin, and William P. Frye, who entered upon the resignation of James G. Blaine, in 1881. Both gentlemen have distinguished records in National legislation in both Houses of Congress. Senator Hale declined the Postmaster Generalship in the Grant, and the Secretaryship of the Navy in the Hayes administrations, preferring the influence of his position in Congress. Senator Frye, with his

colleague, is one of the foremost champions of the rights of American fishermen, a ready debator, forcible speaker, and an attractive member of Washington society. The Hale family settled in Massachusetts in 1630, at Newbury.

The ladies of the families of the Senators from Maine are also well known and popular in society. Mrs. Hale was Mary Chandler, only child of the Michigan stalwart "Zack" Chandler, millionaire, Senator, Cabinet Minister and political leader in the days of the Senatorial oligarchy and heroic methods of political manipulation. Mrs. Frye was Caroline F. Spear, daughter of the brave old skipper, Captain Arch Spear, of Rockland, Me. His heroic deeds on the great deep are among the treasures of the folk-lore of the rock ribbed coast of the Pine Tree State. Her two charming daughters, Helen E., now Mrs. Wallace H. White, of Lewiston, Me., whose husband is a prominent lawyer, and Alice, now Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, of Auburn, Me., whose husband is a fancy stock raiser are well known in Washington society.

Nelson W. Aldrich is one of the handsome members of the Senatorial circle, and is in the prime of life, being forty-six. He began his active career as a merchant, but drifting into politics, was in the Providence council, Rhode Island Legislature, and was chosen Senator of the United States while still in the House of Representatives.

Mrs. Aldrich was Abby P. Green, the beautiful ward of one of Providence's well-known merchants. Her daughter Lucy, will finish school this year, and will make her debut in Washington next winter. Her second daughter, Abby, not in her teens, is under the instruction of a governess. There are also five boys in the Senator's family, who are being educated under the care of Mrs. Aldrich.

Philetus Sawyer went westward with his parents from Vermont to New York, and as a young man of thirty-one, engaged in lumbering in Wisconsin, in which he amassed a large fortune. He has always been active in Republican State and National politics. He was in Congress from 1865 to 1873, and became a Senator in 1881. His wife was Malvina M. Hadley, also a native of Vermont. They were married in Essex county, New York. Mrs. Sawyer being an invalid, her daughter Mrs. Howard G. White, of Syracuse, New York, presides over her father's household during the season at Washington, and makes his social surroundings unusually attractive.

Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, entered the Senate in 1879, after two terms spent in the House. He served as a Lieutenant Colonel through the war. He is fifty-three years of age and takes an active interest in legislation to secure moral reforms. The Senators Scotch-Irish ancestors from Londonderry, Ireland, settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Blair was Eliza A. Nelson, of Plymouth, N. H., daughter of Rev.

William Nelson, an expounder of the faith of John Wesley, and intimate personal and life-long friend of President Pierce, who tendered him the appointment of chaplain of his regiment for the Mexican war. Mrs. Blair is a lady of abundant charitable work. She has from the beginning been connected with the establishment and struggles of the Garfield Hospital, Washington. The Senator and his amiable wife take an active part in the social gayeties of the capital during the season.

Arthur P. Gorman is the politician of the Democratic side of the Senate. He began life as a page in the Senate. He has always played a prominent part in Maryland politics. He was forty-one years of age when, in 1881, he defeated William Pinkney White, a most astute politician, for a seat in the United States Senate. He was one of the most energetic leaders of the Cleveland campaign, of 1884, and has ever since enjoyed the closest relations with the administration.

The Senator is represented socially by one of the leaders of Washington fashionable life. Mrs. Gorman is remembered at the picturesque and busy capital of Berks, in Pennsylvania, as the beautiful Hannah Donegan, daughter of Dr. Joseph Donegan, of Reading. When she became Mrs. Gorman she was the widow of Jordan Schwartz, one of the brightest lights of the Berks county bar. Arthur P. Gorman met and married in Washington this lady who has adorned his household during most of his rising career, from when still holding a subordinate place in the body of which he is now a distinguished member. His daughters, who inherit the attractions and gifts of their mother, are at school. A young son is his father's constant companion in his hours of leisure.

George Graham Vest, of Missouri, born in Kentucky in 1830, a man of fine education, after serving a year in the Confederate army, was a Representative and Senator in the Confederate Congress, and entered the United States Senate in 1878. Senator Vest is a fine speaker, and equally popular in the Senate and in society. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers served under Washington from the beginning to the close of the Revolutionary war.

Mrs. Vest was Sarah E. Sneed, who was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, and was the daughter of Alexander Sneed, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived to the advanced age of one hundred and two years, having died at his son's residence near Danville, Kentucky, in the year 1855. Her mother's name was Campbell, belonging to the Campbell family near Abington, Va.; her grandfather, Col. William Campbell, commanded a regiment in the American army at the battle of King's mountain.

Senator Vest has one daughter, the wife of G. P. B. Jackson, a lawyer residing at Sedalia, Missouri.

Zebulon B. Vance, a native of Buncombe county, North Carolina, dating

back to 1830, is one of the characters of the Senatorial and social circles. His conversational powers are unique and amusing, and his fund of good stories inexhaustible. He was in Congress from 1857 to 1861, when he took a dash at war at the head of a Confederate regiment, but was made Governor in 1862. In 1870 he applied for admission to the Senate, but was refused. Having been defeated in a second trial by bolters, and meanwhile elected Governor for the third time, in 1879 he was again elected and was given his seat. The wife of the Senator was Florence Steele, of Louisville, Ky., but became Mrs. Vance after she had been Mrs. Martin. She is a lady of many attractions, and has many friends in society, being the central figure of a large social circle.

James L. Pugh, one of the working members of the Senate, is a Georgian, but went to Alabama in 1824, when four years of age. He was a Taylor Whig elector in 1848, a Buchanan Democratic elector in 1856, and entered Congress in 1859, but left it when Alabama seceded. He was in the Confederate service as a private, but left that duty for a seat in the Confederate Congress. He entered the Senate of the United States in 1880.

Mrs. Pugh was Sara Serena Hunter, daughter of Gen. John L. Hunter, of South Carolina, who removed to Alabama in 1835, when his daughter was quite young. The Senator's daughter, Laura Theresa, is the wife of Alfred W. Cochran, Assistant Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, and another daughter is Mrs. J. D. Elliott, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. He has four sons, Edward L., James L., John C., and Henry L. Pugh.

James Z. George was a private in Col. Jefferson Davis' regiment of Mississippians in the Mexican war. He is the compiler of a number of law Reports and Digests, voted for and signed the ordinance of secession of Mississippi, and went into the field. He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, which he resigned in 1881 to take his seat in the Senate of the United States.

The Senator's wife was Elizabeth Young, of Carrollton, Mississippi. Her five daughters are Elizabeth, an exceedingly bright young lady who acts as private secretary to her father and represents him socially during her mother's absence; Fannie, wife of Mr. T. J. George, merchant of Meriden; Emma, wife of Mr. J. B. Hemingway, lawyer of Jackson; Kate, wife of Mr. F. M. Aldridge, planter of Yazoo Delta, and Mary, the wife of Rev. William Hayne Leavell, a Congregational pastor near Boston, Massachusetts. He has four sons residing in Mississippi.

Wilkinson Call, a Kentuckian by birth, was chosen to the United States Senate by the Florida Legislature immediately after the war of the Rebellion, but was refused admission. He again handed in credentials in 1879, as Senatorial Ambassador of the land of Flowers, and took his seat. Mrs. Call was Miss Carrie Simpkins of South Carolina. Her grandfather was a distinguished Representative in Congress from the Palmetto State.

CHAPTER XV.

THE JUNIOR SENATORS AND THEIR LADIES.

SENATORS EVARTS, STANFORD, WILSON, CULLOM, FARWELL, SABIN, MAN-
DERSON, PALMER, DOLPH, CHACE, SPOONER, BOWEN, AND THE LADIES
OF THEIR FAMILIES—SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER—SENATORS KENNA, GIB-
SON, EUSTIS, BOWEN, COLQUITT, PAYNE, GRAY, BLACKBURN, WILSON,
WALTHALL, JONES, BERRY—THEIR LADIES.

AMONG the Junior Senators are those of the distinguished circle of the upper branch of Congress who are now in the first term of their Senatorial career.

Senator William Maxwell Evarts, of New York and the ladies of his family, are not strangers to Washington society. As Attorney General, and later as Secretary of State, he resided there, kept house, and entertained elegantly. Mrs. Evarts, who was Helen M. Wardner, of Windsor, Vt., is one of the old-time ladies in the dignity of her presence, the grace of her manner and the reserve of her conversation. Her father was a bank president at Windsor, State Treasurer of Vermont, and a man of large influence.

When Mr. Evarts graduated in 1873, at nineteen years of age, he went to Windsor, where he passed a year in the family of a married sister, Mrs. Tracy. During these early days he met the young lady who was destined to ornament the social side of his eminent career. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1841, at the age of twenty three. Two years after he went to Windsor, and took Miss Wardner for his bride. He returned to New York and embarked in the duties of life. His own genius as an orator and attorney gave him rank with O'Conner, Tilden, and the old school of great lawyers of the metropolis.

The Senator's eldest daughter, Hetty Sherman, is Mrs. Charles C. Beaman. Mr. Beaman was formerly private secretary to Charles Sumner, later solicitor for the Government before the tribunal of Geneva, and now a member of Mr. Evarts law firm in New York. Miss Mary might be said to be the executive member of the Senator's household, as she greatly relieves her mother of her domestic cares and social duties. Helen Wardner is Mrs. Charles H. Tweed, wife of an eminent lawyer of New York; Elizabeth is wife of Edward C. Perkins, son of Boston's art author, the late Charles C. Perkins, and Louisa is the wife of Charles C. Scudder, a young physician of New York city, son of Ex-Representative H. J. Scudder. Of the Senator's sons, Charles B. has charge of his father's estates at Windsor and in the Hampshire Hills. Allen W. is a lawyer of marked ability, and has for many years been a member of

his father's firm. Sherman is also a lawyer. Prescott, the twin brother of the latter, is assistant rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, New York city, and Maxwell, a perfect counterpart of his father, and who apparently has inherited a large share of his forensic gifts, has just been admitted to the bar.

One of the most genial men in society, and one of the most remarkable architects of his own career is Leland Stanford, of California. He was born in 1824 in New York. Gathered knowledge in an academy, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and went to Wisconsin. In 1852 he joined his brothers in California, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. His first appearance in National politics was as a delegate to the convention of 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and later was Governor of California. As President of the Central Pacific railroad, he superintended the construction of five hundred and thirty miles of road in two hundred and ninety-three days over the Sierra Nevadas, an unparalleled feat in railroad building. He entered the Senate in 1885. Possessing vast wealth, he lives in princely elegance. Mrs. Stanford, owing to the death of her son, has not taken much part in social affairs, although she receives her friends. The Senator enjoys social life, and in his personal intercourse shows that though a millionaire a dozen times over, he is still a man of the people.

The highest tribute to the success of popular institutions in the United States is the ready adaptability of its men and women to the requirements of the official or social life to which they may be called. The career of Senator James F. Wilson, of Iowa, since he first entered the House of Representatives in 1861, and the culture, refinement and popularity of his estimable wife in the higher circles of the social life of the capital are forcible illustrations of this fact. Senator Wilson, the son of a carpenter, born at Newark, Ohio, became a harness maker's apprentice to help eke out an humble living for his mother's family, left largely to his care by the death of his father when he was but nine years of age. For years he worked at harness-making as apprentice and journeyman, meanwhile taking an academic course and studying law.

During these days of toil and self-denial, Mary Jewett, the daughter of Alpheus Jewett, a blacksmith of Newark, was growing up among a family of children. In 1851 the journeyman harness-maker, after twenty-five years of struggle against the world, was admitted to the bar of Licking county. Mary Jewett, the blacksmith's daughter, became Mrs. Wilson. The young couple, full of hope, went to the then wild West, and settled at Fairfield, Iowa. But ten short years after the harness-maker of Newark was the Representative from Fairfield in Congress, and the blacksmith's daughter was one of the most attractive of the ladies of the Representatives' circle. Two years after she was

the wife of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and but sixteen years from the time she went West with her husband to grow up with the country, she entered the higher social life of the families of the Senators. She has two sons—one a promising attorney and another at college. Her daughter, Mary B. Wilson, has enjoyed, under the charge of her mother, the benefits of careful education and has taken her place in the social world.

Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, began his career in National politics as an elector on the Filmore ticket in 1856. He was prominent in legislative affairs, was in Congress 1865-71, a delegate to National conventions, and Governor of his State, which he resigned to take a seat in the Senate of the United States in 1883. He is fifty-eight years of age, affable and approachable.

Mrs. Cullom was Julia Fisher, of Springfield. Her family came from Pennsylvania, where she was born. She is one of the ornaments of the circle of the married ladies of Senators' families. Her daughter Catharine, is also a great favorite. The Senator's eldest daughter Ella, is the wife of W. B. Ridgeley, of Springfield, Illinois.

Charles B. Farwell, who succeeded Senator Logan, upon the death of that distinguished soldier and statesman, after an early career as a merchant, and in Chicago politics beginning in 1853, was elected to Congress three times, and declined other nominations. He is a man of fine presence.

Mrs. Farwell was Mary E. Smith, of South Williamstown, Mass., one of the most popular young ladies of the romantic Berkshire hills. Mrs. Reginald de Coven, who was Anna Farwell, the eldest daughter of the Senator, is a beautiful and highly educated lady under thirty. Mr. de Coven, a son of one of Chicago's merchant princes, is a young gentleman of twenty-eight years of age, of fine presence and genial manners. He comes of old Revolutionary stock of the celebrated family of De Covens of Middletown, Conn. His uncle was the founder of Racine college, in Wisconsin, and another uncle is Judge Dickey, of New York. Miss Grace Farwell finished her education at Farmington, Conn. Miss Rose is at school at Lake Forest University, near Chicago. The Senator himself is not only a man of princely fortune, but of princely hospitality.

Dwight May Sabin is one of the youngest of the Senatorial circle, being forty-four years of age. After a success in general manufacturing industries in Minnesota, and being prominently identified with the Republican National conventions of 1872, '76, and '80, he entered the Senate in 1883. He is a man of fine appearance, and one of the most popular men in the Senate.

The wife of Senator Sabin was Ellen Amelia Hutchins, of Norwich, of an old family of Eastern Connecticut. She is very beautiful and popular, and is one of the most attractive ladies of the Senatorial rank. The domestic life of

Senator and Mrs. Sabin is very interesting. Mrs. Sabin was left an orphan when very young, which created a tender place in her heart for children bereft by death of the tender care of parents, and sheltering comfort and training of home. Having no children of her own, she has taken unto herself a liberal family of nine children by adoption or support. These homeless little ones form an interesting picture of the amount of happiness which a kind and motherly heart can bring into this world. Mrs. Sabin also takes great interest in giving pleasure to her young lady acquaintances. As her guests were Miss Ada Murphy, of St. Paul, the accomplished daughter of one of that growing metropolis' leading physicians. Also Miss Sadie Williams, of Danielsonville, Conn, a lovely blonde, highly educated, an excellent musician, and much traveled both at home and abroad.

Charles F. Manderson, a native of Philadelphia, after a successful career as a lawyer and soldier in Ohio, went to Nebraska in 1869, when he was thirty-two years of age, where he was also distinguished in State affairs, consummating in his election to the United States Senate in 1883.

Mrs. Manderson was Miss Rebecca S. Brown, of Canton, Ohio, where Mr. Manderson settled in 1856. Her father, A. S. Brown, was one of the prominent lawyers of that State. Her grandfather, John Harris, who settled in Ohio in 1814, was an influential Whig politician in the convention at Philadelphia in 1848. Mrs. Manderson, who is very beautiful, and dresses elegantly and in excellent taste, takes great pleasure in giving happiness to her lady friends by inviting them to Washington, as her guests during the season. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Camden C. Dyke and daughters, of Brooklyn. Mr. Dyke is a prominent wool merchant. Mrs. Dyke is President of the Ladies' Board of Charities of Brooklyn, and interested in the Homœopathic hospital. The daughters, Miriam and Jessie, are two beautiful young ladies, and contributed munificently to the pleasure of those with whom they came in contact. Miss Hettie Collier, one of the belles of Omaha, also added to the many attractions of Mrs. Manderson's drawing-rooms.

Thomas Witherell Palmer is a grandson of James Witherell, a Representative from Vermont, who commanded a legionary corps of volunteers, and witnessed the surrender of Detroit. He was also one of the Territorial Judges of the North-west, appointed by President Jefferson. The Senator began life as a manufacturer, and amassed a large fortune in lumber. Having been in the Senate of Michigan for a year, in 1883 he entered the Senate of the United States. He is a man of fifty seven years of age, very hospitable, and lives elegantly.

Mrs. Palmer, a descendant of Governor Winslow, of Massachusetts, was Lizzie Pitts Merrill, whose father removed from Maine to Michigan when she

was young. She became Mrs. Palmer in 1855. She is an ornament to the circle of Senatorial ladies, and is very popular in society.

Senator Joseph N. Dolph, a tall, full-bodied man of fifty-two, is a native of New York, taught school, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced there. In 1862 he enlisted in the famous "Oregon Escort" to protect emigrant trains against Indians in crossing the plains, and reaching Portland, settled there. He became at once prominent in his practice, and in the Legislature. He entered the Senate in 1883. The Senator is a Mason of the thirty-third degree, and Past Grand Master of Odd Fellows of Oregon. It was he who contested the granting of the certificate as a Presidential elector to Cronin by the Democratic Governor Grover, and secured its issue by the Secretary of State to Dr. Watts, thus securing the necessary electoral votes to turn the scale in favor of General Hayes for the Presidency.

Mrs. Dolph, a beautiful woman, was Augusta Mulkey, daughter of one of the early pioneers of Oregon, and was born in the country. She became Mrs. Dolph in 1862. Her mother was a member of the family of Browns, of Missouri, to which B. Gratz Brown belonged. Her brother, Marion Mulkey, is a distinguished lawyer of Portland. Her eldest daughter Agnes, just entering the twenties, was one of the belles of last two seasons. Her introduction into Washington society was the occasion of a grand ball, of six hundred invitations, representing the very elite of official and social life at the capital. In company with her mother, she made a tour of Europe in 1886. In May, 1887, she was married to Richard Nixon, a young journalist of Washington. The wedding was a brilliant event in the social world, and was attended by the most distinguished people at the capital. A younger daughter, Ruth Dolph, just entering her teens, also shows a promise of great beauty. Four boys, the eldest eighteen years, complete the family. Miss Odeneal, a charming lady, niece of the Senator, is one of the most attractive members of the younger social life of the Senatorial circle.

Jonathan Chace, who succeeded Henry B. Anthony in 1885, at the time of his death the "Father of the Senate," is a gentleman of distinguished presence, fifty-eight years of age. He was in Congress when elected to the Senate.

The wife of the Senator from Rhode Island was Jane Moon, of Bucks county, of a family of early prominence in the Society of Friends of the State of Pennsylvania, and herself a Quakeress of the orthodox school. Her two daughters are young. Senator Chace belongs to the New England Quakers, and wears his Quaker garb. His ancestors were among the early sufferers from Puritan intolerance towards other religious sects. The Senator and Mrs. Chace adhere to all the strict principles of their Society, and therefore stand aloof from the fashionable trifles and follies of gay life at the capital.

John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, is the youngest looking of the Senators, having more the appearance of a man of twenty-one than of forty-five. He served through the Rebellion, and later established a valuable practice at law, in which he was engaged when chosen to the Senate in 1885.

The Senators' amiable wife was Annie Main, of Madison, Wis., whose father was a farmer of influence. Her sons, Charles P., aged seventeen, Millet M., aged fifteen, and Philip L., aged seven, are at school. The Senator's father was a native of New Bedford, Mass., and his mother was Miss Coit, daughter of Ex-Sheriff Coit, of Plainfield, Conn.

Thomas M. Bowen, who was born in Iowa, in 1835, was lawyer and law-maker in that State until 1858, when he stepped down into Kansas, while yet a territory, was a Captain of Nebraska and later Colonel of Kansas volunteers and commanded a brigade in the army of the frontier and later in the seventh army corps. He was President of the Constitutional Convention, of Arkansas, under reconstruction, was Governor of Idaho, was Judge in Colorado when made a State, and in the Legislature when chosen Senator of the United States in 1883. The Senator is a man of the active habits and the nervous energy of a frontiersman. He is noted for his skill at poker, and for his practical jokes in that line on some of his brother Senators and friends.

Mrs. Bowen, one of the pleasantest ladies in society and very pretty, was Margaret Thruston, of Van Buren, Arkansas, daughter of one of the old citizens of that State.

Harrison H. Riddleberger, a native of Virginia, the second youngest member of the Senate, born in 1844, was Confederate officer, lawyer, legislator, and editor before he entered the Senate in 1883. He was a Tilden elector in 1876, and elector on the Readjuster ticket in 1880. He left the Democratic party on the debt question, and since his presence in the Senate has affiliated on measures of public policy with the Republicans. He is a man of courage and execution, somewhat fiery, fine looking, and of pleasant manners. In the present numerical relation of parties in the Senate, he holds the vote which can make Republican party movements operative by giving them two majority, or can neutralize their efforts by voting with the Democrats, his old party friends, and making the result a tie, there being thirty-eight Republicans, thirty-seven Democrats, and Mr. Riddleberger on political questions. The Senator's ancestors settled in Boutetort county, in Colonial days, and took part in the war of the Revolution. His grandfather was a soldier of 1812.

Mrs. Riddleberger was Emma V. Bellew, of an Albemarle, Virginia, family. Her eldest daughter, Lelia, just reaching society age, is very attractive. A younger daughter, Olive, is at school. Frank Riddleberger, the eldest of four sons is editor of the *Shenandoah Herald*, a young man of promise in journalism.

The youngest Senator is John E. Kenna, the son of a farmer of West Virginia, and was born in that State in 1848. He served as a private in the Confederate army. Studied and practiced law after the war, entered the House of Representatives in 1877, and was representative elect when chosen to the Senate in 1883.

Mrs. Kenna was Annie Benninghaus, daughter of a Wheeling merchant. The Senator's first wife was Rosa Quigg, also of Wheeling. His daughter, Margaret, now in her teens is attending school.

Randall Lee Gibson, a lawyer and planter, entered the House of Representatives in 1875, and the Senate from that body in 1883. He is a man of study and learning in his profession, gentle in manner, and one of the most courteous of Senators. His colleague, James B. Eustis, also a lawyer, was in the Confederate service on the staff of General Joe Johnson. He was conspicuous in affairs during reconstruction in and out of the State Legislature, and was in the Senate of the United States 1877-79. His present service began 1885. He is very taciturn and scholarly man, having been professor of civil law in the University of Louisiana.

The illness of Mrs. Gibson, culminating in her death, was a sad bereavement to a large circle of friends.

She was Mary Montgomery, daughter of R. W. Montgomery, an old time merchant of New Orleans and president of the Canal Bank. Mrs. Gibson was educated at Heidelberg and Paris and spoke German and French fluently.

Mrs. Eustis was Ellen Buckner, of the celebrated Kentucky family of that name. Her daughter, Marie Eustis, is one of the prettiest young ladies in Washington. The Eustis family are allied by marriage to the family of the Washington millionaire, Corcoran. George Eustis, the brother of the Senator, married the only daughter of Mr. Corcoran. The young wife died at twenty-eight, leaving two sons and a daughter. The daughter, Louise, is now a beautiful young woman entering twenty. She very closely resembles her mother, whose portrait hangs in the Louise Home for Gentlewomen, founded by her philanthropic grandfather at Washington. Her brother, George Eustis, educated in Germany, married his cousin, Marie Eustis, daughter of the Senator. The young gentleman's father was in the party of Mason and Slidel, on their interrupted voyage to Europe as the diplomatic agents of the seceding States of the South. The aunt, sister to both fathers, Miss Clestine Eustis, is a stately lady of middle age and very much in demand in society.

Among the Southern Senators Joseph E. Brown is a peculiarly interesting character. He was born in 1821, and began the practice of law in 1846. Three years after he drifted into politics. He was the war Governor of his State, on the side of the Confederacy. During the war he opposed the policy

of Jefferson Davis on the conscript act, but threw no obstacle in the way of its execution. After the surrender he became very unpopular on account of his recommendation that the people acquiesce and carry out the reconstruction measures in good faith. As the Democratic party opposed these measures, as a reconstructionist he voted for General Grant, who favored them. In 1868 he was nominated by the Republicans for United States Senator, but was defeated by Joshua Hill, an original Union man, which was the only defeat of his life. In 1870 he identified himself with the material development of Georgia and amassed a large fortune. He succeeded General Gordon in the Senate, by appointment, and was afterwards formally elected.

Mrs. Brown and her interesting family are among the popular members of Washington society.

The Senator's colleague, Alfred Holt Colquitt, served as a staff officer in the Mexican war. He was in Congress in 1853-55; in the Secession convention of Georgia, major general in the Confederacy, Governor, and in 1883 Senator of the United States. He is a man of fine appearance, sixty-three years of age, a lawyer of ability, and a fine speaker.

The oldest Senator next to Mr. Morrill, is Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, the former born April 14, and the latter November 30, 1810. He is a native of New York, and a lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, which profession he abandoned for the more lucrative occupation of manufacturing, railroad and other industrial enterprises. He was in the Legislature of Ohio, and the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the United States Senate in 1851, against Salmon P. Chase. He also ran against that Senator for Governor and was defeated, but has always been influential in Democratic politics. He was in the House of Representatives 1875-7, chairman of the Committee on the Electoral bill, and a member of the Electoral Commission which led to the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes in the Presidential chair. He entered the Senate in 1885.

Mrs. Payne was Mary Parry, daughter of Nathan Parry, an old and influential merchant of Cleveland. Her eldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of Charles W. Bingham, merchant of Cleveland. Her second daughter is Flora Payne Whitney, the wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and one of the most popular and public spirited ladies ever known to Washington social life. The Senator's son is the millionaire, Oliver Payne.

The choice of George Gray to succeed Senator Bayard when he stepped into the Premiership of the administration in 1885, added one of the handsome men to the Senate, and in his wife a most attractive woman to society. The Senator is forty-seven, a cousin of Admiral C. R. P. Rogers, the Chesterfield of the navy, and a relative of Commodore O. H. Perry, of Lake Erie fame. He has been conspicuous in legal matters, professional and official in Delaware. He has also been a power in State and National politics.

The young ladies of New Castle of not a great while ago remember Margaret Black, the beautiful daughter of Dr. John Black, niece of Judge Black, of the Superior Court of Delaware, and sister to Lieutenant Commander Charles Black, U. S. N. The leaders of fashion at the metropolis of Pennsylvania remember this same Margaret Black as one of the most brilliant of their choice circle of the very elite of the fashionable life of Philadelphia, Germantown, and Chestnut Hill. She is equally attractive as Mrs. Senator Gray in the social circle of the upper branch of Congress.

A true type of a Kentuckian is Joseph Clay Styles Blackburn. He is of the blooded stock of the blue grass region. He is Kentuckian by birth, Kentuckian by education, Kentuckian by profession, Kentuckian in gallantry and bravery as a soldier of the confederacy, he was in the Kentucky Legislature and in the Kentucky delegation in Congress, 1875, until the Kentucky Legislature put him in the Senate of the United States in 1885. The Senator represented in Congress Henry Clay's old district, and lives twelve miles from where the great Whig was born. His uncle married Miss Watkins, Mr. Clay's half sister.

Mrs. Blackburn belongs to the old Kentucky family of Graham. She was Theresa Graham, daughter of Dr. C. C. Graham, who was honored by a banquet by the city of Louisville upon attaining his one hundredth birthday. Mrs. Blackburn is a great favorite in society, particularly among the ladies representing the social circles of the Southern States. Her daughter, Corinne Blackburn, named by her father after the heroine of Madame de Stael's romance, which he very much admired, is a superior musician, and one of the best performers on the piano in the city. The last was Miss Blackburn's first season in Washington society. She has risen, however, to great popularity in the higher official circles.

The junior Senator from the State which honors in its name and greatness the wife of Charles II, of England, is Ephraim King Wilson. After a career of forty-four years as lawyer, legislator, politician, representative in Congress, and judge on the eastern shore of Maryland, he was placed on the roll of Senators at sixty-four years of age, in 1885.

Mrs. Wilson was Julia Knox, of one of the prominent families of southern Maryland. Her eldest daughter, Ellen, is Mrs. Marian Hargis, wife of a leading merchant at Snow Hill. Three younger daughters, Nannie, Mary, and Ethelyn, are at school. Mrs. Wilson resides in Washington during the season, and does her share of the social duties of the Senators' families. In the summer she enjoys the ocean breezes of the Atlantic from one side, and the softer airs of the Chesapeake from the other, at her home at Snow Hill.

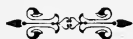
Edward Cary Walthall, of Mississippi, a lawyer by profession, rose from

Lieutenant to Major General in the Confederate service. He has always been active in Democratic politics, and was delegate to the four last National Conventions. He was appointed Senator in 1885, upon the resignation of Mr. Lamar to accept the post of Secretary of the Interior, in the Cleveland administration, and was subsequently elected for the unexpired term, 1889. The Senator is fifty-six years of age, retiring in general society, but free and open among his friends.

His wife was Mary L. Jones, daughter of a planter of Mecklenburg county, Va., on the Roanoke river. She is a woman of heroic character, and courage. During her husband's military service she spent much of her time in camp when he was in command under General Joe Johnson. Miss Courtenay Walshall, a niece of the Senator's wife, was adopted when an infant, as a member of his family. She is receiving the benefits of a finished education.

The State of Arkansas is represented in the Senatorial circle, by James K. Jones, a private soldier in the Confederate army, a lawyer, planter, member of the Legislature, and Congress three times, when elected to the Senate. He is forty-eight years of age. Mrs. Jones was Miss Sue Somerville, daughter of Judge Willis L. Somerville, of Dallas county, Arkansas. She is a lady of fine education, and gentle manners. Her daughter, Miss Sue Jones, is very attractive and one of an interesting group of the younger ladies of the families of Senators. Among their guests were Mrs. J. M. Somerville, of Centre Point, wife of the Clerk of Howard county, Mrs. Jacob Frolich, of Little Rock, wife of the Secretary of State, and Miss Annie Somerville, sister of Mrs. Jones, of Washington, Arkansas.

Senator James H. Berry, a lawyer by profession, lost a leg in the battle of Corinth, on the Confederate side. Subsequently he served in the Legislature, on the bench, and as Governor of Arkansas. He succeeded Mr. Garland in the Senate upon his appointment as Attorney General in the Cleveland administration. He is a man of fine presence, forty-six years of age, and comes from a family of old settlers in Arkansas. Mrs. Berry was Lizzie Quaile, daughter of a merchant on the Arkansas river, and very agreeable in society. Her daughter Nellie is a young lady of fine social traits.



CHAPTER XVI.

THE SENATORS RETIRED AND ELECT.

THE DEPARTING SENATORS—THEIR LADIES WHO HAVE GRACED THE SOCIAL WORLD OF THE CAPITAL—THE INCOMING SENATORS—THEIR SOCIAL SURROUNDINGS.

WHEN the index finger of the "official" clock of the Senate which marks upon the disc of time the progress of parliamentary deliberations touched the meridian hour of March 4, 1887, completing the diurnal round of the legislative day of March 3, the gavel of the President *pro tempore* sharply rapped the attention of the Senators to the final formula of a few benedictory remarks of courtesy and compliment, and the proclamation that "the closing hour of the forty ninth Congress having arrived, the Senate stands adjourned without day."

Simultaneously expired the official tenure of twenty-three Senators, and simultaneously began the first calendar day of the Fiftieth Congress. The credentials of twenty-three Senators-elect, who will carry on the continuity of Senatorial succession, bring again before the Senate, John Sherman, of Ohio, George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, Eugene Hale, of Maine, Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, George Gray, of Delaware, and James Z. George, of Mississippi, who with a fresh patent of authority from their States will continue in the enjoyment of their Senatorial rank and authority for a further term of six years. Fourteen States send new Ambassadors with credentials to represent them at the seat of Government, in the Senate, in place of those who have retired from the distinguished circle of the Senators. The investiture of the Senators-elect with the full powers and dignity of their rank, by the taking of the oath of fealty to the Constitution and the laws, when the Senate convenes, will again restore the roll of Senators to its full personnel.

The theory of the ambassadorial relation of the Senators, representing the politico-seignorial jurisdictions of the States, as constituent parts of the Federal Union, was recognized in the use of terms by the acting President of the Senate upon the appearance of the Senators at the opening of the first Congress, and before the installation of the first Vice-President. The acting President of the Senate said the "credentials of the members present will be read and filed." The same form is still in vogue. The credentials are signed by the Governor, and attested by the Secretary of the State represented. They

certify that the person in whose name issued is entitled to credit at the hands of the Senate, and constitute his authority and official power to act in that body for his State in its quasi-sovereign relation to the National Government, practically the same as the letter of commendation or power given by a government to its Ambassador, or Envoy, to give him credit and power to act at a foreign court.

The Senatorial circle in its official and social relation to affairs at the seat of Government will no longer have the presence of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, grandson of the ninth President of the United States; Charles H. Van Wyck, of Nebraska, the champion of anti monopoly; William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, the skillful politician among the Senators of the left; Warner Miller, of New York, the leader of the forces which overcame the combinations of Conkling and Platt in the Legislature of the Empire State; John I. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, the compromise choice of the men who were contesting with Cameron the selection of a republican successor to the distinguished Democrat, William A. Wallace; William Mahone, of Virginia, a Major General of the Confederacy, who wheeled into the Senatorial line of the Republicans; Abraham P. Williams, of California, who superseded Mr. Hearst to fill out three months of the term of the late Senator Miller; Omar D. Congar, of Michigan, who had preceded his single term Senatorial career with distinguished service in seven Congresses; S. J. R. McMillan, of Minnesota, retired after a service of twelve years in the ranks of the Senators; Samuel B. Maxey, of Texas, who broke the Republican succession from the lone star State; Johnson N. Camden, of West Virginia, defeated after a long and desperate struggle to be his own successor; Washington Curran Whitthorn, of Tennessee, conspicuous as a representative in six Congresses before he was invested with the Senatorial mantle of H. E. Jackson, by appointment, and who has been returned to the ranks of the Representatives of the Fiftieth Congress; Charles W. Jones, of Florida, whose unrequited affections expended in Detroit cost him the honors which awaited him at Tallahassee, and James Graham Fair, of the Bonanza regency of Nevada, who was more interested in the fluctuations of mining stocks than the dull monotony of legislation.

In the brief space of a single session, few persons in the history of the Senate have taken so prominent a place in the official and social life of a Senator as Person C. Cheney, of New Hampshire. He began the active affairs of life as a youth in important industrial enterprises, rising to the position of president of a number of extensive financial and industrial corporations and in the midst of his great business responsibilities, performed the duties of an honored and useful citizen as legislator, soldier, mayor, and governor.

Mrs. Cheney, a tall, queenly, and agreeable lady, made her first appear-

ance in society, in Washington, as the wife of a Senator in the season of 1886-7. It, however, was not her first season, having passed several winters at the capital superintending the education of her accomplished daughter, Agnes, who will soon make her formal entrance into society. Mrs. Cheney was Miss Sarah W. White, of Lowell. Her father, a Lowell manufacturer, was the first person to employ power in the making of card clothing. When she became Mrs. Cheney, in 1850, she was Mrs. Keith, a widow, residing in Illinois. During the war she came to Washington and nursed her husband, then an officer in the Thirteenth New Hampshire regiment, through a protracted and almost fatal illness, and from which he only recovered through the care of his devoted wife.

Among the retiring ladies who were prominently known in the social life of the Senatorial circle were the members of the family of Senator Warner Miller, of New York. Mrs. Miller was Caroline Churchill, of Gloversville. She was assisted in her social duties by her sister, Miss Cora Churchill, one of the group of beautiful unmarried ladies for whom Mrs. Cleveland had a great fondness. Mrs. Miller belongs to the celebrated family of Randolph Churchill, England's young and aggressive statesman. The original stock divided in this country, one branch settling in Virginia, and the other in New England. She is descended from the latter branch. During her residence at the seat of Government, Mrs. Miller surrounded herself with young ladies celebrated for their rare beauty and social accomplishments. The ladies of the Churchill family were great belles of the Mohawk valley, and the types which Mrs. Miller and her sister had among their guests, added to the fame of the women of that charming section of inland New York.

Mrs. Harrison was Caroline Scott, a daughter of John W. Scott, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, professor of a female seminary at Oxford, Ohio, and of a Washington county, Pennsylvania, family. She is a lady of fine gifts, and admired for her social qualities. Her daughter, Miss Mamie Harrison, is Mrs. McKee, of Indianapolis, Ind., wife of a merchant. Her son, Russell B. Harrison, whose wife is a daughter of Ex-United States Senator Saunders, of Nebraska, is in business at Helena, Montana.

The wife of the junior Senator from California, Mr. Williams, was Miss Bethania Dunbar, of Fairfield, Maine, daughter of one of the enterprising lumber men of that State of vast forests, intellectual women, and distinguished men. She was a favorite in society during her three months residence at Washington as a member of the Senatorial circle.

Mrs. Van Wyck was Kate Broadhead, daughter of Colonel John H. Broadhead, farmer and merchant, of Pike county, Pennsylvania, and descendant of the colonial and revolutionary family of Broadhead.

Mrs. Mitchell was Alice Archer, daughter of H. S. Archer, of Wellsboro, of the distinguished colonial and revolutionary Maryland family of that name, and one of the pioneers in Northern Pennsylvania. Miss Clara Mitchell, an attractive young lady under twenty, the child of a former wife, appeared with her father in society in Washington, and received a great deal of attention. Mrs. Mitchell is a woman of domestic inclinations. The Senator has two sons, one of whom has resided in Dakota, and the other remains in Washington. Senator Mitchell's maternal great grand-mother was Anna Allen, a relative of Ethan Allen "the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" hero of Ticonderoga.

Mrs. Whitthorn was Jane Campbell, a distant relative of President Polk. Her father was Colonel Robert Campbell, one of the Tennessee pioneers from North Carolina. Miss Lillie, a daughter of the ex-Senator is Mrs. Charles P. Cecil, wife of a large stock farmer near Danville, Kentucky. Another daughter, Ella, is Mrs. Alexander Harvey, of Baltimore. Miss Mary Whitthorn in society assists her mother in her social duties.

Mrs. Mahone was Otelia Butler, of Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Virginia, daughter of Robert Butler, former State Treasurer of Virginia. Her daughter Otelia Butler Mahone, one of the debutants of the season, is very pretty and attractive. Both Mrs. Mahone and her daughter were among the most popular ladies in Washington social life.

Mrs. Conger was Stella Humphreys, daughter of Judge Humphreys, of Ohio. Miss Florence Conger, daughter of the ex-Senator by a former wife, who was Miss Barker, of Mansfield, was well known in society.

Mrs. Sewell, a lady of fine social traits remained at her home at Camden, in New Jersey, caring for her domestic surroundings there.

In the list of Senators elect are two gentlemen who are known to Washington society as former members of the Senatorial circle. The first is William Morris Stewart, who was one of the two Senators to represent Nevada in the Senate upon the admission of that State into the Union in 1863, and who served until 1875. Mrs. Stewart is a daughter of ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi. The elegant mansion occupied by the Chinese Legation was built by the Senator, and was the first of the fine residences erected in the fashionable "West End" of Washington twelve years ago. Mrs. Stewart and her daughter, whose debut was one of the most brilliant social events of that day at the capital, were leaders of society.

Algernon S. Paddock, of Nebraska, the other former Senator, figured prominently in the Senatorial circle from 1875 to '81, when he was succeeded by Charles S. Van Wyck. He in turn now displaces Mr. Van Wyck.

David Turpie, who will succeed Senator Harrison, is fifty-nine years of age.

Upon the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, from the Senate of the United States, in 1863, the Legislature chose Mr. Turpie to fill the unexpired term of about fifty days. He is a man of undoubted ability, a good lawyer, and speaker.

Matthew Stanley Quay, Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, is a man of middle age, has had a long and successful career as politician, State official, and legislator. He was reared among the trusted lieutenants of the elder Cameron, and is one of the most skillful masters of the art of politics in public life. Mrs. Quay, who was Miss Barkley, of one of the early families of the Beaver Valley, Pa., is a lady of culture and social traits. She will take a prominent place among the popular ladies of the Senatorial circle. Miss Mame Quay, the Senator-elect's eldest daughter will make her debut in Washington, and will be one of the belles of the season.

Francis B. Stockbridge has had much experience in Michigan politics and legislation. He is about sixty years of age, a man of large wealth, and has an interesting family to preside over the social affairs of his household. He declined the mission to the Hague, tendered by President Grant fifteen years ago, on account of the ill health of Mrs. Stockbridge.

Frank Hiscock, of New York, whose election was the outgrowth of the Miller-Morton deadlock, in the New York Legislature, is well known as one of the conspicuous figures of the Republican side of the House of Representatives for five Congresses, and had been elected the sixth time when chosen to the Senate. Mrs. Hiscock, who was Cornelia King, is a daughter of Albert King, a prominent merchant of Tully, New York. She has always held a prominent place in social life at Washington, as much for her loveliness of manner, as for her loveliness of person.

Ex-Governor W. Bate, Senator elect from Tennessee, a gentleman of ability and experience in State affairs, in his wife and daughter will be able to make the social side of his Senatorial career peculiarly attractive. Mrs. Bate, who is not much given to society, still takes pride in her social duties for the sake of her husband. Her daughter Susan, who has just finished her education, and will make her debut next season, is a fine conversationalist, an excellent pianist, and performs well on the guitar and banjo, which she prefers as an accompaniment to her voice.

Cushman K. Davis, of Saint Paul, not only one of the most expert politicians in Minnesota, but a close student and a pungent orator, will figure prominently not only in the Senate on account of his own abilities, but in the social world for the beauty, grace and tact of his wife. She is one of the most attractive women in the northwest, brilliant in conversation and in music, a dashing equestrienne, and fearless at the reins. She was the leader of the

best society at Minnesota's capital, both in private life and when her husband occupied the Executive chair of the State.

Rufus Blodget came to New Jersey from New Hampshire, and in fifteen years not only had control of the party machinery, but carried off the Senatorship with the most experienced leaders of the Democratic regency against him. The Senator is less than fifty-five, and has the instincts of a statesman. Mrs. Blodget is a lady of fine social accomplishments, and will be a desirable acquisition to the circle of Senatorial ladies.

After a protracted and hopeless struggle among the recognized candidates, Samuel Pasco, a native of England, forty-eight years of age, secured the Senatorship to succeed the erratic Jones, of Florida. He went to Florida to teach school. He studied law, married, and settled there. He has always been active in Democratic politics, is a man of positive ability, handsome, of agreeable manners, and popular with the young Democracy.

Charles J. Faulkner who severed the Gordian knot of the Senatorial struggle in West Virginia, is a son of Charles James Faulkner, an anti-bellum Representative in Congress, and James Buchanan's Minister to France. He is forty-seven years of age, and a gentleman of ability, and universally popular.

John H. Regan, of Texas, who was Postmaster General in the Cabinet of Jefferson Davis, having been elected to the last seven Congresses consecutively, is well known in the affairs of the House of Representatives. He is a man of ability and amiability. Mrs. Regan and daughter are hospitable in their home circle, but have never had a fondness for an aggressive part in social affairs.

George Hearst, of California, one of the wealthiest men in the Senate, will add, through the ladies of his family, a large amount of gayety to the fashionable life of the capital. Mrs. Hearst is fond of society, and with a lavish hand contributed to the entertainments of the season. The Senator having filled the interim, by appointment, in the Senate of the United States, from the death of Senator Miller, to the election of Mr. Williams by the Legislature of California, and his own election by the succeeding Legislature for the full term of six years, to 1893, gave him practically, a place in the Senatorial circle. Mrs. Hearst's Drawing Rooms have been exceptionally attractive.

John Warwick Daniel, of Virginia, who succeeds William Mahone, is a legal authority of repute, and a finished orator. He possesses much of the courtliness of the old time Virginian. He made a good record in the Forty-ninth Congress. He belongs to the debt-paying Democracy of the Old Dominion.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES AND JUSTICES.

THE THIRD CO-ORDINATE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE PLACE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE—HIS TITLE—THE JUSTICES—THEIR RANK—THE HIGH SOCIAL PLACE OF THE COURT CIRCLE—ITS MEMBERS OPEN THE CEREMONIAL AND SOCIAL SEASON AT THE CAPITAL—CHIEF JUSTICE AND MRS. WAITE—THE JUSTICES AND THE LADIES OF THEIR FAMILIES—ADHERENCE TO OLD FORMS.

THE Supreme Court of the United States represents the third coördinate branch of the National government. It had its origin in the third article of the Constitution, its organization sprang from statutory enactments of the First and succeeding Congresses, and its ceremonial and social prerogatives, usages and relations are sequential of its high jurisdiction, as expounder of the Constitution, laws and treaties, and adjudicator of causes between States, domestic or foreign, or citizens or subjects of the same. The Supreme tribunal embraces the Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices at the seat of government, and the remainder of its personnel and powers are distributed throughout the States among Judges of Districts and Judges of Circuit Courts, besides Judges of Territorial Courts, and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The personnel of the Court is the only branch of the public service holding office by a life tenure. It is therefore, officially and socially, within its own sphere and in the exercise of its functions, wholly independent of the executive or legislative departments of the government. Its superannuated members are the beneficiaries of the first law placed on the statute books of the United States in 1869, creating a civil pension list, its retiring members receiving \$10,000 a year for life.

In the distribution of the functions of the Constitution, it is declared that the judicial power of the United States "shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The Supreme Court is, therefore, one of the three constitutional bodies of the government. Its first officer is specially designated as "The Chief Justice," who is required to preside when the President is tried by impeachment.

This provision of the supreme law establishes the constitutional precedence of the Chief Justice and the Senators. The Senators, under oath, constitute the tribunal for the impeachment of the President. They are the High Court of Impeachment, and by constitutional requirement the Chief Justice must pre-

side. As the spirit of all jurisprudence in the United States requires that every person shall be tried by his peers, the Senators acting as judges and jury presided over by the Chief Justice in the performance of the high duties devolving upon them in the premises are the constitutional peers of the President.

In the cumulative functions of the Chief Justice and Senators as the arrangement of their powers proceed in constitutional definement, there can be no appropriate and rational assignment of their places in the scale of constitutional and social importance other than the order assigned them as the President, the Vice-President, or President *pro tem.*, in the event of a vacancy, the Chief Justice and the Senators.

The titles of the members of the Court were determined at its earliest meetings, in the same spirit that the first Congress disposed of the question of the title of the President of the United States. The Chief Justice is the Constitutional title of the presiding officer of the Court, and Associate Justices is the statutory title of the other members of "the one Supreme Court." There has been some controversy as to whether the title should be "Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States" or "Chief Justice of the United States." Among the early Chief Justices both these forms were in vogue. His commission, however, designates him by the former title. The Constitution designates him simply as the "Chief Justice." Chief Justice Chase insisted upon the second form. During the trial of President Andrew Johnson, under articles of impeachment, Chief Justice Chase insisted in the deliberations, upon the title "Chief Justice of the United States." The act of 1869, through his instrumentality, recognized that title by providing that the Supreme Court should consist of "One Chief Justice of the United States and eight Associates, &c." That by analogy would be his Constitutional title as the head of the third coördinate branch of the government, whatever might be his title as the Chief of the one Supreme Constitutional tribunal.

The practice since the beginning has been to address the members of the Court as "Mr. Chief Justice," "Mr. Justice," or the same with the surname added. The same form would be proper for the superscription of an unofficial letter. Official or ceremonial communications should be addressed by the title simply, or the name without complimentary title, followed by the official title. The same for the Justices of the Court.

There has been much controversy as to the order of precedence between a Senator and a Justice. The latter have always claimed priority of rank, and as a rule Senators have accorded that precedence doubtless more as a matter of official or social interest than of propriety or sequence of authority and powers under the Constitution. There can be no doubt as to the precedence of a Justice, though statutory as to title, over a member of the Cabinet, as the Con-

stitution provides that there shall be "One Supreme Court," but it does not provide that there shall be any Cabinet. It does provide that there shall be a Senate, and the Senators try the President as his peers, presided over by the "Chief Justice," not of the Supreme Court, but inferentially of the United States, and in which the Justices take no part whatever. Even the Chief Justice holds office upon the advice and consent of the Senators, and might, on the theory of sequence of ceremonial value or importance, under the Constitution, hold a subordinate place but for his Constitutional duties over the Senators when sitting as a High Court of Impeachment of the President of the United States. The Justices do not enjoy the benefits of this Constitutional discrimination, and hold their office as much by virtue of the advice and consent of the Senators as by appointment of the President.

It is asserted in support of the claim for precedence over the Senators, that the Justices of the Supreme Court have the Constitutional power to nullify their acts, and that it is the only tribunal in the world which has that supreme power. That is replied to affirmatively as to legislation, but does not apply directly to the Senators, but to the President of the United States, whose approval alone consummates the act of legislation. If the fact of nullification of an act of Congress approved by the President, which alone makes it possible to come under the interpreting power of the Supreme Court, gave precedence, then the Chief and Justices of the third coördinate branch might claim precedence of the executive power. The Senators' simple participation in legislation is not their sole relation to the members of the Court, as they can nullify the appointing power of the President, which invests them as individuals with supreme Judicial powers of Justice. The claims of precedence apply to the Representatives as their powers are solely legislative, but in the economy of things not to the Senators. The Senate, like the Supreme Court, is also a continuous body.

The Supreme Court circle, being composed of scholarly men and relieved by the life tenure of their office from the necessity of seeking continued preferment through studious regard for political influences, represents the highest standard of the social scale at the seat of government. Its social surroundings are defined. Its range of social recognition is confined to the higher spheres of official life, and distinguished personages by selection in fashionable circles. It excludes much that is admissible at the levees of the President, and is not thronged with the social multitude which hover about Congress.

The assembling of the Supreme Court on the second Monday in October is always the occasion of the beginning of the ceremonial courtesies, which are annually exchanged between the coördinate powers of the government. In conformity with uniform custom since the first meeting of the Court on the

statutory day of assembling the Chief Justice and Justices, in their robes of office, take their seats upon the Supreme bench and begin their session. After preliminary directions as to the commencement of business, the court adjourns. Having laid aside their robes, the Court in a body, attended by its own officers and accompanied by the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, proceed to the Executive Mansion, and, being formally announced, are received by the President in the audience parlor. The Chief Justice congratulates the President upon his appearance and good health. After the Justices in turn present their compliments, the Court retires. It is then custom to leave a card at the residence of the Vice-President, that high functionary being ex-officio chief officer of the upper body of Congress, the second coördinate branch of the government. In case of a vacancy in that office, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate would be entitled to similar mark of consideration, but the Court does not concede this ceremonial obligation. The President never returning a call in form, except that of a sovereign, ruler of a country or member of a royal family visiting Washington, does not return the call of the Court. During the season, however, it is customary for him to give a state dinner in its honor. The Vice-President, if in the city, or within a reasonable time after his return, leaves a card at the residence of the Chief Justice.

This introductory ceremonial occasion is followed by calls of etiquette among the members of the court and their ladies in society, the Justices first calling upon the Chief Justice, and then junior upon senior Justices, return calls being made in the same order of precedence. The ladies of the court are at home on Mondays during the season, at which time persons in social relations with the court circle, or others in polite society, may call, the dress on these occasions being street costume. These Mondays at home give rise to a general movement in social circles, followed by a round of courtesies in advance of the rush of gayety in fashionable life, which comes later during the Congressional and administration seasons.

The code of etiquette of the Supreme Court circle was founded in the early social practices of the old school of manners established by the first President and his wife, and incorporated into the social regime of the Court by its first Chief Justice. The preëminent public services of John Jay, and the high social inheritance and accomplishments of his wife, Sarah Livingston, a daughter of William Livingston, of the distinguished Colonial family of that name, whom he married in 1774, gave the first official and social environments of the judicial circle a degree of dignity and prominence which has been maintained by the succeeding eminent jurists who have worn the ermine of the Chief Justice.

Chief Justice Morrison Remick Waite, a native of Lyme, Conn., born in 1816, is the son of a Chief Justice of the Commonwealth of his birth. As an

attorney in Ohio, he rose to sufficient prominence to be entrusted with the post of counsel in the Alabama arbitration at Geneva, and after the withdrawal of Ex-Attorney Generals George H. Williams and Caleb Cushing, followed in the line of succession as seventh Chief Justice. At the time of his appointment he was presiding over the State Constitutional Convention of Ohio. Chief Justice Waite, though having passed the usual allotment of three score and ten years, is hale and vigorous in mind and body. He is short and stout in stature and quick of gait. His estimable wife, a matronly lady, presides over the household affairs of the Chief Justice with a dignity rounded with an affability which has won all hearts in the sphere of her social duties. In her exalted station, Mrs. Waite is assisted by her daughter Nannie, a fully matured woman, of slender form, sharp eye, bright intellect, quick wit, a heart full of sympathy for the poor, and a hand never withheld from enterprises to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed.

Samuel F. Miller of Pennsylvania German stock, an old-time Kentucky Abolitionist, a friend of Clay, and since 1850 a citizen of Iowa, presents a short and somewhat corpulent figure. He was born the same year as the Chief Justice. Mrs. Miller, a matronly lady, bearing a feminine resemblance to her husband, is held in high esteem among the ladies of the Court circle as the authority on the social etiquette which attaches to their position in fashionable life. The Justice being the senior member of the Court, in this respect even out-dating the Chief Justice, is recognized as the patriarch of the body, and Mrs. Miller is the acknowledged referee and umpire on all social questions.

Stephen J. Field, a native of Haddam, Conn., but one of the "Forty-niners," of California, is one of the celebrated Field brothers, sons of a "Nutmeg" preacher. He is seventy years old, and has a limp in his gait which might be a relic of the old days of placer jurisprudence. Mrs. Field, who is closing up a half century of life, is a fine, large, handsome woman, with well-preserved traces of rare womanly beauty in her prime. The residence of the Justice is embraced within the southern portion of the walls which once constituted the temporary capitol occupied by Congress when the capitol itself, in 1814, was destroyed by the British invaders, and notorious in the war of the rebellion as the "Old Capitol Prison," where recalcitrant political offenders were incarcerated, pending the recovery of their better senses. Here the Justice and his queenly wife hold superb social entertainments. The elegance of these gatherings has given Mrs. Field the title of "Hostess of the Court."

Justice Joseph F. Bradley, born in New York, in 1813, settled in Newark, N. J., as a lawyer in 1839. He is the smallest in stature, and oldest in years, among the members of the court. After the resignation of Judge Grier, and sudden death of the War Secretary, Edwin M. Stanton, who had been nomi-

nated, President Grant filled the two vacancies by the nomination of William Strong, of Pennsylvania, now a retired Justice, to that circuit, and Judge Bradley, of New Jersey, for the Fifth circuit, embracing the Gulf States. The retirement of Judge Strong placed the latter in his proper geographical position. Justice Bradley, held the casting vote on the electoral tribunal, which seated Rutherford B. Hayes, as President of the United States. Mrs. Bradley, who is of small figure, is the youngest daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey. She is of pleasant but retiring manner. Miss Bradley, who is in her twenties, is a petite brunette, little given to the frivolities of society, and takes much interest in works of charity. A son of Justice Bradley married Senator J. D. Cameron's eldest daughter.

Justice and Mrs. Harlan are fine specimens of the sons and daughters of the Blue Grass regions of Kentucky. The Justice carries an attitude of six feet two inches, with a robust frame and a face ruddy with health. Mrs. Harlan bears a symmetrical feminine relation to his fine physique, and is of stately presence.

Justice Wood, whose death in May, 1887, made a vacancy in the Court circle, was a soldier in the Ohio volunteers and rose to a general during the rebellion. He settled in the South after the war, and was appointed United States Circuit Judge, from which he was raised to the Supreme Bench by President Grant. Mrs. Wood and her daughter—the latter in her early twenties—were interesting members of the Court circle.

Stanley Matthews was born in Cincinnati in 1824. After graduation, taught school in Kentucky, settled in Cincinnati as a lawyer, was an editor in 1848, again a lawyer in 1850, and served in the war of the Rebellion as lieutenant colonel in Rosecrans's regiment, in which President Hayes began his military career as major. He succeeded John Sherman in the Senate in 1877, when that gentleman entered President Hayes' Cabinet, and was later elevated to the Supreme Bench. The first Mrs. Matthews, who was aunt of Editor Waterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, died in 1884. After remaining a widower for nearly two years, Justice Matthews married the widow of Judge Theaker, at one time Commissioner of Patents. After spending the honeymoon in Europe, the distinguished couple returned, and Mrs. Matthews appeared in the social circle of the Court during the season as a bride. The Justice's daughter Jeannie, a young lady of little over twenty, is one of the pets of society.

During the season Justice and Mrs. Matthews had a family reunion, which included the three Misses Matthews, Mortimer Matthews and his family; Paul Matthews; Mrs. J. T. Webb, a sister of Justice Matthews, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson.

Justice Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, former Chief Justice of his State, is the bachelor of the Court, born in 1828. After the highest education in the law, and distinguished practice, he became the partner of E. R. Hoar, later Attorney General of the United States. He was State Reporter, Judge of the two Courts, and Chief Justice of Massachusetts. He is the largest member of the Court, measuring six feet four inches in height. His grandfather, William Gray, of Salem, entered the army of the Revolution, after the fights at Lexington and Bunker Hill, as a drummer boy. Some one, after referring to his part in the great struggle, slightly remarked, "Billy Gray was nothing but a drummer." "True," said he, "but did I not drum well. It aroused a nation into life." This youthful patriot afterwards became largely engaged in the India trade. His youngest son, Horace, a manufacturer of Boston, was the father of the Justice.

Justice and Mrs. Blatchford, of New York, are the humorous members of the Court circle. Their conversational accomplishments are the life of the sometimes austere social gatherings of the Court families. They have no daughters to take part in their charming social entertainments, but the Justice and Mrs. Blatchford are always the best posted on all that is going.

Justice William Strong, the only living retired member of the Court, participates in all the ceremonials and social entertainments of his former judicial brothers. He is a native of Connecticut, born in 1808, settled in Reading, Pa., in 1832, and was a Representative in Congress. He became Associate Justice in 1870, having previously filled a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of his adoption. Mrs. Strong, who is an invalid, takes little part in society, but two daughters adorn their beautiful Washington residence.

The traditions, prerogatives, and practices of the Supreme Court, handed down in sort of apostolic succession since the days of the founders of the government, are rigorously adhered to, and upheld. The robes of office, still worn, at first faced with scarlet, after the borrowed robe of Chancellor Woolworth, of New York, used by John Jay when he took his seat as the first Chief Justice of the United States, were changed to the present all black robes, in 1802. The Court Bible, an Oxford edition of 1799, the first used by the Court in its sittings in Washington, 1800, and upon which the Chiefs, and all the Associates swearing by The Book, have taken the oath of office, is treasured as a precious relic. Even the furniture of the Court is clung to with affection and reverence.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE SPEAKER.

RECOGNIZED BY THE CONSTITUTION—THE TENURE OF HIS OFFICE—THE SYMBOL OF HIS AUTHORITY—THE FASCES—THE POWER OF THE SPEAKER — HIS PLACE IN THE SCALE OF DIGNITIES—TITLE—CEREMONIAL AND SOCIAL RELATIONS—JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE—MRS. CARLISLE.

THE presiding officer of the lower or popular branch of The Congress of the United States is not only one of the Constitutional officers of the government, but holds his place by authority of a mandatory provision that "the House of Representatives shall chose their Speaker." The tenure of his parliamentary precedence and authority among his equals of the House of Representatives begins by his election immediately after the calling of the roll of members upon the assembling of that body, and the announcement by the clerk of the preceding House that a quorum of members elect is present, and expires with the Constitutional limitation of the same Congress. The elevation of a Representative to the chair does not take from him his privileges as a member on the floor.

The Speaker, in obedience to the rules of the House, is required to take the chair on every legislative day precisely at the hour to which the House adjourned at the last sitting. He is invested with authority to enforce the rules of the House in the routine of business. He has power to command order and decorum on the floor and to clear the galleries and lobbies in case of unseemly demonstrations. His authority representing the dignity and power of the House is symbolized by the *Fascēs* which is ever present when that body is in session. Thirteen days after the assembling of the First Congress, in 1789, in the first rules to govern the parliamentary proceedings of the House provisions were made for the adoption of a "symbol of office" for the Sergeant-at-Arms to be placed upon the clerk's table during the sittings, and to be borne by that officer when in the execution of the commands of the Speaker representing the authority of the House. The symbol adopted was the Roman *fascēs*, but instead of an ax tied with a bundle of rods the mace or insignia of authority adopted for the House of Representatives of the United States consisted of a silver terrestrial globe surmounted by a silver eagle with outstretched wings and supported upon a bundle of ebony rods two feet in length, held together by silver ligatures. It was the office of the Roman Lic-tors, who bore the *fascēs* as the ensign of authority, to proceed in advance of the magistrates to clear the way and cause due respect to be paid them. The American *fascēs*, just before the meeting of the House, is borne into the

Hall of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and, upon the House being called to order by the Speaker, is placed upon a marble pedestal at the seat of the Sergeant-at-Arms at the right of the Speaker's chair. Upon occasions of uproarious or undecorous demonstrations on the floor, in the frenzy of debate or partisan feeling, which have occurred, the Speaker, with his gavel, being powerless to compel obedience, at his command the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the *fascēs*, moves along the aisles among the Representatives. Disobedience to this summons of the whole authority and dignity of the House would be followed by summary expulsion.

The Speaker signs all official documents or enactments of the House. He has supreme and sole authority to name the personnel of all the standing committees. In the body over which he presides he has greater latitude of parliamentary power than is enjoyed by the Vice-President or President *pro tem.* over the Senate.

The place of the Speaker in the scale of official and social dignities was determined by the first Congresses in the arrangement of the relations of the two Houses, whether in the exercise of their parliamentary autonomy separately or jointly. It has been the practice from the beginning for enrolled bills previous to being sent to the President, to be signed first by the Speaker of the House of Representative, and then by the President of the Senate. This order is in keeping with the theory of the sovereignty of the people, and the Constitutional arrangement in the matters of legislation solely, but gives the Speaker no ceremonial precedence as shown in the same co-organic parliamentary rules of the Senate and House of Representatives, recognized by nearly a century of usage. These rules prescribe that when the Senate and House of Representatives make a joint address to the President of the United States it shall be presented in the "Audience Chamber," by the President of the Senate.

Another parliamentary recognition of the precedence of the presiding officer of the Senate, and which adds the Senators as taking precedence of both the Speaker and Representatives, is the rule of 1794, that when the two Houses assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives to count the electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer. In addition to this the same rules specifically designate the order of precedence by declaring that "at such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: The President of the Senate shall occupy the Speaker's chair, for the Speaker a chair immediately upon his left, for the Senators, in the body of the hall upon the right of the presiding officer, for the Representatives in the body of the Hall not occupied by the Senators."

The passage of the act of 1886, vesting the line of Presidential succession in the cabinet, repealed the statutory succession of the Speaker, who then stood three degrees removed. He is, therefore deprived of that contingent honor and whatever exceptional prestige that might give the office.

The title became an issue in the very outset of the government, in April, 1788, on the question as to how the first, official communication from the Senate should be addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The form "Honorable" was proposed. The House, however, insisted upon the simple Constitutional title, "The Speaker," which was adopted, and has never since been changed. In social intercourse he is properly addressed "Mr. Speaker," and in official correspondence "The Speaker." In personal correspondence it is proper to address him — —, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker, as a matter of ceremonial form and propriety, would be expected, at the commencement of each session of Congress, to call in person upon the President, and in person or by card upon the Vice President, or President of the Senate *pro tempore*, if performing the duties of presiding officer of the Senate, and on the Chief Justice of the United States. The same rule would apply to the ladies of his families. In each case, except the President, the call would be returned in person or by card. The first call would also be due to such Senators and Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States with whom he might desire to establish social relations. The Speaker receives the first call from Representatives and all others which he returns.

When the Forty-ninth Congress expired, the parliamentary precedence and authority conferred by the majority of the House of Representatives upon John Griffin Carlisle, at the beginning of that Congress, terminated by Constitutional limitation. He was the fourth Representative from Kentucky upon whom the Speakership had been conferred. Henry Clay was chosen six times between 1811-25; John White once, 1841-43; Lynn Boyd twice, 1832-33, and 1851-55, and John G. Carlisle twice, 1883-87. He is the thirtieth Speaker in the line of succession from 1789. In the list of forty-nine Congresses which have lived and died since the formation of the Constitution, Representatives from Kentucky have occupied the chair of eleven.

Mr. Carlisle who filled the office of Speaker of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses was born, in Kentucky, September 5, 1835. He was named after his two grandfathers, John Carlisle, a native of Virginia, and Griffin Reynolds, a native of Rhode Island. His father was born in Kentucky, and his mother in Rhode Island, but grew up in Kentucky. The Carlises, Logans, Hardens, and McClures were among the early pioneer families of Kentucky, and were allied more or less closely by marriage. Mary Todd Lincoln,

wife of the seventeenth President of the United States, was a cousin of Mr. Carlisle.

The usual rugged experience of the self-made men who have ornamented the higher walks of public duty was the lot of Mr. Carlisle. As a boy he started out in pursuit of such knowledge as was available in the country schools of Kentucky forty years ago. As a youth verging into manhood, he entered the career of rural pedagogue, and while manipulating the ferule for the stimulation of the plodders along the toilsome pathway of learning, availed himself of such opportunities for self culture and advancement as came in his way. At twenty-three he had reached the degree of attorney, and had settled down to the pleading of causes, and formulation of briefs for litigants of Covington and the surrounding region. At the same time he began his political career in a successful campaign for the State House of Representatives.

It was while a member of that body that the issue of secession was sprung. Not only was he prominent in his opposition to all measures inimical to a peaceful and orderly adjustment of sectional or partisan differences, but voted against the proposition to call a State Convention to consider the question of the secession of the State of Kentucky from the Union, insisting that the remedy for grievances was to be found in the Union and not out of it.

Upon the restoration of the peaceful methods of affairs Mr. Carlisle was elected to the Senate, and subsequently to the Lieutenant Governorship of his State, covering a period of nine years, and has since been elected to six Congresses. In 1883 he was raised to the dignity of Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In his entire public career, Mr. Carlisle has exhibited a high order of abilities which have brought him to the front in competition with men of prominence in public affairs. During his service on the floor of the House, he was active in its proceedings and debates. He has been the most vigorous and influential champion of economic theories based upon the pro-British doctrines of free trade. He has held the great bulk of his party as a unit on that subject, notwithstanding the strength and character of a minority within his own party, who have been arrayed in antagonism to such measures.

One of the most attractive and forcible women in any of the circles of official or social life at the capital is Mrs. Carlisle. She was Mary Jane Goodson, a native of Kentucky, and one of the most popular of the young ladies in the region of her girl and maidenhood. Her father, Major John A. Goodson, was a native of Georgia. Her mother was born Hester Wasson, a native of Kentucky. Major Goodson served in the Kentucky House of Representatives and Senate, and was for several years mayor of the city of Covington, Kentucky. She has two sons, William Kinkead Carlisle and Silbon Logan Carlisle, both

graduates of the Washington and Lee University in Virginia, and both residing and practicing law at Wichita, Kansas. The wife of the elder son was Mollie Noonan, one of the most charming young ladies of Covington.

Mr. Carlisle is the undisputed leader of the bulk of his party in the House of Representatives, and from the chair he has been able to hold the dissenting wing in a negative position on the chief issues—the tariff. He shares in the confidence of the President and is not unfrequently called into his private counsels. He has been somewhat handicapped in many of his public acts by his confidence and devotion to his friends. In his personal life Mr. Carlisle is one of the most genial and approachable of men. He is always thoroughly posted upon public matters.

Mrs. Carlisle is in every way fitted for the wife of the presiding officer of the popular body of Congress. She has a tall, commanding figure, and a queenly grace in her bearing which inspires admiration. She has strength of character which gives confidence. She has ease of manner which attracts friends. She has readiness of conversation which creates popularity. She has promptness of greeting which relieves a sense of restraint. Her toilettes are in taste. She is a leader in the social circle of the capital as her distinguished husband is a leader in public affairs and politics.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE REPRESENTATIVES.

THE OFFICIAL AND SOCIAL CIRCLE OF THE POPULAR BRANCH OF CONGRESS—
THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS AND PRECEDENCE OF ITS MEMBERS—THE
NEW ENGLAND REPRESENTATIVES—THEIR LADIES.

THE Representatives in The Congress of the United States constitute the largest officially homeogenous class in the social life of the capital. Their numbers embrace the deputies of the people of three hundred and twenty-five Congressional and eight Territorial constituencies, covering the entire national jurisdiction. In the natural order of things, assembled at the capital in the exercise of their legislative functions, with the ladies of their families, they form a conspicuous feature in all official and ceremonial entertainments and in a less degree as private persons participate in general fashionable gayeties. With widely differing social conditions and environments at their homes, the Representatives display a great diversity of manners, habits, tastes and proclivities and ideas of social obligations and proprieties. Aggregately they may be said to exhibit in a greater degree than any other class in Washington

the characteristics of national life and the social instincts of the average American. In their adjustment to the social world of the capital they are as a rule influenced by sectional interests and predilections, and therefore are disposed to divide into sets. In their personnel as members of the popular branch of the National Legislature they are governed by no order of precedence or rank. In the parliamentary working of their body the States are enumerated alphabetically and within the States the Representatives themselves are arranged in numerical order as to districts. On a call of the roll in the consideration of measures of legislation they are taken aggregately as individuals in alphabetical order.

In the arrangement of the divisions of the Constitution, and the distribution of its functions, the legislative department is given the first place as a fundamental element in the application of the Republican theory in the granting of the powers of government. Within the legislative department the Representatives occupy the fundamental place as constitutional members of the body exercising the delegated powers of the sovereign people. This precedence of arrangement and proximity to the source of all authority under the Constitution, does not give official or social precedence in the scale of dignities. The Constitutional executive power vested in the President is given the first place of trust and responsibility, being required by oath not only to execute the office of President, but to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." While the real legislative power of the government is vested in the Representatives, they having the sole right to originate revenue legislation, that exclusive authority can never be complete without the concurrence of the Senate, and approval of the President. The Representatives are the people. The Senators are the States. The President is the Nation. The Chief Justice and the Justices are the conservators of the laws.

The place of the Representatives in the order of official and social precedence is the same as in the development of the powers of the Constitution.

In the discussion of the relative places of the Constitutional members of the government in the beginning of Washington's administration in arranging the place of the Senators, it was claimed that the Representatives would expect the same privileges, and would be offended if not granted. It was urged upon the attention of the President who was formulating the code to govern intercourse, official and social, among the different departments and members of the government that there was reason for the distinction; that the Senators were associated with the President in certain executive functions, which made them in a degree his Constitutional counsellors, and gave them a claim to precedence.

In his relation to the government, a Representative is one of three hundred

and twenty-five constituent members of the body of the people and exercises in his own official acts the delegated authority to vote on measures within the jurisdiction of the body of which he is a member. He represents a constituency of about 155,000 in a population of 50,000,000 people. His authority is derived from a certificate of election addressed to the clerk of the House preceding that for which elected, and his name is placed upon the roll of members.

The three hundred and twenty-five Representatives, and eight Delegates distributed over the national jurisdiction of 3,600,000 square miles of the earth's surface, or a vast region equal to the aggregate area of all the nations of Europe, taken by contiguity of States in geographical groups, would give, representatives of the North-eastern, or New England, States the first place in point of locality in presenting a view of the distinguished gentlemen constituting the personnel of the social circle of the Representatives and the ladies of their families.

The twenty-six Representatives of this section in the constituent assembly of the people are from six States of the Union, with an area of 67,000 miles, and 4,000,000 of population. They are generally men of college education and professional occupations. They take pride in the events which transpired upon their soil during the incipient periods of the revolution, and cherish as a noble heritage the glories of Lexington and Bunker Hill. They realize in their public acts the vigorous convictions of their Puritan origin. In their private lives they are as a rule men of culture and fine social qualities.

The Maine delegation is exceptionally strong in the House and prominent in social life. Thomas B. Reed, of the Portland district, is one of the brightest men in the lower branch of Congress, having had the experience of five terms. He is forty-eight years of age, a ready debater, a pungent speaker, with an underlying current of humor, which makes him always interesting. He has received the complimentary nomination of the Republicans for Speaker. Mrs. Reed, born in New Hampshire, daughter of Rev. S. H. Merrill, a Congregational minister, is very popular among her circle of friends.

Nelson Dingley, Jr., represents the Lewistown district. He has united journalism, (being the owner of the *Lewistown Journal*,) with politics, for one term being the Governor of Maine. He is one of the staunchest champions of American shipping. Mrs. Dingley was Miss Salome McKenney, daughter of Henry McKenny, a jeweler of Auburn, Maine. She is a lady of fine social traits. Her daughter, Edith, is still in her teens. Her sons, Henry M. Dingley, is a manufacturer of Lewistown; Edward N. Dingley is an editor, and Arthur H. Dingley an electrician in Boston. Albert G. Dingley, of Lewistown, is a student.

Seth L. Milliken, of Belfast, who represents Mr. Blaine's old district, is a

man of fine oratorical powers, and one of the favorite stump speakers of National reputation in the Republican party. His mother, a woman retaining the traces of great beauty in her younger days, was Miss Perigueux, a descendant of the famous counts of Perigueux who occupied the old ampitheatre of Perigord, about a hundred miles Southwest of Paris, built in the second century. Mrs. Milliken was Lizzie Arnold, born in Augusta, but of the Rhode Island family of that name, and to which Benedict Arnold belonged. Her daughter Maud, who has just passed her teens, is one of the most attractive of the young ladies of the New England circle.

Charles A. Boutelle, of Bangor, who is a fine looking man, was in the volunteer navy and received a commission for gallant services in the engagement with the rebel iron clad Albemarle. He commanded one of the steamers in Farragut's attack and capture of Mobile. He is owner of the Bangor *Whig and Courier*. Mrs. Boutelle is a woman of agreeable manners, and participates in the social gayeties of the capital.

In the New Hampshire delegation are Martin A. Haynes and Jacob A. Gallinger. The former, after serving as a private in the Union forces, having been twice wounded, established the *Lake Village Times*, which is still in his hands. He has been succeeded by L. F. McKinney, of Manchester, a Democrat. Jacob H. Gallinger, chairman of the Republican committee of his State, a physician by profession, is one of the active politicians of New England. Mrs. Gallinger and Mrs. Haynes enjoyed the social life of the capital during the season.

The representatives of Vermont, John W. Stewart and William W. Graut, both Republicans, are among the active men in State and National affairs. Miss Stewart was in Washington during the winter.

The State of Massachusetts is represented in Congress by Robert T. Davis, of Fall River, a man of prominence in State politics; John D. Long, of Hingham, one of the prominent figures on the Republican side of the House, a finished orator, and 1880-82 Governor of his State; Ambrose A. Ranney, of Boston, who will be succeeded by Leopold Morse, a former member; Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, of Irish birth, and one of the strong men on the Democratic side of the House; Edward Daniel Hayden, of Woburn, prominent in State politics; Henry B. Lovering, a manufacturer of Lynn, who will be succeeded by Henry Cabot Lodge; Eben F. Stone, of Newburyport, who gives place to W. Coggsell, of Salem; Charles H. Allen, of Lowell; Frederick David Ely, of Dedham, who will be succeeded by E. Burnett, of Southborough; William W. Rice, of Worcester, who will retire after service in five Congresses, and will be succeeded by John E. Russell, of Leicester; William Whiting, of Holyoke, and Francis W. Rockwell, of Pittsfield, one of

The ladies of the delegation, who were in Washington during the season, made a most interesting gathering. Mrs. Long was Agnes Pierce, of Attleboro, daughter of a universalist clergymen, and herself, at the time of her marriage, she being the second wife, teacher in the Hingham High School, and a graduate of the Bridgewater Normal School. The first Mrs. Long was Mary W. Glover, of Hingham. Mrs. Collins was Mary E. Cary, daughter of Michael E. Cary, mechanical engineer. Her two daughters, Agnes and Marie, are young. Mrs. Rockwell was Mary Hilbert Davis, daughter of deacon Henry G. Davis, of Pittsfield. She belongs to one of the old Puritan families of the Berkshire Hills. The other ladies present during the season, were Mrs. Ranney and her two interesting and queenly daughters, Mrs. Stone and her two attractive daughters, Mrs. Ely and daughter, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Allen, and Mrs. Rice.

The Representatives of Rhode Island, Henry J. Spooner, of Providence, and William A. Pirce, of Olneyville, are well known in the business of the House. Mr. Spooner was a brave soldier, distinguishing himself at Antietam. The presence of Mrs. Spooner added much to the pleasures of the New England circle. Mr. Pirce began life as a mill and farm hand. In 1855 he entered a political career as State Senator, and since has been prominent in State and National politics.

The State of Connecticut contributes four to the membership of the House. John R. Buck, of Hartford, who will be succeeded in the Fiftieth Congress by Robert J. Vance, of New Britain, is a native of Glastonbury, who having performed distinguished State service, was one of the most active members of the Committee on Naval Affairs of Congress. To his exertions was largely due the success of the efforts to secure liberal appropriations to rebuild the Navy.

One of the most interesting members of New England society at the capital was Mrs. Buck. She was Mary Keeney, daughter of Timothy Keeney, manager of a North Manchester paper manufactory. Her daughter, Florence, was very popular among the young ladies of the families of the New England Representatives. As Mrs. Buck's guests during the winter were Miss Mary Shipman, daughter of United States Judge Nathaniel Shipman; Miss Mary Bulkley, daughter of George B. Bulkley, retired merchant; Miss Bessie Burnell, daughter of C. J. Burnell, importer, and Miss Mary Brainard, daughter of Leverett Brainerd, publisher, all of Hartford.

Charles LeMoyne Mitchell, of New Haven, will be succeeded by Carlos French, of Seymour. Mrs. Mitchell, a lady under middle age, is one of the beautiful women from New England. She was very prominent in social and charitable affairs, a great favorite, and entertained elegantly. Many of the celebrities in literature, art and music were in the list of her guests.

John Turner Waite, of New London, born in 1811, was one of the oldest men of the House, and was also one of the most active, having had the experience of five Congresses. He declined a renomination and will be succeeded by Charles A. Russell, of Killingly. He was originally a Democrat, but stepped over into the Republican camp on the issues which led to the Rebellion. He is descended on his mother's side from two of the original settlers of Norwich, Thomas Tracy and William Hyde. On his father's side he is descended from the Waite's, of Lyme, the fathers of himself and Chief Justice Waite being first cousins. His father was prominent as a Revolutionary officer, and his maternal grandfather was Surgeon General of Provincial troops under General Amherst in the French and Indian war. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution he was Surgeon General of the Eastern Department, and in the war of 1812 was physician of the forts in New York harbor.

Mrs. Waite, deceased, was Miss Rudd, a native of England. Their only son, Marvin Waite, fell at the head of his men in one of the desperate assaults at Antietam. This brave officer had been on signal duty with General Burnside at Roanoke Inlet, and with General Parke at the bombardment of Fort Macon, and was awarded a battle flag by General Myer for distinguished services. Mr. Waite's daughter, Annie E., is the wife of Col. H. W. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich, Speaker of the Assembly of Connecticut. His daughter, Mary E., is wife of J. H. Welles, of Norwich, nephew of President Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy.

Edward Woodruff Seymour, of Litchfield, a gentleman of distinguished appearance and historic family, will be succeeded by Miles T. Granger, of New Canaan. He was one of the working members of the House. Mrs. Seymour, a lady of very amiable traits, took a great interest in public and social affairs, and was very much liked.



CHAPTER XX.

THE MIDDLE STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, AND DELAWARE, IN CONGRESS—
THEIR LADIES IN THE SOCIAL CIRCLE OF THE PEOPLE'S BRANCH—A
GROUP OF THE BEAUTY, WIT, AND FASHION OF THE MOST POPULOUS AND
WEALTHY SECTION OF THE UNION.

THE Representatives of the four middle States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, of the Federal compact, number seventy, or over one fifth of the entire membership of the constituent National Assembly of the people. While the whole area of this group comprises but one hundred and ten thousand square miles, it is the most populous section of the country, embracing eleven millions of people, or over one fifth of the aggregate population of the entire thirty-eight States of the Union. It is also the financial, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, and mining center of the Republic.

The "Empire State," New York, has the largest number of Representatives in its delegation. They are generally men of professional or mercantile pursuits. The suburban metropolis of Brooklyn leads the list in the numerical order of districts, with Perry Belmont, a young man of thirty-six, son of the founder of an early and powerful financial house, and prominent in parliamentary circles as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Felix Campbell, an iron pipe manufacturer is one of the "bosses" of Kings county, with a great deal of political adroitness mingled with native wit. Darwin R. James, a prominent merchant, and man of ability, the only Republican from Brooklyn, will be succeeded by Stephen V. White, of the same political faith. Mrs. James, a lady of varied attractions, spent the season at the capital. Peter P. Mahoney, a dry goods merchant, never held a public office until he became a Representative.

Archibald M. Bliss, brought up a merchant, was Republican alderman, mayor of Brooklyn, a delegate to the Republican conventions of 1864 and '68, to the Liberal Convention in 1872, gravitating into the Democratic National Conventions of 1880 and '84. He is one of the most popular men in Congress. His maternal grandfather owned a large part of the land now occupied by East Brooklyn. His father built wharves and established ferries between the two cities. Mrs. Bliss, deceased, was Maria Meserold, of an old Knickerbocker family. Eleanor Bliss, a beautiful daughter, just entering the age of ladyhood, passed the winter, her first season, in Washington, with her father. Under the tender care of her paternal grandmother she grew from infancy to

womanhood. She is a lady of gentle manners, fine education, and a most accomplished musician.

The great metropolis at the mouth of the Hudson, with more population than any one of twenty-two out of the thirty-eight States of the Union, furnishes eight Representatives to the parliamentary and social circle of the House. Nicholas Muller, a German American of the Duchy of Luxembourg, after spending twenty years in the ticket department of railroad management, entered Congress, and will be succeeded by Amos J. Cumming, a journalist of repute. John J. Adams, who will be succeeded by Lloyd S. Bryce, and Mrs. Adams, entertained pleasantly in the "West End." Timothy Campbell, from printer rose to politician, and is one of the popular men of his party.

Samuel Sullivan Cox, editor, author, legislator, and diplomat, is one of the most fascinating men in the social life of the Representatives. After serving in four Congresses from Ohio, he removed to New York, and four years after began a new lease of public life, the present being his tenth Congress, in the new series. He was Speaker *pro tem*. Socially Representative and Mrs. Cox have always been prominent. Mrs. Cox was Julia Buckingham, of Zanesville, Ohio, Mr. Cox's native city, daughter of the builder of the first elevator at Chicago. He was a man of means and influence. Mr. Cox's grandfather, Gen. James Cox, one of the pioneers of Ohio, was in Congress.

In the retirement of Abram Stevens Hewitt, to accept the Mayoralty of New York, the society of the Representatives lost one of its notable lights. He was a man of large wealth, information, and political importance. His abilities were also marked, he being conspicuous on financial and tariff questions. His successor is Francis B. Spinola. Truman Adams Merriman, a journalist, is one of the active men in Democratic politics. William Bourke Cockran, will represent the East River district. Egbert L. Viele, who will have a Republican successor in Ashbel P. Fitch, was popular in society. He was a distinguished soldier in the Mexican and Indian wars and the Rebellion, rising to Brigadier General. He designed Central Park, of New York, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn. He is author of standard works on geography, sanitation, and engineering. Mrs. Viele, a lady of fine social accomplishments, was one of the bright stars of fashionable life during her residence at the capital.

William G. Stahlnecker, former mayor of Yonkers, a politician of note, who represents the annex district of New York, is one of the handsomest and most popular men in the social life of the Representatives' circle. In his constituency reside the most opulent and poverty-stricken of New York's population. Among the former was Samuel J. Tilden, and is Jay Gould. Mrs. Stahlnecker, formerly Miss Elizabeth Fairchild, is a lady of great

Among other New York members of the Congressional circle from the inland districts, are Henry Bacon, of Goshen, entering his second term; John H. Ketchum, of Dover Plains, who resigned as a Brigadier General in the Rebellion to enter Congress, and has served almost continuously since; James Girard Lindsley, of Roudout, six years mayor of Kingston, who will be followed by Stephen T. Hopkins; Henry G. Burleigh, of White Hall, of the historic and picturesque Lake Champlain district, whose successor will be Edward W. Greenman, of Troy; John Swinburn, formerly mayor of Albany, a physician of distinction in the medical service during the rebellion, and in charge of the American Ambulance Corps, during the siege of Paris, by the Prussians, who drops out of Congress, Nicholas T. Kane, of West Troy, being his successor; George West, of Balston Spa, a leading Republican politician; Frederick A. Johnson, of Glen Falls, who will be succeeded by John H. Moffitt, of Chateaugay Lake; Abraham P. Parker, of Pottsdam, a legislator and politician; John Thomas Spriggs, ex-mayor of Utica, whose successor is James R. Sherman, a Republican; John S. Pendar, President of the village of Cobleskill, 1882-4, who will be succeeded by David Wilber, of Milford; Stephen C. Millard, of Binghamton, whose successor is Milton Delano, of Conastota; Sereno E. Payne, of Auburn, who will be succeeded by Newton W. Nutting, of Oswego; Thomas S. Flood, of Elmira, who will fill that vacant district, Ira Davenport, one of the most brilliant Republican leaders of New York, and candidate for Governor; Charles Simeon Baker, of Rochester; John Gilbert Sawyer, of Albion; John M. Farquhar, of Buffalo, Scotch born, of Ayr, son of a farmer, of the North of Scotland, breeder of the Fullerton Ayreshire cattle, a brave soldier of the rebellion; John B. Weber, of Buffalo, a gallant soldier, and ex-sheriff of Erie county, and Walter L. Sessions, of Jamestown, well-known in State politics, who will be succeeded by William G. Laidlaw, of Ellicottsville.

Among their ladies in society were Mrs. Farquhar, who was Jane Wood, of Buffalo, daughter of W. B. Wood, a native of Cornwall, England; Mrs. Baker, who was Jane E. Yerkes, daughter of Silas A. Yerkes, of the Philadelphia family of that name, who settled in Rochester in 1820, and became conspicuous in business and politics, is one of the most highly educated ladies in the Representatives' circle, having completed a five years' classical course at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary; Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Ketcham, who lives handsomely and entertains; Mrs. Swinburn, Mrs. Spriggs and daughter, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Weber and daughter, and Mrs. Sessions. Next season the wife of Ira Davenport will be the bride of the Representatives circle, their marriage taking place after the close of Congress. Mrs. Davenport was Katherine Lawrence Sharpe, daughter of General George H. Sharpe, a pronounced brunette, and very beautiful.

The Representatives and ladies of the New Jersey delegation make an interesting group in the social circle of the lower House.

George Hires, of Salem, made himself felt as an industrious legislator. Mrs. Hires was Artie Padget, daughter of Captain Amos Padget, a well-known steamboat captain plying in the waters of New Jersey and New York. When she became Mrs. Hires she was Mrs. Hoogy, a widow. Her daughter will enter society next year.

The capital district is represented by James Buchanan, who, unlike the distinguished Pennsylvanian of that name, is a Republican. Although the last was his first term in Congress, his antecedent public career in State affairs gave him an equipment of experience and information which he applied with great service to his constituency, his State and his country. He is one of the most active champions of protection, particularly in earthenware and china, the finest works of the kind being in his district. Mrs. Buchanan was a daughter of Mr. Bullock, a prominent merchant of Fleming. Her death was a sad loss. She was prominent in works of charity, assisting Mrs. Logan and other ladies. The ladies of the societies of which she was an active member passed resolutions of regret.

Robert S. Green, who stepped out of Congress into the Gubernatorial chair in the last campaign, left the Congressional succession to fall into the hands of John Kean, Jr., of Elizabeth, a Republican. While the Governor was dispensing political favors at Trenton, Mrs. Green and her popular daughters, Kate, Isabella and Caroline, finished out the season at Washington before they went to adorn the social surroundings of the Gubernatorial office of New Jersey. Their drawing-rooms were among the most attractive in the Congressional circle. Mrs. Green was Miss Mulligan, daughter of the president of the Second Avenue railroad, New York, a prominent Tammany Hall politician, and sister of the celebrated Colonel Mulligan, of the New York volunteers, in the late war. Miss Belle Green was the queen of the Gypsy dance in the Kirmes at Elizabeth last season, and created quite a furore among the fashionables. A son, Robert S. Green, Jr., is the fourth in direct descent in that family educated at Princeton.

James Nelson Pidcock, began life as a civil engineer and served three years as a Democratic State Senator.

William Walter Phelps, the millionaire of the delegation, is best known in political life as one of the close friends and advisers of James G. Blaine. As a delegate-at-large in the convention of 1880, Mr. Phelps was one of the leaders of the Blaine forces, when Garfield, through infidelity to Sherman and faithlessness to Blaine, walked off with the Presidential nomination. He is a man of slight frame, weighing not over one hundred and twenty pounds, with

an oval face, conspicuous eyes and a forehead ornamented with an artistic bang, which might be the envy of any beautiful maiden. As an active and intelligent Representative, his counsel and advice carry great weight in the parliamentary manœuvres on the Republican side. Mrs. Phelps is one of the distinguished ladies in Washington society life. She was Ellen M. Sheffield, daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, founder of the Sheffield School of Science, an adjunct of Yale College. Mr. Sheffield was a large operator in cotton at the South, and amassed a fortune. He went to New Haven to educate his children, and there met Henry Farnham, an experienced engineer. Mr. Sheffield furnished the capital to take the contract for the construction of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, one of the first built across the State of Illinois. The road was completed before the termination of the limit of the contract. Mr. Sheffield, under these circumstances, operated the line himself for one year with great profits. Mrs. Phelps is not only a very beautiful and accomplished lady herself, but her daughter, Marian, a young lady under twenty, has a queenly figure and many accomplishments. She was educated at Paris and Stuttgart, under the care of a governess, and at Madame Febvre's celebrated school at Baltimore.

Herman Lehlbach, of Newark, a native of Baden, began life as a surveyor. Mrs. Lehlbach, who was Gertrude M. Baldwin, daughter of Dr. Milton Baldwin, a prominent physician of Newark, is a lady of domestic inclinations.

William McAdoo, is one of the ablest young men of the House. He comes of the Scotch family anciently known as MacIain dhu, (son of Black John,) anglicized in its present form of patronymic. He is one of the foremost Democratic advocates of the policy of protection, and in all the bitter internecine conflicts of his party in Congress on the tariff, he has stood by the great industrial interests of the important manufacturing municipalities of Jersey City, and Hoboken, in his district, as against pro-British economic doctrines. Mr. McAdoo is a man of keen preceptions, a ready debator, and a conservative legislator. Mrs. McAdoo is a Virginian, her father having been engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lynchburg, and Richmond. She was one of the young wives among the ladies of the Representatives' families toward whom Mrs. Cleveland turned for congenial acquaintance and friendship when she entered the Executive Mansion as a bride.

The second largest delegation in Congress is Pennsylvania, with twenty-eight Representatives, who not only figure conspicuously in general social affairs at the capital, but among themselves, with their handsome wives and beautiful daughters, constitute an interesting and gay circle. At the head of the delegation, in numerical order, stands General Edwin S. Osborne, of Wilkesbarre, Representative-at-Large. He was a good soldier and is a zeal-

ous legislator. Mrs. Osborne was Ruth Ball, one of the most charming young ladies of the Wyoming Valley. She is a direct descendant of that famous old pioneer of over two centuries ago, Edward Ball, an English settler of Branford, Connecticut, before 1640, the first settler of Newark, New Jersey, and first surveyor of the Passaic river. He belonged to a congregation of colonizing Presbyterians from Connecticut in 1667, who opened that section of New Jersey, and extended across the State into Pennsylvania. Mrs. Osborne's father was William Ball, of Carbondale, the fifth generation from Edward Ball. He was one of the original managers of the Delaware and Hudson Company's enterprises in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and projector of the celebrated gravity road.

General Henry H. Bingham is a widower, his wife, who was Mary Alexander, daughter of Thomas S. Alexander, one of Baltimore's eloquent lawyers, having died two years ago. He was a brave soldier and carries scars of Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, and Farmville. He is a power in county, State, and national conventions.

Representative Charles O'Neill is a bachelor and legislator of long standing. He is now in his twelfth Congress consecutively. He is very popular in Washington society, especially among the ladies, but the progress of years now tallying at sixty-five has overcome the ardor of former times in the enjoyment of fashionable follies.

Samuel J. Randall is the most skilful parliamentarian, ready debater and adroit leader on the Democratic side of the House. He began life as a merchant, municipal politics as councilman, and State politics as Senator. He entered Congress in 1863, and was three times, 1876, 1877, and 1879, elected Speaker. Mrs. Randall is a native of Westchester county, New York, and daughter of Aaron Ward, a close friend of Andrew Jackson, Representative in Congress for fourteen years between 1825-43. Ann Randall, their daughter, is the wife of Charles Calvert Lancaster, a prominent lawyer of Washington. Their younger daughter, Susan, is still at school.

Alfred C. Harmer is the most stately looking member of the delegation. He has been specially conspicuous since he entered the Forty-second Congress for his untiring zeal in behalf of American industry. Mrs. Harmer was Lizzie Miller, of Mauch Chunk, whose father was one of the co-laborers of Asa Packer in the pioneer days of industrial development in the Lehigh Valley.

James Bowen Everhart, who has been succeeded by Smedley Darlington, of West Chester, is a bachelor. He appeared little in society. Dr. I. Newton Evans, of Hatboro, who has been succeeded by Robert M. Yardley, of Doylestown, was a zealous attendant upon his public and social duties. Mrs.

Evans was Miss Elizabeth Comly, of Montgomery county. Her daughter, Miss Gertrude Evans, assisted her in society.

Daniel Ermentrout, of Reading, is one of the energetic members of the lower House. Mrs. Ermentrout, was Adelaide Louise Metzgar, daughter of one of Lancaster county's foremost merchants. She is interesting in conversation, attractive in person, and genial in manner, and one of the popular ladies of the Representatives social sphere.

J. A. Hiestand, of Lancaster, lawyer, journalist, and politician, belongs to the quartette of celibates in the delegation. Lancaster, congressionally, runs to bachelors, in the list appearing such names as James Buchanan, President of the United States; Thaddeus Stevens, the "great Commoner;" A. Herr Smith, the prudent counsel, and J. A. Heistand, the shrewd politician. Mr. Heistand was one of the builders of the stalwart Republican machine in Pennsylvania, under the directing genius of the elder Cameron. He goes into society on all ceremonial occasions.

W. H. Sowden is a well-dressed, shrewd, short, stout, daimond-studded figure, a sample of the Pennsylvania German Democrat. He is not only an astute politician, parliamentarian and courtier, but his family is popular in the very best ranks of official and fashionable life at the capital. Mrs. Sowden, a beautiful woman, was Mary Alice Huntsinger, daughter of Edward Huntsinger, a merchant of Schuylkill Haven. Her charming daughter Bessie took the highest honors, and was the valedictorian of her class at home, and graduated at the seminary at Lutherville, Md., a year ago.

J. B. Storm, who will be followed by Ex-United States Senator Charles R. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg, is a close student, high up in educational matters, and a Jeffersonian Democrat. Mrs. Storm was Miss Keller, of Monroe county, and has three interesting daughters. Miss Nellie Storm, a beautiful girl under twenty, made her debut last season, and was one of the attractive young ladies in the Representatives' circle.

Joseph A. Scranton, who comes by nativity from Connecticut, but a Pennsylvanian since 1847, represents the region of the old Connecticut claims. He will be succeeded by John Lynch, of Wilkesbarre. Mrs. Scranton, a queenly woman, was Ada Meylert, daughter of war Democrat, General Meylert. Her daughter Lida was another of the Pennsylvania Congressional debutantes of last season. Miss Scranton is a brunette, tall, and of the form of a beautiful piece of statuary. The Scrantons were among the much-sought-after social stars of the capital.

Charles N. Brumm, of Minersville, began as a watchmaker, and was a student at law when he entered the ranks of the defenders of the Union under the first call of Lincoln for volunteers. He is about all that is left of the

Greenback craze of ten years ago. His father was a German from Schoenbrücken, and his mother was born near Strasburg, Germany. Mrs. Brumm, a most estimable lady, was Virginia James, of Minersville, a daughter of William James, one of the early coal operators of the Schuylkill basin, and sister of Henry James, district attorney of Schuylkill county.

The capital district is represented by Franklin Bound, of Milton. Mrs. Bound, Emma C. Brown, of Milton, has taken little part in fashionable life, as she has a little society of her own in her interesting family. Frank C. Bunnell finished the unexpired term of Ulysses Mercur in Congress in 1872, but disappeared, and did not appear again until the last Congress. Mrs. Bunnell, formerly Martha Smith, is the daughter of a sturdy Monroe county farmer.

William Wallace Brown, of Bradford, a native of New York, who passed from the New York to the Pennsylvania service in the first year of the Rebellion, and subsequently became aide to General Hartranft, entered with the Forty-eighth and went out with the Forty-ninth Congress, having been succeeded by Henry C. McCormick, of Williamsport. Miss Ellen Crandall, of Allegheny county, New York, where Mr. Brown was educated, became Mrs. Brown. Her daughter Jessie is an attractive young lady, either in her home or in society. General Jacob Miller Campbell, an old-time printer, a Mississippi steamboatman, a "Forty-niner" of California, a Pennsylvania volunteer who rose from lieutenant to colonel, and one of the few remaining delegates to the first Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, in 1856, is another relic of the first dynasty of Republican rule in the Commonwealth of Penn. His services have run through four Congresses, with one intermission. Edward Scull, of Somerset, will succeed him. Mrs. Campbell was Mary R. Campbell, of Allegheny county, Pa. Her elder daughter is Mrs. J. G. Kinney, of Braddock, Pa. Her younger daughter, in society, is Miss Eva A. Campbell, who has spent much time in Washington, with her father. Dr. Louis E. Atkinson, of Mifflintown, entered the medical department of the United States army, in 1861, and was badly disabled in service. He is a man of high education and accomplishments. Mrs. Atkinson was Mary Mathers, daughter of James Mathers, a leading attorney at the Mifflintown bar.

Dr. John A. Swope, who lives on the historic field of Gettysburg, comes down in direct line from Colonel Swope, of the Pennsylvania line in the Continental army. The first Mrs. Swope left three daughters, Mrs. Burrell, of Williamsport, Pa.; Mrs. Claybaugh, of Tawneytown, Md., and Mrs. Dully, of Gettysburg, Pa. The present Mrs. Swope was Blanche Mitchell, of Washington county, Pa. Dr. Swope has purchased a beautiful house in Washing-

ton, where he will establish Mrs. Swope, who will superintend the education of her three daughters. Col. Levi Maish, of York, a member of a former Congress, will be Dr. Swope's successor.

One of the most interesting figures in Congress is the venerable war Governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew Gregg Curtin, who lives in the charming mountain town of Bellefonte. His most notable achievement in his long and varied public service was the organization of the great army of Pennsylvania volunteers who responded to the call to arms in defense of the Union. The Ex-Governor is in great demand in all important social entertainments of the capital. He is a brilliant conversationalist, full of wit and wisdom, and as an after-dinner speaker has no superiors. In 1868 he was the choice of the Soldiers' Convention for Vice-President of the United States. His grandfather, United States Senator Andrew Gregg, married a daughter of Gen. Potter, who went to Centre county in 1765, and built Potter's Fort, in Penn's valley. The Ex-Governor will be succeeded by John Patton, of Curwensville, a Republican. Mrs. Curtin is a sister of the late Colonel William Wilson, an officer on General Hancock's staff, and a grand daughter of General Potter, of Revolutionary fame as commander of the Pennsylvania line. She has several married daughters—Mrs. Sage, of Ithaca, N. Y., and Mrs. Dr. Harris, of Bellefonte, and a daughter the widow of Captain Breeze, of the navy. Miss Katie Curtin, the youngest daughter, and a great favorite in society, is in bad health.

Charles E. Boyle, whose successor will be Welty McCullough, a Republican, of Greensburg, was a Representative of distinguished ability, as was shown on numerous occasions, when he was pressed to the front in grave parliamentary and political emergencies. Mrs. Boyle was Miss Henderson, of Uniontown, a farmer's daughter. She is a woman of remarkable force. In society she exhibits all the grace and ease of one born to fashionable life. Her two interesting daughters, Fannie and Florence, and son, C. E. Boyle, Jr., are at school in Philadelphia.

General James S. Negley, who will be succeeded by John Dalzell, also of Pittsburg, was a brave soldier in Mexico. In the late war he began as a brigadier and ended as a major general of volunteers. Mrs. Negley was Grace Ashton, a niece of Hubley Ashton, the distinguished counselor. Her daughters, Grace, Edith, and Mabel, are at school. Her sister, Miss Dolly Ashton, is a tall, beautiful blonde.

Colonel Thomas M. Bayne won his title as the gallant commander of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and his reputation for the highest qualities of a soldier, at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. His first Congressional attempt was a failure, owing to divided party interest. In the next contest, for the Forty-fifth Congress, he came out triumphantly,

and since then has effectively demonstrated his worth as a National representative and legislator. Mrs. Bayne, who was Miss Ellen Smith, of Pittsburg, daughter of Dr. William Smith, of one of the oldest and most highly respected of the families of western Pennsylvania, is an exceptionally beautiful woman. She is tall and queenly, a brunette, with jet-black eyes and raven hair. She dresses elegantly and takes a prominent part in society.

Oscar L. Jackson is a bachelor. In State affairs he was a member of the commission to codify the laws and to devise a plan for the government of cities of Pennsylvania. His abilities are felt in the business of the House.

Alexander Colwell White, whose successor is James T. Maffett, of Corry, taught school for the means of an education, and served in the ranks of the Union army. Mrs. White was Ellen Mary Murray, also a native of Jefferson county. She was a very agreeable acquisition to the Pennsylvania colony during the season.

Captain George W. Fleeger, a widower, was a brave soldier and a sagacious legislator. He was not a candidate for reelection. His district will be represented by Norman Hall, of Sharon.

William L. Scott, of Erie, lives in princely style, on Farragut Square, in one of the finest private residences in Washington. Mr. Scott is a native of Washington, began life in 1840 as a page in the House of Representatives, and settled in Erie eight years after, as a shipping clerk. In later life he was connected in business with Samuel J. Tilden. He is one of the party leaders of the Democracy in State and national politics, and has twice been elected in a strongly Republican district. Mrs. Scott was Miss Mary Tracy, daughter of John Tracy, prominently connected with the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. Her eldest daughter, Minnie Tracy Scott, is the accomplished wife of R. H. Townsend, jr., of Cassatt, Townsend & Co., bankers, Philadelphia. Her younger daughter, Annie M. Scott, is Mrs. Strong, the charming wife of the president of the Union Coal Company. Mr. Scott's daughter, Mrs. Townsend, who visits Washington, winters, entertains magnificently at her father's residence. Her drawing-rooms, teas, and evening receptions are among the great social events of the season. Mr. Scott is the wealthiest man in the House of Representatives, the value of his possessions exceeding fifteen million dollars. He is the largest individual coal operator in the world, employing ten thousand men in mining and shipping. He has anthracite mines in Eastern Pennsylvania, and bituminous mines in Western Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Iowa. He also owns docks for the shipment of his coal, at all the principal ports on the chain of northern lakes. He is very fond of blooded race stock. In addition to his Erie farm, he has a farm of 3,000 acres at Charles City, Virginia, for wintering his horses.

The distinguished Representative, in the Forty-ninth Congress, from Delaware, Charles B. Lore, of Wilmington, a gentleman of culture and learning, who will be succeeded by John B. Pennington, one of the most prominent men of his State, was one of the active members of the House of Representatives. Mrs. Lore was Rebecca A. Bates, daughter of Josiah Bates, a prominent manufacturer of Mount Holly, N. J. She has spent each season at Washington during Mr. Lore's service in the House. Her social attractions will long be remembered. Her beautiful daughter, Emma, is finishing her education. She is an accomplished musician, and created a sensation at one of her mother's popular drawing-rooms by the excellence of her performances.

Among Mrs. Lore's guests was Harriet Pennawall Belt, daughter of Z. James Belt, a prominent citizen of Wilmington, who before reaching twenty had written several novels of positive merit. She is also a fine musician.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE WESTERN AND PACIFIC REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO BUILT UP A WESTERN EMPIRE—TYPICAL OF THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS—THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, AND OREGON—THEIR LADIES.

FROM the ten cis and trans-Mississippi States which occupy an area of about seven hundred and fifty thousand square miles in the great region of agricultural industries, and rapidly expanding manufacturing interests, with a population of fifteen million inhabitants, gather at the seat of Government one hundred and one Representatives who exert a controlling influence in Congressional affairs. They are generally men of rugged character, but sterling qualities, and possess all the fire and spirit of western institutions. They are, as a rule, the men or the sons of the men and women who within their own generation transformed the great basin of the upper Mississippi and its tributaries from a wild region of the most fierce and warlike of the aboriginal tribes of the American hemisphere, and the scene of the most desperate experiences, and bloody encounters of frontier life in the irresistible westward march of the course of empire, into a land of peace, security, civilization and progress. In their social habits and inclinations, they are typical of the earnestness and aggressiveness of the American character. Among the ladies of their families are the noblest examples of American womanhood, who illus-

trate the adaptability of American women to any sphere in life, however high and exacting.

The oldest of these States, Ohio, sent to the lower branch of the Forty-ninth Congress a delegation of men who exerted a positive influence in legislation, and who appeared prominently in social affairs. In the list were Benjamin Butterworth, and Charles Ellwood Brown, the former one of the leaders on the left of the House, and the latter a brave soldier, having lost a leg before Atlanta; James E. Campbell, of Hamilton; Charles M. Anderson, of Greenville; Benjamin Lefevre, of Maplewood; William D. Hill, of Defiance; George Egbert Seney, of Tiffin—a man of influence in State and national politics; John Little, of Xenia, former Attorney General of Ohio; William C. Cooper of Mount Vernon, mayor and legislator; Jacob Romeis, of Toledo, a protectionist who twice defeated Frank Hurd, a freetrader, in a Democratic district; William W. Ellsberry, of Georgetown, a distinguished physician, and medical authority; Albert Clifton Thompson, of Portsmouth, who left the bench to serve in the war, receiving dangerous wounds; Joseph H. Outhwaite, of Columbus, an educator and attorney; Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, grandson of Col. Thomas Grosvenor of the second Connecticut regiment, in the Revolution, son of major Peter Grosvenor in the tenth Connecticut in the war of 1812, and himself a Brevet Brigadier General in the war of the Rebellion; Beriah Wilkins, of Urichsville; George W. Geddes, of Mansfield, distinguished on the bench and at the bar; A. J. Warner, of Marietta, wounded at Antietam; Isaac Hamilton Taylor, of Carrollton; Ezra B. Taylor, of Warren, of the Ohio bench; William McKinley, jr., of Canton, one of the leaders of the protection forces of the Republicans, and Martin Ambrose Foran, of Cleveland, an authority on legal and constitutional questions.

In the new Congress, through the re-districting of the State, Messrs. Anderson, Le Fevre, Hill, Little, Ellsberry, Geddes, Warner, and I. H. Taylor, disappear from the roll, and E. S. Williams, of Troy; S. S. Yoder, of Lima; M. M. Boothman, of Bryan; Robert P. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine; Jacob J. Pugsley, of Hillsboro; Charles Wickham, of Norwalk; Joseph D. Taylor, of Cambridge, and George W. Crouse, of Akron, take their places.

The ladies of the Ohio delegation were also active in the social life of Congress. Mrs. Butterworth, who was Mary E. Seiler, of Harrisburg, daughter of a prominent member of the Dauphin county bar, was one of the society leaders. Her daughter, Mary E. Butterworth, not yet in society, is very pretty and will be a great favorite. Mrs. Romeis was Miss Kate Wscheeige, daughter of a citizen of Buffalo. Her daughter Emma is Mrs. Albert Kuhn, of Buffalo, and Catharine is Mrs. Charles Bhaer, of Toledo. Mrs. McKinley was Ida Saxton, whose grandfather was a pioneer and father a banker. The

other ladies in Washington during the season were Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Anderson, two daughters of Representative Brown; Mrs. Seney, a beautiful and accomplished lady, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Outhwaite, Mrs. Grosvenor and daughter, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. I. H. Taylor, and the daughter of Representative E. B. Taylor.

The Indiana delegation is another of the strong Western representations in the House, and its ladies are among the most agreeable in social life. In the group are General Thomas M. Brown, of Winchester, a conspicuous figure in State and National politics; William S. Holman, of Aurora, who has been elected to twelve Congresses; George W. Steele, of Marian, a gallant soldier of volunteers and regulars, and an active legislator; John J. Kleiner, former mayor of Evansville, whose successor is Alvin P. Hovey, of Mount Vernon; Thomas R. Cobb, of Vincennes, who gives way to John H. O'Neill, of Washington; Jonas G. Howard, of Jeffersonville; Courtland C. Matson, of Green Castle, one of the active men of the House; William D. Bynum, of Indianapolis, former Speaker of the State lower House; James T. Johnson, of Rockville, a bright lawyer; Thomas B. Ward, of Lafayette, a learned judge, who has been succeeded by Joseph B. Cheadle, of Frankfort; William D. Owen, of Logansport, a minister of the Christian church; Robert Lowry, of Fort Wayne, judge and politician, who will be succeeded by James B. White, of the same city, and George Ford, of South Bend, a fine lawyer, who drops out for Benjamin F. Shively.

The ladies of the delegation who were present during the season were Mrs. Holman, who was Abigail Knapp, of Vermont, daughter of a Methodist minister. Miss Pamela D. Holman, and Flora Eliza Holman the wife of L. C. Fletcher, a lawyer, assisted their mother in her social duties, and made her drawing-rooms exceedingly popular. Mrs. Steele was Marietta Swazee, daughter of one of the pioneers of Indiana, and a prominent lay delegate to the Methodist conference at Baltimore, in 1879. During Colonel Steele's service as a regular officer on the frontiers, Mrs. Steele shared in the isolation of camp life. Her daughter, Meta Steele, in her teens, is an exceedingly bright young girl. Mrs. Steele is one of the attractive ladies of Congressional society. Mrs. Bynum is also prominent in social life. Mrs. Ward and her three daughters, Mrs. Lowry and daughter, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Kleiner, Mrs. Johnston, and Mrs. Ford were among the other ladies.

The Representatives from Illinois number twenty, and with their ladies formed an important social circle of their own, in the Forty-ninth Congress. Ransom W. Dunham, president of the Board of Trade, and Mrs. Dunham, were favorites in society; Frank Lawler, and Mrs. Lawler, and daughter; James H. Ward, who will be succeeded by William E. Mason, and George

Everett Adams, and Mrs. Adams, made up the Congressional and social representation of the lake metropolis of Chicago.

The interior representatives who are known in Congressional and social affairs, are Albert J. Hopkins, and wife, of Aurora; Robert Roberts Hitt, of Mount Morris, Secretary of Legation, at Paris, and later assistant Secretary of State; and Mrs. Hitt, who are well known members of Washington society; Thomas J. Henderson, of Princeton, a colonel in the late war, and Mrs. Henderson; Ralph Plumb, of Streator, active in business and politics; Lewis E. Payson, of Pontiac, formerly a county judge, and Mrs. Payson; Nicholas Ellsworth Worthington, a prominent educator, who will be succeeded by Philip S. Post, of Galesburg; William H. Neece, of McComb, whose successor will be William H. Gest, of Rock Island, and James Riggs, of Winchester, sheriff and legislator, to be succeeded by George A. Anderson, of Quincy. William M. Springer, of Springfield, is one of the best known members of the House. Mrs. Springer, Rebecca Ruter, daughter of Rev. Calvin W. Ruter, a distinguished member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the author of "Beechwood," "Self," and many fugitive poems of high merit and among their guests were Josephine Hamilton, of Ocean Grove, New Jersey, Miss Alice F. Champion, of Germantown, Philadelphia, and Miss Dollie Armstrong, a niece, of Florence, Indiana. Their son, Ruter W. Springer, will graduate at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. In the list are also Jonathan H. Rowell, of Bloomington, States attorney, and wife; Joseph G. Cannon, of Danville, an astute politician, and Mrs. Cannon, who was Mary P. Reed, of Canfield, Ohio, and two beautiful daughters, Helen, educated at Wellesly, and Mable, educated in Washington; Silas Z. Landes, of Mount Carmel; John R. Eden, of Sullivan, who will be followed by Edward Lane, of Hillsborough, and William R. Morrison, of Waterloo, who failing of election, was appointed a member of the Inter-State Commerce commission. He was the leader of the free trade forces in Congress, and with his estimable wife, was a prominent feature in social life. He will be succeeded by Jehu Baker, of Belleville. Mrs. Morrison was Miss Ella Horine, one of the most popular young girls of Monroe county, Illinois, which is also the native county of her husband. Her father was a merchant of Waterloo, and one of the most influential and active Republicans of lower Illinois. In the famous Lincoln and Douglas campaign for the Senate Mr. Horine was the Lincoln candidate for the Legislature, and Colonel Morrison was his Douglas opponent. The Colonel distanced his father-in-law. Miss Horine was educated at the Illinois Methodist College for ladies, at Jacksonville, and became Mrs. Morrison before she was eighteen. When Mr. Morrison was a member of the Legislature at Springfield, she was with him, assist-

ing in his correspondence, and making his social life attractive. When he fell in the desperate assault on Fort Donaldson, at the head of the gallant Forty-ninth Illinois, and was reported killed, she hastened to the front of battle. She found awaiting her the sad but hopeful consolation of her brave husband's life spared, though suffering from a dangerous wound in the hip. Colonel Morrison's is the only name mentioned by the departed chieftain, Grant, in his account, in his memoirs, of that deadly assault. Mrs. Morrison is a woman of attractive appearance, fine culture, and large experience.

Richard W. Townshend, of Shawneetown, is another accomplished and genial man in his personal relations, and a strong man in the House. Mrs. Townshend is the daughter of Orville Poole, of Shawneetown, an old line Whig and banker, now deceased. Their daughter, Madeline, is in her teens. John R. Thomas, of Metropolis, is an agreeable member of Washington society. Mrs. Thomas was Jessie Beattie, of Red Bud, Illinois, daughter of Dr. A. B. Beattie, who was surgeon of Colonel W. R. Morrison's 49th Illinois volunteers. His father settled in Randolph county, Illinois, in 1808. Dr. Beattie, originally from South Carolina, is a professor in McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, and also in the St. Louis Medical University. Representative Thomas' daughter, Caroline, is attending Monticello College, near Alton. A young son is also at school. Among their guests were Miss Cora Draper, of Sanford, Florida, a niece, a beautiful blonde, and Miss Zaidee Thomas, of Baltimore, daughter of ex-Collector John L. Thomas, a charming brunette, and both very popular and greatly admired.

In the Michigan delegation five out of the members of the Forty-ninth have been re-placed by new figures in the Fiftieth Congress. William C. Maybury, of Detroit, former lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Michigan College of Medicine, will be succeeded by J. Logan Chipman; Nathaniel B. Eldridge, of Adrian, former mayor and sheriff of his town and county, will be succeeded by Edward Allen, of Ypsilanti; James O'Donnell, of Jackson, editor of the *Jackson Daily Citizen*, and Julius C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, a gentleman of fine oratorical powers and wide public experience, will remain. Charles Carter Comstock, of Grand Rapids, ex-mayor of his city, will be succeeded by Melbourne H. Ford, of the same place; Edwin B. Winans, of Hamburg, probate judge, by Mark S. Brewer, of Pontiac; and Ezra C. Carleton, of Port Huron, merchant and ex-mayor, by Justin R. Whiting, of Saint Clair. Timothy E. Tarsney, of East Saginaw, one of the aggressive men of Congress; Byron M. Cutcheon, of Manistee, one of the bravest soldiers in the army, having risen to the command of the second brigade, first division, army of the Potomac; Spencer O. Fisher, of West Bay City, ex-mayor, and Seth C. Moffat, of Traverse City, active in Michigan politics, have been continued.

The ladies of the delegation were Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. Burrows, who is well known, Mrs. Comstock, Mrs. Carleton and daughter, Mrs. Cutcheon and Mrs. Fisher

The State of Wisconsin sends nine Representatives to the constituent assembly of the people in affairs of legislation in the persons of Lucien B. Casewell, of Fort Atkinson, a pupil of Senator Matt W. Carpenter; Edward S. Bragg, of Fond du Lac, a gallant soldier of the rebellion; Robert M. La Follette, of Madison, former district attorney; Isaac W. Van Schaick, of Milwaukee, councilman and legislator, who will be succeeded by Henry Smith, an Independent; Thomas R. Hudd, of Green Bay, Assemblyman and Senator; Richard Guenther, of Oshkosh, former State Treasurer of Wisconsin, to be succeeded by Charles Clark, of Neenah; Ormsby B. Thomas, of Prairie du Chien, soldier, lawyer, and legislator and Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette, prominent in local affairs. The late Mr. Price will be succeeded by N. P. Hangen.

Of the five Representatives from Minnesota, in the Forty-ninth Congress, but one will appear in the Fiftieth. Milo White, of Chatfield, former State Senator, has been succeeded by Thomas Wilson, of Winona; James B. Wakefeld, of Blue Earth, ex-Lieutenant Governor, by John Lind, of New Ulm; Horace B. Strait, of Shakopee, merchant and banker, by John L. McDonald, of the same place, and John B. Gilfillan, of Minneapolis, city attorney and State Senator, by Edmund Rice, of St. Paul. Knute Nelson, of Alexandria, private soldier, Assemblyman, and State Senator, will be the only familiar figure of the delegation.

The State of Iowa sends Benton J. Hall, of Burlington, now Commissioner of Patents, who has been succeeded by John H. Gear, of that place; Jeremiah H. Murphy, ex-mayor, of Davenport, to be succeeded by Walter J. Hayes, of Clinton; David Brenner Henderson, of Dubuque, a gallant soldier able lawyer, and skillful politician; William E. Fuller, of West Union, a member of the Republican State Committee; Benjamin Todd Frederick, of Marshalltown, succeeded by Daniel Kerr, of Grundy Centre; J. B. Weaver, of Bloomfield, private, lieutenant, major, and colonel of the Second Iowa Infantry, succeeding both the lieutenant-colonel and colonel, who were killed in the battle of Corinth; Edwin H. Conger, of Adel, ex-State Treasurer of Iowa; William Peters Hepburn, of Clarinda, general of brigade of cavalry, 16th army corps, who will be succeeded by A. R. Anderson, Independent, of Sydney; Joseph Lyman, of Council Bluffs, another of Iowa's gallant soldiers; Adoniram Judson Holmes, of Boone, State legislator, and Isaac S. Stubble, of Le Mars, a private soldier in the late war, a prominent lawyer.

The ladies of the delegation also made an interesting group in the social

life of Washington. Mrs. Henderson, a very charming lady, was Augusta Fox, daughter of A. H. Fox, of Los Angeles, California. Her daughter, Angie, who last season entered society in Dubuque, will make her debut in Washington. Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Conger, and two daughters of Mr. Frederick were also among the Iowa ladies of the Representatives circle.

The young and aggressive State of Kansas has returned all but one of her Representatives. In the list, therefore, appears the familiar name of Edmund N. Morrill, of Hiawatha, a member of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and President *pro tem.* of the State Senate, 1879; Edward H. Funston, of Iola, farmer, legislator, Speaker of the State Assembly; Bishop W. Perkins, of Oswego, six times elected to the bench; Thomas Ryan, of Topeka, who bears scars of the desperate battles of the Wilderness, Assistant United States attorney for Kansas; John A. Anderson, of Manhattan, Presbyterian minister, chaplain, educator; Lewis Hanbach, of Osborne, State judge, who will be succeeded by Erastus J. Turner, of Kenneth, and Samuel Ritter Peters, State Senator and judge.

Among the ladies of the delegation in Washington during the season were Mrs. Ryan, a Miss Sarah E. Coolbaugh, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, daughter of a farmer on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, a favorite in social circles. Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Peters were among the other ladies.

The Representatives in Congressional and social life number three from Nebraska. Archibald S. Weaver, of Falls City, constitutional lawyer and judge, after serving in two Congresses, will be succeeded by John A. McShane, of Omaha; James Laird, of Hastings, a Michigan and Nebraska lawyer, and George W. Dorsey, of Fremont, a Union soldier, from West Virginia, a lawyer and banker of Nebraska, and chairman of his State Republican Committee. Mrs. Dorsey, who is one of the prettiest and most agreeable ladies in Washington society, was Emma E. Benton, of New Haven, Connecticut. Her father, a leading lawyer, belonged to one of the oldest families in New England. Mrs. Dorsey is a lady of medium size, fine figure, dark blue eyes, fine manners, and full of taste in her toilettes.

The State of Colorado, dividing amid the peaks of the Rocky mountains, and sweeping Atlanticward, and Pacificward, appropriately rounded the first century of the Republic in its admission into the Union, in the Centennial year, as the Centennial Commonwealth, and well defines the limits of that great inter-oceanic empire which sweeps from the Allegheny to the Rocky mountains. In the council of the people it is represented by George G. Symes, of Denver, who beginning his career in the ranks of the brave Wisconsin volunteers, at the first battle of Bull Run, served with distinction to the end of the war, in defense of the Union, and from associate justice of the

Supreme Court of Montana, became a resident of Colorado two years before it became a State.

Mrs. Symes figures in the gay life of the capital, not only very pleasantly, but makes the social surroundings of the Representative of the youngest of the sisterhood of States very attractive and popular.

The three Pacific States embracing an area of nearly four hundred thousand square miles, with little over a million people, send eight Representatives to the capital to participate in the work of legislation, and who do credit to their constituencies in the affairs of social life.

In the list from the golden State of California, are Barclay Henley, of Santa Rosa, son of Thomas J. Henley, Representative from Indiana, 1842-49, member of the State Assembly, who will be succeeded by T. L. Thompson, of Santa Rosa; J. A. Loutitt, of Stockton, who will be followed by Marion Biggs, of Gridley; Joseph McKenna, of Suisun, a Republican politician of prominence; William W. Morrow, of San Francisco, chairman of the Republican State Committee; Charles N. Felton, of San Mateo, former assistant Treasurer of the United States, and Henry H. Markham, of Pasadena, who will be succeeded by William Vandever, of Los Angeles.

The ladies of the delegation were not only very attractive, but among the most popular in the social gayeties of the season. They were Mrs. Henley, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Markham, and Miss Felton.

The State of Nevada, with a population of less than one half the quota to entitle it to a single representation in Congress, takes its place congressionally and socially in the person of William Woodburn, of Virginia City, who was a member of the Forty-fourth before he entered the Forty-ninth Congress, and is one of the active men on the floor.

The distant State of Oregon is also well represented by Binger Herman, of Roseburg, a legislator of State experience, which has been put to honorable use in the larger sphere of making laws for a nation.



CHAPTER XXII.

THE SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

A NEW GENERATION IN THE CONGRESSIONAL AND SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CAPITAL—THE REPRESENTATIVES, AND THEIR LADIES, OF MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, TEXAS, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

FIFTEEN States of the south contribute one hundred and twenty Representatives to the membership of the lower House of Congress, and with their ladies form an interesting representation of the social life, habits, and customs of a section comprising one fourth the whole area of the United States, and one third their population. With two or three exceptions, out of the entire list, none remain of the days of the brilliant regime of the old school of southern statesmen and politician. The events of a quarter of a century have brought into the counsels of the nation and in the social life of the capital a new generation.

In this bright array of the progressive statesmanship and social culture of the constituencies of the South, Maryland leads in geographical position. In the personnel of her delegation she presents Charles Hopper Gibson, of Easton, auditor and commissioner in Chancery and state's attorney; Frank T. Shaw, of Westminster, clerk of the Circuit Court, and member of the Democratic State Central Committee of his portion of the State; Henry Wells Rusk, of Baltimore, former member of the House of Delegates and Senate; John V. L. Findlay, of Baltimore, ex-city solicitor, who will be succeeded by Isidor Raynor; Barnes Compton, of Laurel, who was state treasurer when elected to Congress, and Lewis Emory McComas, of Hagerstown, one of the youngest, being thirty-nine, and one of the handsomest members of the House on the Republican side.

The ladies of the Maryland delegation, Mrs. Rusk, Mrs. Findlay, and Mrs. McComas, were among the most attractive in the circles of fashionable gayeties at the capital. Mrs. McComas, a native of Baltimore, and very popular in society, as a young lady, was Leah M. Humrichouse, daughter of C. W. Humrichouse, a well-known merchant of that city. Miss Emma McComas, a sister of the Representative, was among her guests, and contributed to the attractions of the members' social surroundings.

The representation from Virginia in the Fiftieth Congress will lose eight out ten of its well-known figures in the social life of the capital; Thomas Croxton, of Tappahannock, attorney for the Commonwealth 1852, will be

succeeded by T. H. B. Brown, of Accomack; Henry Libbey, of Old Point Comfort, ex-presiding justice of his county, will be followed by George E. Bowden, of Norfolk; George D. Wise, of Richmond, captain in the Confederate army and States Attorney, is one of those who will remain; James D. Brady, of Petersburg, a native of Virginia, who rose from private to colonel in the New York volunteers, during the rebellion, and returning to Virginia became clerk of the courts of Portsmouth, his native county, will be succeeded by W. E. Gaines, of Burkeville; George C. Cabell, of Danville, an officer of the Confederacy, twice wounded, will be succeeded by John R. Brown, of Martinsville; John Warwick Daniel, of Lynchburg, United States Senator-elect, will be succeeded by Samuel G. Hopkins, of Lynchburg, an Independent in politics; Charles Triplet O'Ferrall, of Harrisonburg, who rose from private to colonel, and at the surrender was in command of all the Confederate cavalry in the Shenandoah valley, has been continued. John S. Barbour, of Alexandria, for twenty-nine years railroad president, will be followed by W. H. F. Lee, of Burke's station; Connally F. Trigg, of Abingdon, State's Attorney for his county, will be replaced by H. C. Bowen, of Tazewell C. H.; and John Randolph Tucker, of Lexington, Attorney General of Virginia, Professor of Equity and Public Law at Washington and Lee University, a member of six Congresses, chairman of the judiciary committee and a man of legal erudition and an ancient and distinguished family, being a nephew of John Randolph, of Roanoke, will be succeeded by Jacob Yost, of Staunton, an active Virginia Republican.

The ladies of the Virginia delegation were well represented in Mrs. Tucker and Mrs. O'Ferrall.

Mrs. Randolph Tucker, one of the most charming and well-preserved of the elderly married ladies, as a young lady was Laura Holmes Powell, a noted beauty of Loudoun county, Virginia, daughter of Colonel Humphrey Brooke Powell, and great grand-daughter of Levin Powell, a colonel of the revolution, a Representative in the first Congresses, and a Federalist, who cast the only vote from Virginia for John Adams for President. Her father was Major Burr Powell, a lawyer and large land owner. Her unmarried daughter is Miss Laura Randolph Tucker, a petite brunette in her twenties, educated at Richmond and Winchester, and very bright. She converses in French with the fluency and charm of a Parisian belle. The eldest daughter, Evaline Hunter Tucker, is Mrs. Wilmer H. Shields, wife of a large cotton planter of Concordia parish, Louisiana. The second daughter is Anne Holmes Tucker, now Mrs. Dr. William P. Maguire, of Winchester. Dr. Maguire is a brother of Dr. Hunter Maguire, "Stonewall" Jackson's Medical Director. The third daughter is Virginia Brooke Tucker, wife of the well-known civil engineer,

John Carmichael, of Georgia. Another is Mrs. John L. Logan, wife of a New York lawyer. The only son is Henry St. George Tucker, a prominent lawyer of Staunton, Virginia, who married Henrietta Preston Johnston, a grand daughter of General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

Mrs. O'Ferrall, another very charming lady, was Jennie Wickliffe Knight, a native of Nottaway county, Virginia, daughter of Colonel William C. Knight, a grand nephew of George Walton, of Virginia, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Among her guests was Miss Bettie Bland Knight, cousin of Mrs. O'Ferrall, and daughter of Captain John H. Knight, of Farmville, Virginia.

The North Carolina representation in congressional and social circles will have many new faces. Thomas Gregory Skinner, of Hertford, who served in two Congresses, will be succeeded by Lewis E. Latham, of Greenville; James E. O'Hara, of Enfield, a popular State legislator, by F. M. Simmons, of New Berne; Wharton J. Green, of Fayetteville, an active politician, State and National, by C. W. McClammy, of Burgaw; William Ruffin Cox, of Raleigh, who commanded a Confederate division in the last charges at Appomattox, judge and legislator, by John Nichols Ind, of Raleigh; James Wesley Reed, of Wentworth, lawyer, farmer and county treasurer, by John M. Brower, of Mount Airy, and Risdan T. Bennett, of Wadesborough, who rose from private to colonel in the Confederate service, by Alfred Rowland, of Lumberton. The three representatives who will continue in the Fiftieth Congress, are John Steele Henderson, of Salisbury, one of three commissioners to codify the State laws; W. H. H. Cowles, of Wilkesborough, member of the Democratic State Committee for eight years, and Thomas Dillard Johnston, of Asheville, who received three desperate wounds in the Confederate ranks at Malvern Hill, assemblyman, and State legislator.

The ladies of the delegation, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Steele, and daughter, Mrs. Cowles, and Mrs. Johnston, made an interesting representation of the social life of the "Old North State."

South Carolina contributes seven to the personnel of the House. Samuel Dibble, of Orangeburg, State legislator; George D. Tillman, of Edgefield, cotton planter, and politician; D. Wyatt Aiken, of Cokesburg, member of the executive committee of the National Grange for fourteen years, who will be succeeded by James S. Cothran, of Abbeville C. H.; William Hayne Perry, of Greenville, a State legislator; John J. Hemphill, of Chester, a lawyer of ability; George W. Dorgan, of Darlington, lawyer and politician, and Robert Smalls, of Beaufort. Mr. Smalls was born and raised a slave, self-educated, served in the Atlantic blockading squadron, from pilot to captain, was briga-

dier general of State militia, and delegate to National Republican conventions since 1872. He will be succeeded by William Elliot, of Beaufort.

Georgia comes forward congressionally and socially with Thomas M. Norwood, of Savannah, United States Senator from 1871-7; Henry G. Turner, of Quitman, who entered in the Forty-seventh Congress; Charles Frederick Crisp, of Americus, solicitor general and judge; Henry R. Harris, of Greenville, member of the Georgia convention of 1861, who will be followed by Thomas M. Grimes, of Columbus; Nathaniel J. Hammond, of Atlanta, solicitor general and attorney general, succeeded by John D. Stewart, of Griffin; James H. Blount, of Macon, who entered with the Forty-third Congress; Judson C. Clements, of La Fayette, former State Senator; Seaborn Reese, of Sparta, who succeeded A. H. Stephens, upon his election as Governor, to be followed by Henry H. Carlton, of Athens; Allen D. Candler, of Gainesville, manufacturer, planter, and State legislator, and George T. Barnes, of Augusta, member of the National Democratic Committee.

Mrs. Blount, an interesting lady in society, was Eugenia Wylie, daughter of a prominent physician, of Macon. Her mother was sister of Judge Clifton, of the supreme bench of Alabama. Her daughter Eugenia D. Blount is at school. Miss May Bacon was Mrs. Blount's guest. The other ladies in society during the season were Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Barnes, and a daughter of Representative Crisp.

The two Representatives from Florida, Robert H. M. Davidson, of Quincy, who enters his sixth Congress with the Fiftieth, and Charles Dougherty, of Port Orange, Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives, are well known in Washington public and social life.

The State of Alabama is an important factor in legislation, and presents an interesting figure in social affairs. The gentlemen who represent the growing Commonwealth congressionally, are James Taylor Jones, of Dempolis, a State Senator; Hillery A. Herbert, of Montgomery, disabled in command of a Confederate regiment in the battle of the Wilderness, and chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; William C. Oates, of Abbeville, who lost an arm in front of Richmond; Alexander C. Davidson, of Uniontown, cotton planter; Thomas William Sadler, of Prattville, planter, who will be succeeded by James E. Cobb, of Tuskegee; John Mason Morton, of Tuscaloosa, professor of equity jurisprudence in the University of Alabama, who will be succeeded by John H. Bankhead, of Fayette C. H.; William Henry Forney, of Jacksonville, a distinguished officer in the Confederate service, from captain to brigadier general, and who surrendered at Appomattox, and Joseph Wheeler, of Wheeler, a distinguished cavalry corps commander of the Confederacy in the west.

The social life of Representative Herbert during the season was made peculiarly interesting by the debut of his eldest daughter, Miss Lela Herbert. Her younger sister, Ella H. Herbert, who will finish her education during the present year, will make her debut the coming season. Both young ladies are very pretty, accomplished, highly educated, and will be among the belles in future social gayeties. Their mother, who died in 1885, was a lady of remarkable force. Before her marriage she was Miss Ella Smith, of Selma, Alabama, daughter of Washington M. Smith, late president of the Bank of Selma. Mrs. Herbert was vice-regent for Alabama of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. Through her exertions the hall of the mansion was assigned to Alabama, and money was raised to restore it as it appeared in the life of Washington. Among the guests of the Misses Herbert was Miss Ida Smith, of Selma, a young lady of many attractions.

Mrs. Oates, another of the popular ladies of the Representatives circle, was Miss Sallie Toney. She is young and beautiful. She entertained among her guests her sisters, Mrs. Carrie H. Bradford, and Misses Ida and Clara Toney, ladies of elegant manners and many accomplishments, who reside at their family seat, Roseland, near Eufaula, Alabama. They are well-known in Washington society and very popular.

Mrs. Wheeler, also a great favorite, was Miss Ella Jones. She was one of the prettiest young ladies in Alabama. Her mother was daughter of Governor Early, of Georgia, who was in one of the first Congresses. He was chairman of the committee which presented articles of impeachment against Judge Chase. The Misses Wheeler, Lizzie and Anne, are great favorites in society. Both are young, pretty, and gifted. The youngest daughter, Julia, is still at school.

The other ladies of the delegation were Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Davidson and daughter.

The Mississippi Representatives are John M. Allen, of Tupelo, State district attorney; James Bright Morgan, of Hernando, Grand Master of Masons of his State; Thomas Clendinen Catchings, of Vicksburg, former attorney-general of his State; F. G. Barry, of West Point, formerly member of the State Senate; Otho R. Singleton, one of the oldest members of the House, who having served in three Congresses before the rebellion, withdrew with his State, served 1861-5 in the Confederate Congress, and again 1875-87 in the Congress of the United States, who will be succeeded by C. L. Anderson, of Kosciusko; Henry S. Van Eaton, of Hoodville, a native of Ohio, and State's attorney before the war, who will be followed by Thomas R. Stockdale, of Summit; and Ethelbert Barksdale, of Jackson, in the Congress of the Confederacy, and prominent in State politics in 1850, who will be succeeded by Charles E. Hooker, of Jackson.

The delta State of Louisiana has been ably represented in the lower House in Louis St. Martin, of New Orleans, a member of the Thirty-second Congress 1851-3, who will be followed by Theodore S. Wilkinson; and Nathaniel Dick Wallace, of New Orleans, president of the produce exchange, who will be succeeded by Matthew D. Lagan, of New Orleans; Edward J. Gay, of Plaquemine, first president of the Louisiana sugar exchange; Newton Crain Blanchard, of Shreveport, one of the active politicians of the "Pelican" State; J. Floyd King, of Vidalia, colonel of artillery in the Confederate service, who will be succeeded by Cherubusco Newton, of Bastrop; and Alfred Briggs Irion, of Marksville, judge of the circuit court of appeals, who will have Edward W. Robertson, of Baton Rouge, as his successor.

The vast State of Texas furnishes some of the active men of the House, among them Charles Stewart, of Houston, a prominent lawyer; John H. Reagan, of Palestine, who settled in the Republic of Texas, and rendered distinguished service in his State, who has been changed to the Senatorial circle; James H. Jones, of Henderson, with C. B. Kilgore, of Mills Point, as his successor; David B. Culberson, of Jefferson, who has been elected to seven Congresses; James W. Throckmorton, of McKenney, who voted against secession, and Governor after the rebellion, who has Silas Hare, of Sherman, as his successor; Olin Wellborn, of Dallas, who will be succeeded by Joseph Abott, of Hillsborough; W. H. Crain, of Cuero, an active legislator; James Francis Miller, of Gonzales, banker and planter, who will be followed by L. W. Moore, of La Grange; Roger Q. Mills, of Corsicana, elected to eight Congresses and member of the Committee on Ways and Means; Joseph D. Sayres, of Bastrop, former lieutenant-governor; and Samuel W. T. Lanham, of Weatherford, district State attorney general.

Among the ladies of the delegation were Mrs. Culberson and daughter, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Sayers, Mrs. Lanham, and Mrs. Reagan and daughter.

The State of Arkansas sends her entire delegation back to the Fiftieth Congress. Their names already familiar to Congressional and social life are Poindexter Dunn, of Forest City, elected to five Congresses and one of the active members of the Democratic side; Clifton R. Breckenridge, of Pine Bluff, cotton planter, member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and member of the celebrated family of that name; Thomas C. McRea, of Prescott, a gentleman of large legal experience; John Henry Rogers, of Fort Smith, a prominent attorney, and Samuel W. Peel, of Bentonville, district prosecuting attorney.

Mrs. Poindexter Dunn is one of the best known of the ladies of the South, and has figured actively in several important social enterprises for charitable work. Mrs. Breckenridge and Mrs. Rogers were also favorably known socially.

The progressive State of Missouri, with a larger delegation in the House than any other from the South, is not only strong as to numbers, but as well as to ability and social influence. She presents in her list the names of William Henry Hatch, of Hannibal, assistant commissioner of exchange of prisoners under the cartel till the close of the war; John Blackwell Hale, of Carrollton, colonel of Missouri militia in the United States service, in the late war, who will be followed by Charles H. Mansur, of Chillicothe; Alexander Monroe Dockery, of Gallatin, one of the leaders in Missouri Democratic politics; James Nelson Burns, of St. Joseph, former judge of the Court of Common Pleas; William Warner, of Kansas City, circuit attorney, and mayor; John T. Heard, of Sedalia, prosecuting attorney for the fund commissioners of his State; John E. Hutton of Mexico, who entered in the Forty-ninth Congress; John J. O'Neill, of St. Louis, influential in municipal, State, and National politics; John Milton Glover, of St. Louis, a leading lawyer; Martin Linn Clardy, of Farmington, elected to five Congresses, and one of the most active members of that body; Richard Parks Bland, of Lebanon, elected to eight Congresses; William J. Stone, of Nevada, county prosecuting attorney, and one of the youngest members of the House; William H. Wade, of Springfield, farmer and State legislator, and William Dawson, of New Madrid, who will be succeeded by James P. Walker, of Dexter City.

The ladies present during the season were Mrs. Hatch and daughter, Mrs. Dockery, Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Clardy, Mrs. Stone, and Mrs. Bland.

Among the most brilliant events in the social world at the capital during the season was the marriage of Representative Grover, to one of the daughters of Mrs. Patten, the wealthy widow of a Nevada miner.

Among the strong men in public and social life are the Tennessee Representatives, Augustus H. Pettibone, of Greenville, district attorney-general, whose successor will be Roderick R. Butler, of Mountain City, known in former Congresses; Leonidas C. Horck, of Knoxville, member of the loyal East Tennessee convention, 1861, who served in the Union forces of the State, and leader in Republican politics; John Randolph Neal, of Rhea Springs, a State legislator and Democratic politician; Benton McMillan, of Carthage, special circuit judge; James D. Richardson, of Murfreesboro, former speaker of the State House of Representatives; Andrew J. Calwell, of Nashville, for eight years district attorney-general, who will be succeeded by Joseph E. Washington, of Cedar Hill; John G. Ballentine, of Pulaski, to be followed by ex-United States Senator Washington C. Whitthorne, of Columbia; John May Taylor, of Lexington, attorney-general of the eleventh circuit, whose successor is Benjamin A. Enloe, of Jackson; Presley T. Glass, of Ripley, farmer, merchant, and legislator, of a revolutionary family of distinction;

and Zachary Taylor, of Covington, former State Senator, who will be succeeded by James Phelan, of Memphis.

Among the ladies of the delegation, Mrs. Glass, an attractive and intellectual woman, is favorably known in society. She was Miss Susan Taylor Barber, daughter of Dr. A. J. Barber, a distinguished physician of Brownsville, Tennessee. Her daughter, Ada Pauline, is the wife of W. P. H. Butler, of Flippin, Tennessee, son of a Baptist minister. She forms part of her father's household during the season, and is accomplished and attractive. H. D. Glass, the leading merchant of Ripley, son of the Representative, visits Washington part of the season.

Mrs. Houck, who was Miss Bellar, a native of Canada, is a niece, on her mother's side, of General Goldie, of the English army. The daughter of a former wife, Miss Annie Houck, is at school. The Representative's sons, J. C. Houck and Lincoln C. Houck, lawyers of Knoxville, are well known in Washington. The former, a prominent politician, is secretary of the State Republican and chairman of his county committee. Mrs. Taylor was Miss Ophelia Herring, of Tipton county, Tennessee. The two daughters of Representative Richardson were also very popular in a large circle.

Kentucky presents another strong front in her legislative and social relations in William Johnson Stone, of Kuttawa, speaker of the Kentucky House; Polk Laffoon, of Madisonville, teacher, lawyer, county attorney; John E. Halsell, of Bowling Green, county attorney and circuit judge, who will be followed by W. Godfrey Hunter, of Burkesville; Thomas A. Robertson, of Elizabethtown, Commonwealth attorney, whose successor is A. J. Montgomery, of Elizabethtown; Albert A. S. Willis, of Louisville, an active politician and lawyer, who will be succeeded by Asher G. Caruth; John G. Carlisle, of Covington, who honors his State in the Speaker's chair; William C. P. Breckinridge, of Lexington, a prominent lawyer, nephew of John C. Breckinridge; James B. McCreary, of Richmond, Governor of Kentucky 1875-9; William Henry Wadsworth, of Maysville, former United States commissioner on claims against Mexico, who will be succeeded by George M. Thomas, of Owingsville; William Preston Taulbee, of Saylorsville, one of the youngest men of the House; Frank L. Woodford, of Columbia, adjutant-general of Kentucky, who will be succeeded by H. F. Finley, of Williamsburg.

The ladies of the delegation present some of the most prominent figures in official social life. Mrs. Carlisle, one of the leaders of society, is the wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses. Mrs. McCreary, who was Miss Kate Hughes, born near Lexington, Kentucky, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the State, was not only an agreeable member of the southern circle

of ladies, but her guests, Miss Coralie Walker, of Richmond, Kentucky, a beautiful and accomplished lady, and Miss Fannie Lyon, of Louisville, Kentucky, very handsome, added to the social attractions of the Representative's household. Mrs. Breckenridge, who was Miss DeShay, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Wadsworth, and daughter, and Mrs. Taulbee, filled out this group of beautiful daughters of Kentucky.

The State of West Virginia contributes four Representatives to the roll of the House, who take a prominent part in its social life. Nathan Groff, jr., of Clarksburg, is well known as United States attorney for his State, and Secretary of the Navy at the close of the Hayes administration; William L. Wilson, of Charlestown, was president of the West Virginia University; Charles Philip Snyder, of Charlestown, was former prosecuting attorney, and Eustace Gibson, of Huntingdon, Speaker of the House of Delegates, 1880, who will be succeeded by Charles E. Hogg, of Point Pleasant.

The ladies of the delegation present during the season were Mrs. Goff and Mrs. Gibson, both young and attractive.

Entitled to seats upon the floor with the privilege of speaking upon measures relating to their own constituencies, but without the right to vote, are eight Territorial Delegates, representing nearly a million square miles of public domain, and about a half million of people. Those who occupy this quasi-representative character, are gentlemen of experience, but are not entitled to the official or social prerogatives of Representatives. In the general order of precedence, they would naturally bear the relation to a statutory official than an assistant does to the chief of an executive department.

In the list are Curtis C. Bean, of Prescott, Arizona, a native of New Hampshire, legislator in Tennessee and Arizona, who will be succeeded by Marcus A. Smith, of Tombstone; Oscar Sherman Gifford, of Canton, Dakota, a native of New York, and member of the Constitutional Convention of the Territory, 1883; John Hailey, of Boise City, Idaho, a native of Tennessee, farmer, and miner, who settled there a year before the territory was constituted, who will be succeeded by Fred. S. Dubois, of Blackfoot; Joseph Kemp Toole, of Helena, Montana, a Missourian, judge, legislator, president of council, and member of the Constitutional Convention of the Territory; Antonio Joseph, of Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, native of the Territory, merchant, judge, and legislator; John T. Caine, of Salt Lake City, Utah, a native of the Isle of Man, England, who crossed the plains in 1852, was editor of the *Salt Lake Herald*, and member of the Convention for the admission of the Territory as a State; Charles Stewart Voorhees, of Colfax, Washington, son of United States Senator Voorhees of Indiana, county prosecuting attorney 1882;

and Joseph M. Carey, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, a native of Delaware, associate justice of the Supreme Court, and three times mayor of Cheyenne.

The ladies also formed an interesting group. Among them Mrs. Bean and three daughters, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. Caine, and Mrs. Carey.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE ARMY IN SOCIETY.

AN EPITOME OF MARTIAL VALOR AND FASHION—THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND HIS MILITARY FAMILY—THEIR LADIES—THE OFFICERS OF THE STAFF DEPARTMENTS AND LADIES—THE GARRISON OF WASHINGTON AND ITS SOCIAL LIFE.

UNDER the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. The standing military establishment is, therefore, a constitutional part of the Executive Department of the government.

The army circle at the seat of government embraces the Commanding General and his military family, the officers of the staff departments on duty at the War Office, the officers of the garrison of the capital, retired officers and families of officers who make their residence at Washington. With their ladies they constitute a brilliant feature on ceremonial or social occasions. In all state pageants, as inaugurations, the army is a conspicuous object in the display. The President during the gay season recognizes its high importance by giving a state reception in its honor with the Navy. This occasion ranks with the receptions to the Diplomatic Corps as the most attractive in the social events of the Executive Mansion. Generals in the gorgeous trappings of military command; staff officers in the uniform of their rank and duty; officers of foot, horse and artillery with their white, yellow and red-plumed helmets and heavy accoutrements form a brilliant contrast with the somber attire of statesmen, savants and citizens, and harmonize in the splendor of contrasting colors with the elegant toilettes of the ladies. The general of the army in the scale of dignities would rank naturally after the constitutional officers, but in an arrangement of the three grand divisions of the government would form part of the suite of the President, taking rank next after a member of the cabinet, the theory of the Constitution placing the civil above the military. The Secretary of War, however, is purely an administrative officer. The General executes his orders simply as the representative of the President, by whose direction as Commander-in-Chief all orders are given and military operations are conducted.

One of the most interesting figures in the social life at the capital is the Lieutenant General. With Grant and Sherman, Philip H. Sheridan completes the triumvirate of American soldiers who, beginning at the humblest grade, marched forward, the glory of their country, to the place of supreme command. Grant has joined the bivouac of the dead upon the fields of eternal glory. The stern old warrior, Sherman, in retirement, awaits the last roll-call, a grand reminiscence of many of the noblest achievements of the bitter struggle. Sheridan, on the shady side of a half century, begins to show the wear of camp and battle. His sobriquet among his devoted soldiers, "Little Phil," indicates the under average of his stature, as the great Napoleon for the same reason was called the "Little Corporal." The American hero has the look of grim-visaged war. The muscularity and depth of expression which rests upon his features is the index to his character as a man or a soldier. Whether fighting redskins in the valley of the Columbia in the fifties, or, ten years later, crowning war with victory at Appomattox, we find him always the invincible leader.

When the Second Michigan Cavalry, in the spring of 1862, in search of a commander, had the "little" captain of the Thirteenth Infantry sent them, there was much the feeling which existed among the French generals towards the "Little Corporal" when he appeared to take command of the army of Italy. His maiden fight at Booneville, Miss., five weeks later, with his Michigan troopers and a few regiments against a vastly superior force of the enemy, made Sheridan a brigadier, and Murfreesboro, same year, a major general of volunteers. His defeat of Early, at Opequan, and Fisher's Hill, in the fall of 1864, made him a brigadier, and his third defeat of Early, a few weeks later, a major general of regulars. When Grant became President, and Sherman was advanced to general, Sheridan followed in the line. When Sherman passes away, so disappears the rank of General. So with Sheridan. When he crosses the pontoon of death, so too dies the rank of Lieutenant General to await resurrection as a crowning reward of the hero of some future conflict of arms. It was one of the disappointments of Sheridan's leadership of an army that the French support of the unfortunate Maximilian in Mexico was so summarily withdrawn. With his trained battalions in serried ranks faced on the Rio Grande, he awaited but the word of his President to lead forward to Mexico, and plant the flags of the two Republics upon the battlements of Chapultepec in place of the standard of the French Empire. The humility of his origin, and the preëminence of his fame demonstrate the grandeur of the martial genius of Sheridan. When his conquering sword fell upon the ranks of the enemy, the grateful people looked in vain for antecedent deeds of war. Whether born upon the soil of Erin, or upon the high seas, was long a mys-

tery, until, by his own authority, he claimed America as the land of his nativity.

At his home, or his headquarters, Sheridan is most gentle and courtly in his manners, but bluff and honest, and convincing in conversation. With his officers he is composed and retiring. His word is command. In battle he was a host. His presence oft turned the tide of war, and restored confidence and determination to the shattered ranks of wavering battalions. In social life he is nervous, restless, often agitated and always ill at ease, as if the paths of peace were irksome. He blushes in the presence of ladies like a maiden in her teens, such is his inner life of diffidence and retiring worth.

The Lieutenant General lives in a style commensurate with his high rank in a fashionable part of the city. His house, presided over by his beautiful and fascinating wife, formerly Irene Rucker, daughter of General Rucker, at one time Quartermaster General of the Army, is open to society during the season, and is the center of attraction of the most fashionable society people of the capital. Mrs. Sheridan, who is petite, and very pretty, is very popular. She is a much sought guest in the most prominent social events, and is the leading spirit of charitable enterprises under the patronage of society ladies.

In the military family of the Lieutenant General, Lieutenant Colonel Michael V. Sheridan fills the place of Military Secretary. He began his martial career as a volunteer aide when his distinguished brother won his first "star" at Booneville, and won for himself his first commission. As a second lieutenant of Missouri volunteers, he displayed his bravery as a soldier in the battles of Chickmaugua, Chattanooga, and Missionary Ridge. The battles of the Wilderness and the Valley of the Shenandoah found him serving on the staff of his brother. He has since been his aid-de-camp and companion. Mrs. Sheridan was Mary Rhey, of Carlisle, whose father, John S. Rhey, a lawyer of prominence, was once Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. Her mother was sister to General Robert Macfeely, Commissary General of the army.

Lieutenant Colonel Sanford C. Kellogg, aide-de-camp, captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry, a nephew of Mrs. General George H. Thomas, entered the service as a private in the Thirty-seventh regiment New York National Guards. He afterwards served on the staff of General Thomas, and repeatedly distinguished himself in the celebrated battles of that great commander. Since the war he has been equally distinguished for service on the frontier. Mrs. Kellogg, a very attractive member of society, was Miss Steele, of Louisville, Kentucky. Several of Mrs. Kellogg's nieces have visited her since she came to Washington, including the Misses Pettit and Tillman, of Louisville, Kentucky, who were among the belles of the season.

Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope E. Blunt, aide-de-camp, captain ordnance department, completes the military family at headquarters. He is a son of Col. Charles E. Blunt, corps of engineers, U. S. A., and grandson of Major Thom. as S. English, United States marine corps. He entered the military academy in 1868, and graduated four years later, number three in his class. He served at Fort Douglass, Utah, afterwards as engineer in military reconnoissances on the frontier, and later as instructor of mathematics, ordnance and gunnery at West Point. As chief ordnance officer and instructor of rifle practice on the frontier, he had charge of competition for places on the rifle team of the division of the Missouri, and for several of the annual competitions of the department of Dakota. By order of the Secretary of War he prepared and published a work on "rifle and carbine firing," which is standard authority on that subject. The wife of Colonel Blunt was Fanny Smythe, one of the handsomest young ladies of Oswego, New York. Her father was Charles Smythe, one of the foremost citizens of that thriving lake port of the Empire State. Miss Smythe, of Oswego, her sister, was her guest during the season, and was a great favorite.

In fashionable life at the seat of government the officers of the staff departments of the army figure prominently. As a rule they are men of distinguished service and polite accomplishments. Their ladies are also among the most popular and attractive in higher circles.

The first on the list in the precedence of rank in the arrangement of the staff is the adjutant-general of the army. This office is filled by Brigadier-General Richard C. Drum, a native of Pennsylvania. He entered the service when a mere boy, enlisting in the Pennsylvania volunteers for Mexico. Having repeatedly distinguished himself, before the close of that war he was advanced to lieutenant of infantry and then into the artillery. At the outbreak of the rebellion he entered the adjutant general's department. He received brevets for bravery in Mexico, in the Sioux campaigns on the frontiers and in the late war. He is one of the most soldierly and best informed men in the army on military matters.

Mrs. Drum was Levinia Morgan, daughter of Judge Thomas Gibbs Morgan. The Morgans were one of the historic families of Louisiana. Mrs. Susan Drum Tarr, the general's eldest daughter, is the widow of a lawyer of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The younger daughter, Henrietta Margaret Drum, now Mrs. Hunt, is the widow of Lieutenant Hunt, United States navy.

General John C. Kelton, of Pennsylvania, graduate of the United States military academy, 1851, is an officer of distinguished service, having been brevetted from lieutenant to brigadier general for duties in the field and at headquarters.

Mrs. Kelton, a beautiful lady of many social gifts, was Josephine Campbell, daughter of William S. Campbell, for twenty years consul of the United States at Amsterdam, Holland, where she was born, and Dresden, Germany, where she was married.

Colonel Oliver D. Greene, a native of New York, entered the army from the military academy, 1854, and was breveted for gallantry in the first battle of Bull Run, Virginia, and at the battle of Antietam. Mrs. Greene is one of the favorites in society. She was Kate Rich, daughter of Colonel Hiram Rich, of Fort Leavenworth, one of the early pioneers and cotemporary and friend of Generals Atchison, Stirling Price, Doniphan, and Hugh and Robert Campbell. Her daughter, Mamie, is the wife of Lieutenant Charles H. Bonesteel, 21st infantry, and daughter Kate is wife of Lieutenant Francis J. Kernan, of the same regiment. One of Mrs. Greene's brothers, Lucius L. Rich, was a classmate of General Greene at the military academy, went South in the war and fell mortally wounded at Shiloh.

Colonel Henry C. Wood, of Maine, after service on the frontiers, distinguished himself in the early campaigns of the war and was assigned to staff duty. Mrs. Wood was Mary A. Ferguson, of Bloomfield, Pennsylvania.

Major Thomas Ward, of New York, a graduate of 1863, was breveted for gallant services at the battle of Cold Harbor. Mrs. Ward was Miss Kate Mott, of Oswego, New York, daughter of Thomas Mott, bank president and leading Republican politician and friend of President Arthur.

Major Theodore Schwan, born in Germany, rose from the ranks and distinguished himself in the line, in command of a company in the battles of the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, and in leading a regiment in action at Chapel House, Virginia. Mrs. Schwan is a daughter of the late Dr. John Steele, of St. Paul, of the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, family of that name. Her aunt was, the wife of General H. H. Sibley, Territorial Governor of Minnesota. Her uncle, Frank Steele, post trader at Fort Snelling in the early days, was well known in Washington social life. Among her guests was her sister, Miss Clara Steele, one of the most popular ladies of Saint Paul.

Captain Daniel M. Taylor, of the Ordnance Department, a brother of the late captain Franck Taylor, U. S. Artillery, on special duty in the Adjutant General's office with the Secretary of War, is a scholarly officer, and one of the courtly men of the army. Mrs. Taylor was Miss Anne Gardner, daughter of John H. Gardner, of Sharon Springs, New York. Mrs. Franck Taylor, Captain Taylor's mother, widow of one of the early booksellers, and citizen of Washington, was very popular in the society of the old regime. She was Miss Virginia Simms—a ward of her uncle, Richard Wallach, and niece of Douglas Wallach, an early owner of the *Evening Star*, of Washington.

General Absalom Baird, Inspector General, a native of Pennsylvania, and graduate of the class of 1849, at the military academy, was notably distinguished in the campaigns against Atlanta, and Savannah. He is one of the most agreeable officers in the army. He is a widower. His son William Baird is adjutant of the Sixth Cavalry.

Major Henry Farnsworth, of New York, distinguished in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, is one of the active officers in military or social affairs.

Colonel Guido Norman Lieber, Acting Judge Advocate General, a native of South Carolina, appointed from New York into the infantry, served with distinction in the Peninsula campaign in Virginia, and later in the department of the gulf. Mrs. Lieber, a very attractive woman, and much admired for her affability and kindness of disposition, is a daughter of Colonel E. B. Alexander, a retired officer of the army.

Major John W. Clous, a native of Germany, raised from the ranks for gallantry in 1862, was brevetted for services in the battle of Gettysburg, and was made Judge Advocate in 1886. Mrs. Clous was Miss Caroline Strickle, sister of the wife of D. W. Bickham, of the Dayton, (Ohio,) *Journal*. Her father was captain and commissary on General Sherman's staff. Mrs. Foos was her guest during the season.

Brigadier General Samuel B. Holibard, Quartermaster General, who is a widower, entered the service from Connecticut, in the military academy class of 1849. In the rebellion he served as corps and department quartermaster, and was frequently brevetted. He is the translator of General Jomini's "Treatise on Grand Military Operations." Miss Agnes Holibard, the general's accomplished daughter, is a great favorite in society. Mrs. Bartlett, the general's deceased wife's sister, presides over his household.

Colonel John G. Chandler, of Massachusetts, who entered the army from the class of 1853, was division, corps and department quartermaster during the rebellion, and was in the battle of Shiloh, and other important engagements.

Colonel Charles G. Sawtelle, of Massachusetts, of the class of 1854, brevetted for meritorious services, has held the post of chief quartermaster. Mrs. Sawtelle was Miss Monroe, of New York. Her father was a prominent broker, member of the firm of Le Grand Lockwood.

Col. Richard N. Bachelder, Depot Quartermaster, a bachelor, entered the volunteer service, 1861, as quartermaster of the First New Hampshire Infantry. He was brevetted up to a brigadier general for service in all the great campaigns of the army of the Potomac, and was chief quartermaster of that army during the fierce battles against Richmond and Petersburg. He was

made captain in the same department United States Army, as a reward for distinguished services.

Colonel Benjamin C. Card, of Rhode Island, of the infantry, in 1861, was assistant chief quartermaster of the army of the Potomac, and was brevetted brigadier general for meritorious services.

Mrs. Card, a lady of very pleasant manners, was Miss Hunter, sister of the wife of General J. A. Hardee, who was on duty with Secretary of War Stanton. She is also a sister of Mrs. Colonel Rockwell, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, under Presidents Garfield and Arthur. Miss Edith Card and her sister, are beautiful young ladies, and very much liked in society.

Major William B. Hughes entered from the military academy in 1856 and served through the early part of the war with distinction in the infantry, and entered the quartermaster's department in 1863. Mrs. Hughes was Miss Jones, a niece of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont. Miss Hughes, her charming daughter, will make her entrance into society the coming season. Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Hughes' mother, is also a member of Major Hughes' family.

Captain Charles H. Hoyt, in charge of the supply division first lieutenant Thirty-seventh New York Infantry in 1861, of which he was the first quartermaster, was chief quartermaster of Hancock's division in the campaigns of the army of the Potomac, 1862 to 1864, and entered the regular service as captain and quartermaster in 1867. Mrs. Hoyt, a very pleasant lady in society, is from Michigan.

Captain John F. Rodgers is brother of admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. Navy. Mrs. Rodgers, who is very attractive in society, belongs to the distinguished Speed family of Louisville, Kentucky, and is a grand daughter of one of Abraham Lincoln's early friends and companions in Illinois.

Brigadier General Robert Macfeeley, Commissary General of Subsistence, is one of the officers of the old army, having had the experience of frontier service, and was on active duty in his staff department, throughout the entire war of the Rebellion. He is a native of Carlisle, son of Colonel George McFee'ey, as the name was originally spelled, of the Regulars, who upon the outbreak of the war, 1812, marched his regiment from Carlisle barracks across Pennsylvania and New York, to Black Rock, now the city of Buffalo, and was in command of Fort Niagara when bombarded by the British, November 12, 1812. General Macfeeley was one of the old army friends of President Grant, and always welcome at the White House. Mrs. Macfeeley was Josephine Rochester Beatty, daughter of James Beatty, of Williamsport, Maryland, and niece of Eli Beatty, at one time president of the Hagerstown Bank. The family was one of historic importance in the Cumberland Valleys of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Colonel Beekman DuBarry, a native of New Jersey, is one of the class of '49 at West Point. He entered the artillery, but was transferred to the staff, where he has since remained. He is the son of an early surgeon of the navy and brother of Joseph N. DuBarry, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is a grandson of William Duane, editor of the old Philadelphia "*Aurora*," adjutant general U. S. A. in the war of 1812, whose son, W. J. Duane, was Secretary of the Treasury in the Jackson cabinet. Because he would not remove the deposits, "Old Hickory" removed him. Mrs. DuBarry was Helen A. Bratt, of Albany, daughter of an officer of the army. Her father, who was of the class of 1837, was classmate of Braxton Bragg, of Mexican, Adjutant General Townsend and General Joseph Hooker, of Union, and Jubal Early, of Confederate fame. Her daughter, Helen, is in her teens.

Major Jeremiah H. Gilman, a native of Maine, and a graduate of West Point 1856, served with exceptional distinction on the frontier during the late war. He was second in command with Lieutenant Slemmer in the defense of Fort Pickens, Florida, January to May, 1861, against the insurgents, after Fort Barrancas and the navy-yard had been seized. Mrs. Gilman, who was Catherine Rogers, of Gardner, Maine, was in the garrison at Fort Barrancas at the time of the rebel attack. When Lieutenant Slemmer and Gilman withdrew from Fort Barrancas, with their small detachment, to avoid capture, and occupied Fort Pickens, Mrs. Slemmer and Mrs. Gilman took refuge on board the United States Ship Supply, which shortly after sailed for New York to escape capture. Major Gilman has two sons, Lieutenant H. K. Gilman, U. S. marines, and Lieutenant E. R. Gilman, 5th U. S. Infantry. Miss Kate Gilman is yet in her teens. Miss Seyburn, who spent the season in Washington, is a daughter of Captain T. D. Seyburn, of the volunteer navy, now a planter, and niece of Mrs. Gilman.

Captain Wells Willard, depot commissary, who entered the service in the Massachusetts volunteers, and Mrs. Willard, a lady of fine literary gifts, are also interesting members of the army circle.

Brigadier General John Moore, of Indiana Surgeon General, became assistant surgeon in 1853. In the war of the Rebellion he served as medical director, and was twice brevetted for distinguished services. Mrs. Moore was Mary Green, of Boston, a very agreeable lady in society. In the season she is assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Captain W. A. Thompson, Sixth cavalry.

Colonel Jedediah H. Baxter, of Vermont, chief medical purveyor, entered the volunteer service 1861, as surgeon of the Twelfth Massachusetts Infantry. He was brevetted for meritorious services, and was appointed lieutenant colo-

nel, assistant medical purveyor 1867, and chief in 1874. Mrs Baxter was Florence Tryon, a descendant of the royal Governor of New York, and later colonial governor of North Carolina, who disowned his son for his patriotic services on the side of the colonists against the mother country.

Major Charles C. Byrne, of Maryland, attending surgeon of the Soldiers' Home, in charge of the field and general hospitals during the late war, and Mrs. Byrne, who is from New York, are very agreeable members of the army circle in society.

Major Charles R. Greenleaf, assistant surgeon Fifth Ohio infantry, 1861, was specially distinguished in preparing plans for military hospitals during the Rebellion. He is a relative of the poet Longfellow. Mrs. Greenleaf was Georgiana De la Roche, daughter of Captain George F. De la Roche, of the old navy, and subsequently landscape architect of Oak Hill Cemetery, West Washington. A sister of Mrs. Greenleaf is wife of Major Francis H. Bates, U. S. army, retired. Another sister is wife of Captain William B. Johns, formerly of the army. Miss Edith Greenleaf, a very interesting young lady will enter society next season.

Major John S. Billings, of Indiana, operating surgeon at the field hospitals of Chancellorville and Gettysburg, was acting medical inspector of the army of the Potomac during the campaigns against Richmond. Mrs. Billings was Kate Stevens, daughter of Representative Stevens, from Michigan. Her three daughters, two of them twins, are very pretty and very entertaining in society. A son, John S. Billings, Jr., is at college.

Major Charles Stuart, assistant surgeon Sixty-third New York infantry, 1862, entered the medical department in 1864. Mrs. Stuart is from New York, prominently connected, and very interesting.

Major Robert M. O'Reilly, of Pennsylvania, attending surgeon, was medical cadet under the medical director of the army of the Cumberland in the Atlanta campaign. Mrs. O'Reilly was Fanny Pardee, of Oswego, New York.

Captain Washington Matthews, who entered the medical staff of the army in 1868, is one of the scientists at the medical museum. Mrs. Matthews is very attractive in society.

Captain Philip F. Harvey, assistant to the attending surgeon, and Mrs. Harvey, are very popular in their social relations.

Captain Frederick C. Ainsworth, of Vermont, is in charge of the record and pension division of the Surgeon General's office, with a force of three hundred clerks. Mrs. Ainsworth was originally Miss Bacon, of Washington, the widow of Lieutenant Cranston, killed during the Modoc war. She is one of three very handsome sisters, the other two being Mrs. Colonel Martin, of the army, and Mrs. Colonel Haywood, of the marine corps. On account of their beauty they were known in the army as the three graces.

Captain John O. Skinner, of Maryland, the disbursing officer of the Surgeon General's office, who entered the medical service in 1874, and Mrs. Skinner are very entertaining in social intercourse.

Brigadier General William B. Rochester, of New York, paymaster general, became attached to the staff as additional paymaster in 1861, and paymaster in 1867. Mrs. Rochester was Miss Anna L. Martin, eldest daughter of Mr. H. H. Martin, a prominent citizen of Albany, New York. She is the niece of Generals Franklin Townsend and Frederick Townsend, of Albany, New York, the latter of whom was adjutant general of the State of New York, under Governor E. D. Morgan, and organized the first troops sent to the war. Also the niece of Colonel Wm. H. T. Walker, formerly of the U. S. army. Mrs. Rochester has two daughters, Miss Annie T. and Miss Alice D. Rochester, the latter in her teens.

Major Israel O. Dewey, of Vermont, who entered the staff in 1867 and, Mrs. Dewey and Miss Dewey are very popular members of the army social life.

Major William F. Tucker, of Illinois, postmaster, was appointed to the staff in 1882. Mrs. Tucker was Mary Logan, the only daughter of the distinguished soldier and statesmen, John A. Logan. Mrs. John A. Logan—the mother of Mrs. Tucker, is known throughout the country, not only as one of the most brilliant leaders of the higher social life of the capital, but one of the most admired of women throughout the country.

The corps of United States Engineers is the professional branch of the military service, and its list of officers is made up as a rule, of the highest graduates of the military academy.

Brigadier General James C. Duane, a native of New York, in charge of the engineer department, while in command of the engineer battalion performed service in the operations against Richmond, for which he was brevetted. Mrs. Duane who was not in Washington during the season, is a daughter of Colonel Henry Brewerton, U. S. Engineers.

General John G. Parke, a native of Pennsylvania, and graduate of the military academy, class of 1849, after a career of distinction in command, and on the staff, led the Ninth corps in the final campaign against Richmond, culminating in the surrender of the Confederate forces. Mrs. Parke, a lady of charming manners, and fine presence, was the widow of Captain Palmer, of the engineers. Miss Emily Parke, a beautiful blond, tall and graceful, is a great favorite in the best circles.

Colonel John M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, one of the finest officers in the corps, also performs the ceremonial duty of presentation during the levees at the Executive Mansion. He is therefore included in the official family of the President. Mrs. Wilson, a most estima-

ble and popular lady, was Augusta B. Waller, of Washington, daughter of an officer in the General Post Office. Her gifted daughter will enter society in another year. Miss Waller, Mrs. Wilson's sister, is also one of the favorites in society, and has been a guest among the ladies at Mrs. Cleveland's luncheons.

Colonel Peter C. Hains, engineer in charge of river and harbor improvements in front of Washington, a native of Pennsylvania, entered the artillery from West Point, but was transferred to the engineers, and performed distinguished services in the defense of Washington, 1861, in the campaigns in Virginia and on the Mississippi, and later as chief engineer of the department of the Gulf. Mrs. Hains is one of the accomplished daughters of Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins.

Major Garrett J. Lydecker, in charge of the Washington aqueduct, and previously engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, a native of New Jersey, entered the corps from the military academy in 1864, and was brevetted the year after for meritorious service at the closing siege of Petersburg, Virginia. Mrs. Lydecker was Miss Hommedieu, of Detroit, a descendant of one of the early Canadian settlers. Her sister is the wife of Professor James Mercur, instructor of engineering at West Point.

Major David P. Heap, engineer secretary to the light house board, who was born in Asia, entered the engineers from West Point as an appointment from Pennsylvania. He served with the engineer battalion in the Richmond campaign and siege of Petersburg, receiving a brevet for services. Mrs. Heap was Miss Beale, daughter of George N. Beale, of Washington.

Major William Ludlow, of New York, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, who entered the corps from the military academy in 1864, was brevetted for services in the defense of Altoona Pass and siege of Atlanta, and was assistant engineer with General Sherman's army on the march to the sea. Mrs. Ludlow, a very attractive lady, is a relative of Mrs. General Hancock. She resided in St. Louis as a young lady. Her pretty daughter is in her teens.

Major Charles W. Raymond, a son of Professor Raymond, of Brooklyn, New York, formerly connected with the Polytechnic Institute, entered the corps from the military academy in 1865. In 1863, however, he was acting aid to General Couch, in Pennsylvania. He is a brother of R. W. Raymond, a scientist, and engineer of distinction. Mrs. Raymond is a daughter of William Wise, at one time a merchant of Brooklyn, New York.

Major James C. Post, a graduate of 1865, who has been in charge of improvement of Rivers and Harbors, is a recent acquisition to the army circle at Washington. He is a bachelor.

Major Henry M. Adams, who is on duty in the office of the Secretary of War, entered the corps from the class of 1856, and since has been on river and harbor duty. Mrs. Adams, a very agreeable lady, is a sister of Captain Edward Maguire, of the engineers.

Captain George Montague Wheeler, who is on special duty with the geographical survey, was appointed the first cadet from the territory of Colorado in 1862, and entered the corps in 1866. He has been conspicuously identified with explorations on the frontiers, and is a member of numerous native and foreign scientific societies. Mrs. Wheeler was Miss Jimmie Blair, of the celebrated Washington family of Francis Blair, and is a daughter of James Blair, U. S. N.

Captain Thomas Turtle, who entered the corps from the academy in 1867, is one of its most efficient officers. His survey of the battle-field of Gettysburg is regarded as a very superior piece of engineering and artistic work. Mrs. Turtle was Virginia Lewis, daughter of the late Martin Lewis, a broker of Baltimore. He was a native of Copenhagen, and came to the United States as a young man. Miss Hilda Lewis, Mrs. Turtle's sister, is a very genial lady.

Captain Thomas W. Symons, Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, entered the Engineers from the academy in 1874. He served with distinction in the Wheeler exploring expedition. Mrs. Symons, a lady of fine social traits, is from Pennsylvania.

Captain Eugene Griffin, Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, a native of Maine, graduated in 1875, into the corps, and rendered valuable service in exploring expeditions. Mrs. Griffin, who was Alice Hancock, is a niece of General Hancock. A sister is the wife of Lieutenant Luther R. Hare, adjutant Seventh Cavalry. Another sister is wife of Mr. Merriam, of St. Paul, a politician of wealth and influence. The other ladies of this family circle are Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Griffin's mother, and Miss Hancock her daughter.

First Lieutenant Curtis McD. Townsend, on duty on the Washington aqueduct, entered the corps from the military academy in 1879. He is very popular in society.

Brigadier General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, entered the ordnance department from the military academy in 1849, and was on duty and in charge of various arsenals when raised to the command of his corps. He is one of the highest authorities on ordnance, and in personal intercourse is a man of courtly manners. Mrs. Benét was Laura Walker, daughter of a prominent planter of Kentucky, and one of the pioneer families. She is among the leading ladies in the society of the capital. Her son, Lieutenant James Walker Benét, is in the ordnance department, and Lawrence Benét is connected with the great gunmakers, Hotchkiss & Co., of Paris.

Captain Clarence E. Dutton, on special duty in the Geological Survey, is an authority on earthquakes and volcanoes. He was appointed into the corps from the Twenty-first Connecticut volunteers, after distinguished service with his regiment in the army of the Potomac. Mrs. Dutton is from Connecticut. Miss Dutton recently married a New York gentleman.

Captain Charles S. Smith, principal assistant to the chief of ordnance, a graduate of the class of 1866, a bachelor, is in great demand in society.

Captain Rogers Birnie, Jr., of Maryland, entered the ordnance service in the academy class of 1872, and has had extensive foundry duty. Mrs. Birnie is first cousin of Mrs. Blunt, wife of Colonel Blunt, aide to Lieutenant General Sheridan.

Captain Valentine McNally, a native of Scotland, is thoroughly skilled in the administrative branch of the ordnance service. Mrs. McNally was Catherine Elliott, daughter of the late Dr. Johnson Elliott, a prominent surgeon of Washington. She is a cousin of President Elliott of Harvard College, and is connected with the family of President John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, and the Johnsons of Maryland.

Brigadier General Adolphus W. Greeley, chief signal officer, began his military service as private, corporal, and sergeant in the Nineteenth Massachusetts volunteers, and was one of the forlorn hope in the attack on Fredericksburg. He entered the U. S. infantry as lieutenant in 1863, and was captain of Fifth cavalry when raised to the post of chief signal officer. The latter honor was in reward for distinguished scientific services in conducting arctic researches. His miraculous rescue was one of the most thrilling events of the times. Mrs. Greeley was Henrietta Nesmith, cousin of ex-U. S. Senator James Nesmith, of Oregon. She was born in Switzerland while her parents were abroad. On her mother's side she is descended from the Gales and Rutgers, celebrated in colonial days in New York. She is a tall, graceful brunette and most cordial in social intercourse.

Captain Francis B. Jones, of the quartermaster's department, on duty with the signal corps, entered the volunteer service in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, rose to lieutenant colonel of the Two Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania infantry, and went into the regular service in the Nineteenth infantry, and into the quartermasters's department in 1885. Mrs. Jones is a sister of the wife of Colonel Charles E. Compton, Fifth cavalry. Mrs. Jones' mother, Mrs. Little, was with her during the season.

Lieutenant Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth artillery, entered that regiment from the military academy in 1866, and has been identified with the signal corps among its earliest officers. He is also one of the best authorities on meteorological subjects. Mrs. Dunwoody, a very attractive woman, is a daughter of the late Surgeon Mills, of the army.

Lieutenant Richard E. Thompson, Sixth infantry, entered the service from the academy in 1868. Mrs. Thompson is a daughter of ex-United States Senator Rice and niece of Edward Rice, of Saint Paul, Representative in the Fiftieth Congress.

Lieutenant Robert Craig, who entered the Fourth Artillery from the military academy, is one of the oldest and most experienced officers in the signal corps, and was largely identified with its present organization. He is an officer of fine social traits, and is descended from General Craig of the Revolution. Mrs. Craig, a daughter of David Mahon, for many years one of the auditors of the treasury, belongs to one of the oldest and most distinguished families in the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania. She is very beautiful and well known, and popular in society.

Lieutenant Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, entered the service with the class of 1871. He is well known in social and business circles, being the owner of considerable property in the fashionable West End. The ladies of his family, Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Sampson, her mother, and Miss Sampson, her sister, are very agreeable and entertaining.

The Second Lieutenants of the corps, each of whom served a course of instruction in the ranks, and their ladies, during the season were James A. Swift, Mrs. and Miss Swift; William D. Wright, Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. Jackson; Frank Greene, and Mrs. Greene, who is from Washington Territory; John C. Walsh, a very soldierly officer, Mrs. Walsh, and Miss Murphy; Fielder M. M. Beall, and Mrs. Beall; John P. Finley, Mrs. Finley, a niece of General Berdan of sharpshooter's fame, and Miss Meloy; Frederick R. Day; James Mitchell, and Mrs. Mitchell, and Frank W. Ellis, and Mrs. Ellis.

Among the officers on special duty are Colonel Elwell S. Otis, Twentieth Infantry, who entered the volunteers as captain, One Hundred and Fortieth New York infantry, 1862, and was promoted into the United States army, 1866, for distinguished services. He is a member of the Board on Revision and Condensation of the Regulations. Mrs. Otis is a daughter of Colonel Bowman, U. S. Engineers, and former superintendent of the U. S. military academy.

Major James Biddle, Sixth cavalry, president of the Board on State Claims, from the Tenth New York infantry, was appointed to the Fifteenth U. S. infantry and transferred to the cavalry, 1870. Mrs. Biddle is a sister of Commodore Harmony, senior bureau officer of the navy department. Miss Biddle is a very interesting young lady.

Captain John G. Bourke, Third cavalry, aid to General Crook in Arizona for a number of years, is one of the best informed officers in the army on Indian matters, speaking several of their languages. He is also an author of

repute on Indian ethnology, and under orders of the government prepared a work on the Indians. Mrs. Bourke is from Omaha, a very agreeable lady.

Captain Wyllis Lyman, Fifth infantry in the War Records office, is a brother of the wife of Senator Edmunds. Mrs. Lyman and her daughter Miss Lyman are very interesting in social life.

Captain Douglas M. Scott, First infantry, on recruiting service, is a nephew of Representative W. R. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and son of the late Admiral Scott, U. S. N. Mrs. D. M. Scott who is from Buffalo, and Mrs. Gustavus H. Scott, the mother of Captain Scott, and widow of Rear Admiral Gustavus H. Scott, are well known in society.

Captain Edward Hunter, First Cavalry, of the Board of State and Territorial Claims, entered the service from the military academy in 1866. Mrs. Hunter was Miss Hoff, daughter of the late Eugene Hoff, U. S. A., and sister of the present surgeon, John Van R. Hoff, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Thomas T. Knox, First cavalry, of the War Record office, entered the service from the military academy in 1867.

First Lieutenant William P. Duval, in addition to his military duty during the last season, assisted Colonel Wilson in the ceremonial function of presenting guests at levees to the wife of the President, and therefore appears among the members of the President's official household. Mrs. Duval was Rose Greenhow, named after her mother. Mrs. Greenhow was put in prison by order of Secretary Stanton, for her southern sympathies, and was subsequently sent south. She went to London and Paris, and while on her return, in attempting to leave the blockade runner in a small boat, to land, was drowned in Wilmington harbor, North Carolina. Mrs. Duval had been placed in a convent by her mother, in Paris, where she was educated.

First Lieutenant George B. Davis, Fifth Cavalry, former assistant Professor of Law at the U. S. military academy, and author of a recent work on international law, and Mrs. Davis, who is from Springfield, Mass., occupy a pleasant place, in the military circle.

First Lieutenant Frank West, Sixth Cavalry, Recorder of the Board of State and Territorial Claims, entered the service from the military academy in 1872. Mrs. West is a very attractive woman in her home or social surroundings.

The garrison of Washington consists of the officers and men of one light and five foot batteries of the Third United States artillery, stationed at Washington barracks, commanding the approaches to the city by water from the Chesapeake bay and the Potomac river. The officers and their ladies in the social life of the capital make up a little circle of their own and contribute largely to the pleasures of the gay season. The "Mondays" of the ladies

of the garrison are among the most interesting events of the social routine of the capital.

General Horatio Gates Gibson, colonel Third artillery, commanding the garrison, a native of Maryland, belongs to the Gibsons of Pennsylvania, and received his appointment from that State. His brother, John Gibson, is judge of the Nineteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania, and another brother is Commander William Gibson, of the U. S. navy, now retired. General Gibson served in Mexico, through the rebellion, and on the frontiers, receiving recognition for meritorious services, by brevet, from captain to brigadier general.

Mrs. Gibson, the first lady of the garrison matrons, was widow of the son of the famous General Henry Atkinson of the war of 1812, and distinguished in the Black Hawk war as the captor of that noted aboriginal chieftain. As a young lady, Mrs. Gibson was Harriet Walker, daughter of Major Benjamin Walker, paymaster United States army, who as a boy took part in the expedition against Otter Creek, Canada, war of 1812, and served in Mexico. She was a great beauty as a young lady, and is now one of the most attractive ladies in social life. Her two daughters, Kitty and Agnes Gibson, are also very pretty, and possess many social gifts. Among their guests were Miss Florence Livingston, daughter of Colonel Livingston, Third artillery, stationed at Fort McHenry.

The commodious quarters of the commandant afford ample accommodations for the drawing-rooms of his charming wife. She is usually assisted by one or all the ladies of the garrison. The garrison band adds to the attractions of these delightful occasions. When the other ladies of the garrison are not in the receiving party at the commandant's quarters, as a rule they are "at home" at their own quarters. The hours of the "Mondays" at the garrison are 3 to 6, p. m. It makes a pleasant diversion in the social gayety of the season to make "the tour" by attending the inspection and Marine Band concert at the Marine Barracks, 10 to 12, a. m.; visiting the Naval Arsenal and attending the drawing-rooms at the marine commandant's quarters and Naval Arsenal, 2 to 4, p. m., and finishing at the Washington barracks, 4 to 6, p. m., thence returning to the city. This is always regarded as one of the most delightful and entertaining episodes in the social routine of the fashionable season at the capital.

The other officers and ladies composing the social circle of the garrison during the season were Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Bainbridge, son of the distinguished Captain Bainbridge, Fourth artillery. Mrs. Bainbridge was the daughter of one of the prominent French residents of New Orleans. Her daughter Marie is one of the most interesting young ladies in Washington, and assists her mother in her receptions at her father's quarters in the

fine building directly opposite the commanding officer's quarters. Colonel Bainbridge having been assigned to Newport Barracks, Kentucky, has been relieved by Colonel Richard Lodor. Mrs. Lodor and Miss Lodor are agreeable acquisitions to the social circle of the garrison.

Captain Lewis Smith, an Irishman by birth, rose from the ranks of the army, and is one of the most gallant members of the personnel of his grade. Mrs. Smith is also a native of Ireland. She has two daughters, the elder the wife of Dr. Cunningham, of the army. The younger, Henrietta, wife of Lieutenant Ira A. Haynes, Third artillery, stationed at Fortress Monroe, was the bride of the regiment. Surgeon William D. Wolverton, a Quaker, and Mrs. Wolverton, with her two young daughters, and Assistant Surgeon Wilcox and wife, who was Miss Clara Brown, of Utica, New York, are also very interesting members of the garrison circle, occupying the medical quarters.

Major John Turnbull, son of Colonel William Turnbull, United States engineer, is a bachelor, but prominent in army social circles; Captain James M. Lancaster, whose wife is very attractive, goes but very little in society; Captain James Chester, a bachelor, a Scotchman by birth, who began his military career in the ranks and is regarded as one of the most accomplished officers in the service; Major F. W. Hess, whose wife was Miss Hayden, of an old Baltimore family, and Captain John F. Mount, whose wife was Miss Thompson, of Pittsford, of the interior of New York, make up the circle of the battery commanders of the garrison.

Of the wives of the first lieutenants, Mrs. Constantine Chase was Miss Mosher, of Washington, very popular in society then and now. Lieutenant Chase is regimental quartermaster. Mrs. R. D. Potts was Miss Bestor, of an old Washington family. Lieutenant Potts is the son of John Potts, for many years chief clerk of the war department. Mrs. Humphreys is wife of Lieutenant Charles Humphreys, a son of General A. A. Humphreys, the distinguished commander of the Second division of the Third corps at Gettysburg. Mrs. J. B. Eaton was Miss Gove, a pretty Quaker maiden, of Boston. Mrs. Edward Davis was also Miss Davis, of Washington, another favorite in resident society. Mrs. S. Pratt was Miss Keith, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Lieutenant Benjamin Harrison Randolph is a bachelor and son of a Rhode Island clergyman. Mrs. J. D. C. Hoskins was Miss Gutierrez, a Cuban belle and daughter of the Cuban patriot Señor Gutierrez, the friend of Gonzales. Mrs. H. R. Lemly was Catherine Palmer, one of the three beautiful and accomplished daughters of General Innis Palmer, United States army. Lieutenant Lemly is a brother of the well-known Naval Lieutenant Lemly. Mrs. J. E. Myers was Miss Canfield, daughter of a New York clergyman. Charles B. Satterlee, another of the bachelor officers, is adjutant of the regiment.

The young and dashing second lieutenants of the garrison, Charles A. Bennet, Louis Ostheim, and J. D. Barrette, leader of the army and navy Germans, are still on fatigue duty socially, and are subject to orders. When Cupid finds them with his little dart, hemlet, buckler and sword, there will be no defense against the insidious missile and society will witness them surrender at discretion to the invincible.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE NAVY IN SOCIETY.

THE NAVAL CIRCLE—THE ADMIRAL AND MRS. PORTER—THE VICE ADMIRAL—THE ACTIVE REAR ADMIRALS—OFFICERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAUS AND THEIR LADIES—THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—PROFESSOR NEWCOMB AND ASSISTANTS AND THEIR LADIES—THE OFFICERS OF THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, STEEL INSPECTION, NAVAL OBSERVATORY, NAVY YARD, AND ON SPECIAL DUTY—THEIR LADIES.

THE administrative service of the navy requires the presence at the national capital of a large assignment of officers of that branch of the war power of the government. In addition to their duty they form an important part of the surroundings of the Executive in matters of a ceremonial or social nature. The President each session gives a reception "to the officers of the navy" collectively, in connection with the officers of the army, upon which occasion the members of the civil and judicial branches of the government and diplomatic corps are invited. The naval society list comprises about two hundred officers, from the admiral, full of years and glory, down through the descending scale of rank to the young ensign, with his career before him. Upon all formal occasions the officers appear in the regulation full dress of the service and mingling with the brilliant court dresses of the diplomats, warlike uniforms of the army, and elegant toilettes of the ladies, present a scene of splendor not witnessed elsewhere in this country of Republican forms and simplicity.

The presence of such a large circle of officers adds greatly to the many attractive features of the fashionable life of Washington during the season. Among the number are the representative heroes of the naval exploits of fully half a century. This element in the social life of the capital not only contributes one phase of the nationality of its character, but is a living epitome of the country's history and its glory on the sea. The stories of their lives chronicle the demolition of the pagoda battlements of China, the warlike penetration of the rivers of Paraguay, the bombardment of the coast fortresses of Mexico, the storming of the walls of Corea, or the leveling of the batteries of the rebellion, stretching from Port Royal to Galveston.

In their aggregate official and ceremonial relation, the army takes precedence of the navy in the war power of the government. This is shown on all State occasions, at the President's house. In the various grades of rank in the several branches of the service, land and sea, there exists, however, by official authority, a relative rank which makes officers of the army, the navy, or the marine corps, within their designated grades, of equal rank, stand upon the same plane. The admiral of the navy, for instance, has the relative rank, and therefore stands on the same social level as the general of the army. This relative rank runs through all grades from the highest to the lowest, second lieutenants of the army and ensigns of the navy having the same social rank.

The Admiral and Mrs. Porter represent the head of the naval circle. Admiral Porter is the most interesting figure among the living officers of the navy, not simply on account of his rank, but for his long period of distinguished service. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1813, or precisely one year after the declaration of hostilities in the second war against Great Britain. He entered the navy in 1829. His bravery and daring appears on every occasion where the navy has been called into general service. In Mexico he participated in the attacks on Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports, and the land fight at Tumultee. He demolished the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, opening the way to Farragut in the capture of New Orleans. He commanded the Mississippi squadron which aided in reducing Vicksburg and opening the Mississippi river, and culminated his work in the capture of Fort Fisher, one of the closing great events of the rebellion. The admiral is tall and sinewy, and courtly. True to his sailor instincts, he is fond of "spinning yarns," with laudable pride, about the achievements of the navy. He lives in an elegant residence, and entertains brilliantly, the naval element predominating. His house is a sort of social rendezvous for the officers of the navy and their ladies. Mrs. Porter was Miss Patterson, sister of Carlile Patterson, formerly superintendent of the Coast Survey, and the daughter of a commodore. While approaching advancement in years, she retains all the grace and vivacity that made her first a belle and then a leader in society. Her daughter Lizzie is the wife of Lieutenant Leavitt C. Logan, of the navy. Her younger daughter, Lena, is very accomplished and attractive. Of her four handsome sons, Theodoric is a lieutenant in the navy, and Carlile P., first lieutenant in the marines. The admiral, who is seventy four, is hale and hearty. He takes a fatherly interest and pride in the young officers, giving them good counsel and encouragement. Mrs. Porter takes a motherly concern in the young wives as they marry into the service.

Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan is an Irishman by birth, full of the wit,

sunshine, and courage of Erin's sons. He fought the first naval engagement of the rebellion, in May 1861. In his earlier society days he was very active and popular, but the weight of over four-score years is now too much of a handicap. Rear Admiral J. E. Jouett, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Jouett, appear but little in society. Admiral Jouett, president of the Board of Inspection, who commanded the *Metacomet* in the fight in Mobile bay, was directed by Admiral Farragut to pursue three gun-boats annoying the fleet with a raking fire. When pursued the enemy ran into shallow water. The man at the lead on Jouett's vessel soon began shouting shoal water. Jouett, determined not to give up the chase for want of water, yelled: "Take that man away from the lead; he makes me nervous. Shove her ahead." Away she went, grinding over the bottom, but making short work of the gun-boats.

Rear Admiral John Lee Davis, a native of Indiana, president of the Retiring Board, served in the Mexican war, and commanded the iron-clad, *Montauk*, engaging *Sumter*, and other formidable batteries in the south Atlantic during the rebellion. Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis are very popular in society circles.

The chiefs of the eight administrative bureaus of the Navy Department represent the more active society people on the naval list. The senior Bureau in creation and senior naval officer in charge is Commodore David B. Harmony, of Pennsylvania, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. As first lieutenant on board the *Iroquois*, he participated in the passage and bombardment of the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi and capture of New Orleans and Grand Gulf, and in the engagements with the batteries of Vicksburg. He commanded the gunboat *Sebeago* in the capture of New Orleans. Mrs. Harmony, who is very handsome, and one of the leaders of society, was Georgia McGowan, daughter of Captain John McGowan, one of the oldest officers in the U. S. revenue marine service. She is a sister of the wife of Major James Biddle, Sixth cavalry, and sister of Lieutenant Commander John McGowan, Jr., and Assistant Paymaster William C. McGowan, U. S. N.

Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Stockton, of Pennsylvania, class of 1865, served on the transit of Venus expedition. Mrs. Stockton, who was Pauline Kirg, is a daughter of the late Peter Vandervoort King, a prominent merchant of New York. Through her father she is connected with the old colonial families of Vandervoort and Lentilhon, of New York. Mrs. King, and Miss Anne V. King, the mother and sister of Mrs. Stockton, spent the season in Washington.

Civil Engineer Anceito G. Menocal, a native of Cuba, an authority on American isthmian canals and engineer of the Nicaraguan route, and Mrs. Menocal, are very interesting in society. Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, of

Maine, a bachelor, is distinguished as having made a remarkable journey alone into the heart of the glacier-capped continent of Greenland.

Commodore John G. Walker, of Iowa, chief of the Bureau of Navigation and office of Detail, has a quarter-deck readiness, and precision in his method of doing business which has given him high reputation as an executive officer. The commodore was the terror of the Confederate batteries and gun-boats on the Mississippi and Yazoo, in the vicinity of Vicksburg. Mrs. Walker was Miss Pickering of Massachusetts, great-grand-daughter of Timothy Pickering, one of Washington's cabinet officers, and grand-daughter of John Pickering, the unrivaled linguist.

This bureau is also represented in social life by Commander William Bainbridge Hoff and Mrs. Hoff and Commander Bowman H. McCalla, assistant Chief of Bureau, and Mrs. McCalla, who was Lilly Sargent, of Boston, daughter of General H. B. Sargent, who entered the late war as lieutenant colonel of the First Massachusetts cavalry. Mrs. McCalla is not only a lady of many social gifts, but has artistic abilities of a high order. The principal rooms in her beautiful home in Washington, are decorated in panel work enriched with subjects from her own brush.

Among the other officers are Lieutenant Richard T. Mulligan; Lieutenant Charles C. Cornwell, superintendent of Compasses, and Mrs. Cornwall, a Spanish lady of beauty, who was Señorita Ceda, one of the leading families of Barcelona.

Commodore Montgomery Sicard, of New York, the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, figured conspicuously in the late war in the naval engagements preceding the capture of New Orleans and Vicksburg, and the naval and land assaults on Fort Fisher, and the bombardment of Fort Anderson. Commodore Sicard and Mrs. and Miss Sicard are prominent members of the society of the capital. The other officers of the bureau, and their ladies, are Lieutenants Albert R. Couden and Mrs. Couden; Charles A. Stone and Mrs. Stone, who was Liley Wood, daughter of Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, U. S. N.; Newton E. Mason; William Wirt Kimball and Mrs. Kimball, who was Esther S. Spencer, daughter of John Spencer, of Chester, Maryland, of one of the historical families of the "Eastern Shore;" Thomas C. McLean, and Lieutenant Charles A. Bradbury and Mrs. C. W. Bradbury, of Vermont, his mother.

Commodore Winfield S. Schley, of Maryland, chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, participated in the operations of the west gulf Squadron, and in the engagements which led to the capture of Port Hudson, and opening of the Mississippi river. He also led the relief expedition to the Arctic regions, which saved the remnant of Lieutenant Greeley's starving par-

ty of polar explorers. Mrs. Schley was Annie Franklin, of Annapolis. Miss Virginia Schley, her daughter, made her debut last season, and was a great belle.

Lieutenant William H. Irwin and Ensign Herbert O. Dunn, of this Bureau, also participated in the social gayeties of the season.

Surgeon General Francis M. Gunnell, who is a bachelor, is a man of distinguished presence, and the Chesterfield of the navy. His mother, who was born in Georgetown, in January 1797, or three months before the close of Washington's administration, presides over his household. Mrs. Gunnell is one of the most interesting ladies at the capital, as her recollections of social events extend over a period almost as extensive as the history of the capital itself. The other members of the medical corps and their ladies who participate in the ceremonial and social affairs of Washington, are medical directors James Suddards, president of the Medical Examining board, and second ranking officer, and Mrs. Suddards, a Philadelphia lady; James M. Browne, in charge of the Museum of Hygiene, and Mrs. Browne, a grand-daughter of Francis Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner; Thomas J. Turner, a member of the Examining and Retiring board; Richard C. Dean, and Mrs. Dean, who is from New Jersey; Medical Inspectors David Kindelberger, in charge of the Naval Hospital, Mrs. Kindelberger, who is of Washington, and Newton L. Bates and Mrs. Bates, on special duty at the Naval Dispensary; Surgeons William K. Van Reypen, assistant to the Bureau of Medicine, and Mrs. Van Reypen, who is from Brooklyn; Charles H. White, of the museum of Hygiene, and John C. Boyd, of the Bureau. Also Assistant Surgeons Cumberland G. Hall, of the Naval Dispensary, Henry G. Beyer in charge of the materia medica collection of the Smithsonian Institution, and Mrs. Beyer; Cunningham W. Deane, Surgeon of the receiving ship Dale, and Mrs. and the Misses Lyons; George Arthur of the Museum of Hygiene; Millard H. Crawford, Naval Hospital, and Francis S. Nash, on scientific duty at the Smithsonian Institution, and Mrs. Nash, who is from South Carolina.

Paymaster General James Fulton, who is Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and Mrs. Fulton, who was Miss Belle Mallard, daughter of J. D. Mallard, a merchant of Los Angeles, California; Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, senior of the corps in charge of the pay office at Washington, and Mrs. Looker; Pay Inspectors Richard Washington, and Mrs. Washington, who was Miss Barker, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Miss Barker, her sister; Luther G. Billings, and Mrs. Billings; Paymasters Henry T. Wright, and Mrs. Wright, a Miss Speer, of New York; John R. Carmody and Mrs. Carmody, who was Miss Etheridge, of Herkimer, New York; H. Trumbull

Stancliff and Mrs. Stancliff, who was Susie A. Bullock, of Hartford, Connecticut; Lawrence L. Boggs, U. S. receiving ship Dale, and Mrs. Boggs, and Assistant Paymaster Livingston Hunt, son of W. H. Hunt, of Louisiana, former Secretary of the Navy, and his sister, Miss C. R. Hunt, the lady member of his household, represent this branch of the naval administration in the social life of the navy circle.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering is represented by Engineer-in-Chief Charles H. Loring, who superintended in the late war the building at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, a fleet of eleven harbor and river monitors and light draft gunboats. One of the sad events of the season was the death of his daughter, Mary Malbon Loring, who presided over his household. Mrs. Loring, who died some years ago, was Ruth D. Malbon, of Hingham, grand-daughter of Captain Micajah Malbon, of the British navy, in charge of prisoners of war in the English conflicts with France in the early part of the century.

Among the other officers of the corps and their ladies in society during the season were chief engineers Alexander Henderson, member of the naval advisory board, and Mrs. Henderson, who was Miss Middleton, of Washington; Philip Inch, member of the board of inspection and survey, and Mrs. and Miss Inch; Henry Lee Snyder, superintendent of the State, War and Navy department building, and Mrs. Snyder, who was Elizabeth Lee, daughter of Richard Lee, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania; Charles E. De Valin, and Mrs. De Valin, who was Ellen Appleby, sister of George N. Appleby, of Washington; Daniel P. McCartney, on duty at the Washington navy yard; Absalom Kirby and Mrs. Kirby; Robert B. Hine; William H. Harris, assistant to the engineer-in-chief, and W. S. Smith, inspector of new cruisers, and Mrs. Smith, who was a daughter of Major Young, U. S. navy, and Miss Smith; Passed Assistant Engineers William A. H. Allen; Harrie Webster and Mrs. Webster, sister of Lieutenant Otto L. Hein, First cavalry; John A. Tobin, assistant to the superintendent of State, War and Navy department building; Herschel Main, Mrs. Main, who was Charlotte Bradbury, of Westminster, Massachusetts, and Miss Mabel Main; William S. Moore, and Mrs. Moore, daughter of Gen. Eastman, U. S. army; William H. Nauman, and Mrs. Nauman, who was Mary Peters, daughter of George C. Peters, banker, of Portland, Maine; Henry Herwig and Mrs. Herwig, who was Miss Wheat, of an old family, of Alexandria, Virginia, and Martin Bevington, assistant to the engineer-in chief.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair is represented by Chief Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, of New York, the senior member of his branch of the naval service, a widower; Philip Hichborn, of California, member of the

Board of Inspection and Survey, and Mrs. Hichborn, who was Jennie M. Franklin, daughter of Philip Franklin, of Townshend, Vermont, and Assistant Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon, of Virginia, also take part in society.

Colonel William B. Reamy, United States Marine Corps, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, a bachelor, has long been a prominent society man and a great favorite. He entered the Marine Corps in 1861, and serving with distinction, came to Washington in 1869 as instructor in the army code of signals. Lieutenant Adolph Marix, a native of Saxony, and Lieutenant Samuel C. Lemly, both bachelors, are popular in society. The latter is one of the best posted men in the navy on society matters. Lieutenant William H. Stayton, marine corps, and Mrs. Stayton, who was Annie Henderson, daughter of Chief Engineer Henderson, U. S. N., are also pleasant members of naval society.

Among the other members of the naval circle are Professor Simon Newcomb, superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, one of the foremost mathematicians and astronomers not only of the United States, but of the world. Mrs. Newcomb was Mary C. Hassler, daughter of Surgeon C. A. Hassler, U. S. navy, and grand-daughter of Ferdinand A. Hassler, first superintendent of the coast survey. Miss Anita Rosalie Newcomb assiststs her mother in society.

Lieutenant John W. Stewart, and Mrs. Stewart, who was Alice O. Laney, daughter of Rev. W. H. Laney, of the Methodist church, a grand-daughter of the late Thomas Wilson, of Silver Springs, Maryland, and related on her mother's side to the Philips and Pickerell families of Georgetown, are also agreeable members of the naval circle.

The hydrographer of the navy, Commander John R. Bartlett, chief of the hydrographic office, is a nephew of the late Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island. Mrs. Bartlett, well known in society, is also from Rhode Island. The other members of this scientific branch of the service, and their ladies, are Lieutenants George L. Dyer and Mrs. Dyer, who was a daughter of the late Judge Palmer, of New York; W. H. Parker and Mrs. Parker, a daughter of Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins; Downs L. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson; Nathan Niles and Mrs. Niles, who was Blanche Rousseau, daughter of General Lovell Helaire Rousseau, one of the finest officers of the volunteer service of the late war; Charles M. Emmerick; R. G. Davenport and Mrs. Davenport, who is from New York; Gottfried Blocklinger, and Mrs. Blockinger, who was Miss Weigel, daughter of Frederick W. Weigel, of Dubuque, Iowa; Frederick H. Le Favor and Mrs. Le Favor, and Greenlief A. Merriam and Mrs. Merriam. Also Lieutenant Commander W. H. Brownson, Hydrographic Inspector U. S. Coast Survey, and Mrs. Brownson.

Commander Robley Evans, Chief Inspector of steel for the new vessels, is

one of the most active young men in the navy. Mrs. Evans was Charlotte Taylor, daughter of Franck Taylor, an old citizen of Washington, and a great grand-daughter of General Daniel Morgan, the hero of the revolutionary battle of Cowpens. Her brother is Captain D. M. Taylor, ordnance corps, U. S. A., and her sister is Mrs. Maguire, wife of a former president of the Washington jockey club.

Lieutenant Frank J. Milligan, who keeps the record of steel inspection for the new vessels of the navy, is another of the bright younger men of the service. Mrs. Milligan was Carrie E. Andrews, of Knoxville, Tennessee, and a member of the historic family of Lathrops, of Michigan.

Commander Henry F. Picking, Naval Secretary of the Light House board, has seen extensive service on sea and land, and is one of the most courtly men in the navy.

Among the officers on special duty and the ladies of their families during the season were Commodore James A. Greer, President of the Naval Examining Board, Mrs. and Miss Greer; Commodore Aaron W. Weaver and Mrs. and Miss Weaver; Captain Francis M. Ramsay and Mrs. Ramsay, a sister of General Martin McMahon, of New York; Professor James Russell Soley, in charge of library and war records, formerly civil professor at the naval academy, author of "The Blockade and the Cruisers," and other works, and Mrs. Soley, who was Mary Howland, grand-daughter of Gardner G. Howland, head of the celebrated firm of Howland & Aspinwall, merchants of New York; Lieutenant Richard Rush, son of J. Murray Rush, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, and grand-son of Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, minister to England, and attorney general, and Mrs. Rush, who was Ella M. Day, daughter of Edgar B. Day, of Catskill, New York, and grand-daughter of Elisha Camp, of Sackett's harbor, and famous in the war of 1812; Lieutenant James C. Gilmore and Mrs. Gilmore, daughter of a former collector of Alaska; Lieutenant Percival J. Werlich and Mrs. Werlich, formerly Hattie McCeney, one of the prettiest of Washington's young society ladies; Lieutenant Chauncey Thomas, aide to the Admiral and Mrs. Thomas, who was a daughter of J. P. Flagg, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; T. Dix Bolles, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Mrs. Bolles; Captain Richard W. Meade, a nephew of the victor of Gettysburg, and Mrs. Meade, who is a daughter of Commodore Hiram Paulding, and Miss Meade; Captain William P. McCann, of the Advisory Board, Mrs. McCann, and Miss Vulte; Commander Silas Casey, commanding the U. S. receiving ship Dale, and Mrs. and the Misses Casey, and Lieutenant W. W. Rhoades, also of the Dale, and Mrs. Rhoades.

The officers and scientific staff of the Naval Observatory and their ladies constitute another interesting group in the navy circle, among them Captain

Robert L. Pythian, the superintendent, and Mrs. Pythian; Commander Allen D. Brown, assistant superintendent, and Mrs. and Miss Brown; Lieutenant Sumner C. Paine and Mrs. Paine; Lewis C. Heilner and Mrs. Heilner; H. W. Schaefer and Mrs. Schaefer; Lazarus L. Reamey, in former seasons one of the popular masters of ceremony and leaders of Germans, and Mrs. Reamey, a descendant of Elder Brewster, of Mayflower fame; William H. Allen and Mrs. Allen; James H. Sears and Mrs. Sears; William P. Elliott and Mrs. Elliott; Ensign A. G. Winterhalter, Mrs. L. Winterhalter, and Miss Winterhalter; A. M. Mayer, and Professor Asaph Hall and Mrs. Hall; William Harkness; John R. Eastman and Mrs. Eastman and Edgar Frisby and Mrs. Frisby.

The officers of the line and ladies at the navy yard during the season formed an agreeable circle of their own. The Mondays "at home" of the ladies who resided at the yard were always the occasion of pleasant gatherings of many of the fashionables from the city. This interesting group, including those residing in the yard and in the city, consisted of Captain Rush R. Wallace and Mrs. and Miss Wallace; Commanders William Gibson and Mrs. Gibson; A. G. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg, who was Miss Evans, of Washington; and A. H. McCormick and Mrs. McCormick; Lieutenant Commanders Robert E. Impey and Mrs. Impey; Eugene W. Watson and Mrs. Watson; Herbert Winslow and Mrs. Winslow; Joseph W. Hemphill; William Swift and Mrs. Swift; Robert E. Carmody and Mrs. Carmody; Albert G. Berry and Mrs. Berry; Walter C. Cowles; Edward J. Dorn and Mrs. Dorn; Alfred Reynolds and Mrs. Reynolds; Andrew Dunlap and Mrs. Dunlap; Robert Platt and Mrs. Platt; Perry Garst and Mrs. Garst; and Ensigns Albert Gleaves and H. C. Wakenshaw.

Among the officers on leave, or waiting orders, who spent the gay season with their ladies at the capital, were Captain N. H. Farquhar and Mrs. Farquhar; Allen Reed and Mrs. Reed; Commander Richard P. Leary and Mrs. Leary; Charles D. Sigsbee and Mrs. Sigsbee; Lieutenant Commander Joshua Bishop and Mrs. Bishop; Francis M. Barber and Mrs. Barber; Lieutenant Seth M. Ackley and Mrs. Ackley; Richardson Clover and Mrs. Clover and her mother, Mrs. Miller, widow of U. S. Senator John F. Miller, of California.

The officers of the navy and their ladies, as a rule, take a more active part in the social affairs of the capital than any other branch of the service. The officers having much of the ceremonial and social in the line of duty naturally makes them at home on all matters of etiquette.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE MARINES IN SOCIETY.

"MONDAYS" AT THE BARRACKS—FASHION, MUSIC AND PARADE—THE INSPECTION "HOP"—SOCIETY SIGHT SEEING—THE DRAWING-ROOMS OF THE WIFE OF THE COLONEL COMMANDANT—COLONEL MCCAWLEY—THE STAFF—MAJOR HOUSTON—CAPTAIN POPE—THE JUNIOR OFFICERS—THE LADIES OF THE GARRISON.

IN the role of social novelties in fashionable life at the capital during the gay season no more fascinating diversion from the common round of gayeties presents itself than "Mondays" at the Marine Barracks and Naval Arsenal, the former the headquarters of that chosen body of martial amphibians, the marine corps, and the latter the station of the naval ordnance officers who make guns that throw the destructive missiles of modern war from blank range to eight miles. Dowagers and matrons, buds and belles, wives and daughters of social highnesses, friends and lovers, may be seen weekly hastening towards the shores of the Anacostia, in the extreme south-eastern portion of the city, to take in these delightful and not soon to be forgotten occasions.

On the first Monday in December, and thereafter until gay society makes its annual migration to other fields, the usual inspection and review of the marine at the barracks is followed by a concert from 10.30, a. m., to 12, m., by the unrivaled Marine Band, under the excellent leadership of Professor J. P. Sousa, a skillful director and composer of the popular operas *Desirée*, the *Smugglers*, *Queen of Hearts*, and numerous miscellaneous pieces. The marines, drawn up on the barracks parade in their bright uniforms and highly furbished equipments, their manœuvres executed with the precision of mechanical movements, their inimitable red-uniformed band of sixty pieces discoursing the finest music, the sheen of bayonets and glistening of silver instruments, presents a lively picture of martial array.

In the mess hall of the barracks the group of capital beauties in their elegant morning toilettes, dwelling in raptures upon the delightful harmonies of the corps band, presents another picture of social entertainment enjoyable in the extreme. The repertoire is chosen from the choicest and latest creations of composers of all lands adapted under the genius of Sousa. Not unfrequently the wishes of the young ladies prevail for a short "hop," which is allowed in the large suite of the main quarters of the officers, the string orchestra of the band furnishing excellent music.

Pending an intermission of an hour or two, the ladies, under escort of the

gaily-uniformed officers of the corps, visit the navy yard near by, taking a glance at the sulphurous flames of its fiery foundries, the workings of the ponderous lathes, the ships of war lying in the stream and the frowning practice batteries scanning the placid waters of the broad Anacostia and Potomac.

Having viewed the appliances of grim-visaged war, returning to the barracks, the reception of Mrs. McCawley, the wife of the colonel commandant, awaits them from 2 to 5, p. m.

The first lady of the social circle of the Marine Corps, before she became the wife of the gallant colonel commandant, was Miss Elise Henderson, of Germantown, a niece of the brave old admiral, James Alden, the "fighting Jimmy" of the navy. Mrs. McCawley's receptions are among the most charming in Washington. The lady herself is exceedingly pretty, very attractive and does the social honors of the corps with surpassing popularity.

Colonel Charles G. McCawley was born into the corps, his father having been a captain of marines. He is one of the handsome men of the service, being tall, well formed, with a military bearing. He is a Pennsylvanian, and joined the corps as a second lieutenant for service in Mexico. He participated in the storming of Chapultepec and taking of the Mexican capital, and was brevetted for meritorious conduct. After distinguished services elsewhere, he commanded a detachment of one hundred marines in a boat attack on Fort Sumter, in 1863, for which he was brevetted major. He earned his command of the corps in 1876, through the laurels he had harvested on many fields of his country's glory.

The military and social duty of the corps is represented on the staff by Major Augustus S. Nicholson, adjutant and inspector, a son of the brave Major Augustus Nicholson, of the marines. He is a man of soldierly instincts, and very fond of fine horses, which he inherits from his father, a native of South Carolina, who owned the celebrated trotter Trenton, and was the leader of the aristocratic sporting circles of the early days of the capital. His mother was a member of the Lispenard family, one of the old families of New York, who owned what is now the busiest portion of the city. His brother is the veteran Commodore Nicholson. Mrs. Nicholson, who is of medium height, a very pretty blond, prematurely gray, was Jane Jessup, a daughter of the celebrated Colonel Jessup, of the army, afterward quartermaster general, who gave the Indians such a terrible defeat in Florida, capturing the sly old chief warrior, Osceola. The Nicholsons live in the city where they receive handsomely.

Major Green Clay Goodloe has charge of the money chest of the corps. He is the grandson of Cassius M. Clay, and a thoroughbred blue grass Kentuckian. He is one of the handsomest men who ever wore the American

uniform—a little too stout perhaps, of late years, the fate of all high-strung Kentuckians. Mrs. Goodloe was Bettie Beck, the tall, lithe, graceful, and winning daughter of the bluff, honest-hearted Scotch-American United States Senator Beck, of Kentucky. She is a great-grand-daughter, on her mother's side, of Colonel John Thornton, a cousin of General Washington.

Major Horatio B. Lowry, the Quartermaster of the corps, is a fine, soldierly looking person, of middle age, who entered the service in 1861. He was distinguished in the operations of the marines in the naval movements during the rebellion. Mrs. Lowry, who was Charlotte Huntingdon Young of Aurora, New York, is the daughter of Charles Clarke Young, one of the three founders of the Phi Beta Kappa society of Union College, and is descended from Judge John Young, a Scotch Irishman, who emigrated to White Town, near Utica, New York, about 1790, and married a daughter of Judge Hugh White, who, with his brother Philo White, established that settlement. Judge Young was the original proprietor of fifteen thousand acres of land in Ohio, and founder, about 1797, of the now enterprising city of Youngstown. He was the presiding Judge of the first court of quarter sessions of Trumbull county, Ohio. The Misses Mary Louisa, Ida Frances, and Helen Olivia Lowry, daughters of Major Lowry, are very attractive and popular young ladies.

Major George P. Houston, commander of the marine barracks and its garrison, is a bachelor, but keeps house in the city with his two sisters. He is a native of the Pequa valley, that garden spot of Pennsylvania. His father was the celebrated Dr. Houston, and his grand-father was "Squire" Houston, one of Lancaster county's chosen citizens. Major Houston entered the corps in 1860, and during the rebellion commanded the marines of Admiral Wilkes flag-ship Massachusetts, in search of the Confederate cruise Alabama. He entered the corps in 1860, receiving his appointment personally from President James Buchanan, who, as a young man, studied law under Judge James Hopkins, of Lancaster. Major Houston's grand-mother was Judge Hopkins' sister. His mother was Miss Hughes, of Lancaster, a great belle.

He presents a fine appearance at the head of his garrison of a couple of hundred superbly uniformed, equipped and drilled marines, with their magnificent band, drum corps, and buglers.

Captain Francis H. Harrington, second in command at the barracks, a native of Washington, is the son of a Washington journalist, George H. Harrington, afterwards Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Salmon P. Chase and William Pitt Fessenden, and Minister Resident to Switzerland 1865-9. The Captain comes from old-time patriotic and fighting stock, being

a descendant of Samuel Chase, of Maryland, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His mother was a niece of the brave Commodore Barney. Mrs. Harrington, a charming lady, was Rose Callen, daughter of J. F. Callen, one of Washington's most prominent citizens.

Another branch in the line of duty and in the social circle of the Marine Corps is made up of the officers and their ladies of the marine garrison stationed at the Naval Arsenal in the vicinity of the barracks. The commander of the garrison, Captain Percival C. Pope, a son of Rear Admiral John Pope, is a native of Massachusetts. During the war of the rebellion he was brevetted for gallantry. He is one of the finest officers in the service. Mrs. Pope was Sarah W. Parker, daughter of one of the celebrated captains of the New England Merchant Marine. Captain Parker was in command of the clipper *Santee*, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, when captured in the Indian Ocean by the Confederate cruiser *Florida*. Mrs. Pope is a lady of fine social traits.

Lieutenant Carlile P. Porter, second in command, the handsome son of Admiral Porter, has all the social qualities and gallantry of his distinguished family. The Lieutenant's wife was Carrie Capron, daughter of that heroic old soldier, Captain Capron, who fell in Mexico while in command of a battery of United States artillery in action in one of the series of desperate encounters against great odds on the march from Vera Cruz to the City of the Montezumas. Mrs. Porter is a beautiful blonde, tall and slender, with charming manners and excellent taste in dress.

Lieutenant Frank L. Denny, son of Judge Denny, of Indianapolis, and nephew of Admiral Davis, is another of the popular officers. Mrs. Denny was Julia Palmer, daughter of General Innis Palmer, one of the army's best officers. She was a great belle, and a universal favorite. Lieutenant Howard K. Gilman, the junior of the garrison officers is not only another of the universally handsome officers of the corps, but is the author of several works on military subjects, notably "*Naval Brigade and Operations Ashore*." He is the son of Colonel Gilman, of the Commissary Department of the army.

Dr. Andrew M. Moore, surgeon in the navy, who was on duty at the barracks, is a native of New York. In society, he and his estimable wife, a Tennesseean, are among the interesting social figures of the navy and marine circles. Dr. Melancthon L. Ruth, who has relieved Dr. Moore as surgeon of the corps, is one of the prominent club men and beaux of Washington, being known in naval circles as the "handsome doctor."

CHAPTER XXVI.

RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND MARINES.

HEROES ON LAND AND SEA—THE VETERANS OF THREE WARS IN THE PEACEFUL WALKS OF SOCIAL LIFE—A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING OF BRAVE MEN AND ACCOMPLISHED WOMEN.

It is quite natural that the seat of government should be the residence of a large representation of the gallant officers who have fought the battles of their country for fully a half a century on land and sea. The associations of the camp and the quarter-deck, strengthened by dangers and privations, find congenial companionship among those who have gone through the ordeal of war and duty. The presence also of so large an array of officers of both branches of the fighting arm of the government in the administrative branches, is another source of attraction to the men worn out in the service, yet by habits of discipline wont to go the rounds and keep up with the latest bit of army or navy intelligence.

The retired officers of the army at the capital number nearly seventy, and their wives and daughters upwards of a hundred. The navy adds over fifty officers and upwards of sixty ladies to the list. In the social life of the capital they receive social recognition with their different branches of the service, and appear, if their infirmities and disabilities will admit, at the Executive mansion upon occasions in which the army and navy are part of the display.

The ranking officer on this roll of war worn veterans of the army is Major General James B. Ricketts, of New Jersey, one of the most distinguished generals of the late war. He commanded a battery in the first battle of Bull Run, and a division in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. He was repeatedly brevetted for bravery, and disabled by wounds. Mrs. Ricketts is one of the most active ladies in social affairs. Her daughter, Miss Daisy Ricketts, is a great favorite.

The next in the line are the generals of brigade, who for heroic or meritorious services were made major generals by brevet, and their ladies.

Christopher G. Augur, of New York, was distinguished in Mexico, in the defenses of Washington, and in the campaigns in the Shenandoah valley, and siege of Port Hudson. Mrs. Augur, has two sons captains Colon of the Second, and Jacob A. Augur, of the Fifth cavalry, and a daughter, the wife of George B. Russel, Ninth Infantry, and also an unmarried daughter. Benjamin W. Brice, of Pennsylvania, former Paymaster General, is one of the courtly men of the old army. William H. Emory, of Maryland, one of the most dis-

tinguished officers of the Army of the Potomac, the Shenandoah valley, and the Gulf, pending reconstruction, was military commander at New Orleans. Mrs. Emory was Miss Bache, daughter of an early superintendent U. S. Coast Survey, and grand daughter of Benjamin Franklin. Her son, Lieutenant William H. Emory, U. S. N., commanded one of the vessels in the Schley expedition for the relief of the Greeley arctic explorers. Miss Emory is a charming member of society. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, succeeded John R. Floyd, in 1860, as Secretary of War, coöperated with the general-in-chief in maintaining order at the capital preceding and succeeding the inauguration of President Lincoln, and later as judge advocate general of the army, was conspicuous in the trial and execution of the conspirators headed by Wilkes Booth. Montgomery C. Meigs, of Pennsylvania, is one of the most distinguished engineers and architects in the army. He built the Washington aqueduct, wings and dome of the capitol, and the new pension building at Washington. Mrs. and the Misses Taylor, are the lady members of his household. Daniel H. Rucker, of New Jersey, breveted for services in the Mexican and late wars was Quartermaster General. Mrs. Rucker was Irene Curtis, daughter of Lieutenant Curtis, of the infantry, and her entertaining daughters are the Misses Louisa and Sarah Rucker. Another daughter, Irene, is the wife of the lieutenant general. Edward D. Townsend, of Massachusetts, chief of staff to General Scott, in 1861, and later adjutant general United States army, was *ad interim* Secretary of War, pending the controversy between President Johnson and General Grant. Mrs. Townsend, and the Misses Townsend, and Miss Auchmity, are the ladies of his family. Horatio G. Wright, of Connecticut, who constructed the defense of Washington, 1861, commanded the famous Sixth corps. Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Smith, represent him socially.

In the list of generals of brigade are Nathan W. Brown, of New York, former Paymaster General, son of Jacob Brown, General in Chief of the Army, 1821-28. His two daughters, Virginia Duval and Susan M. Brown, are attractive members of society. William McK. Dunn, of Indiana, former Judge Advocate General. Mrs. Dunn was Miss Lanier, daughter of a New York banker, formerly of Indiana. Her daughter is the wife of D. R. McKee, agent of the Associated Press at Washington. A son, William McK. Dunn, is captain Second artillery, another is a planter in Virginia.

In the list of colonels and brevet major generals, are Henry F. Clarke, of Pennsylvania, who served in the artillery in the Mexican war, and was distinguished in the Subsistence Department in the late war, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Jones are the lady members of his family. Henry J. Hunt, of Michigan, organized and was chief of artillery of the army of the Potomac. Mrs. Hunt

and the Misses Hunt complete his family. Joseph J. Reynolds, of Indiana, was distinguished in the battles of the army of the Cumberland, and later as commander of the Nineteenth army corps. The ladies of his family are Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Hayden, Miss Bainbridge.

Next in the line are colonels and brevet brigadier generals. Edmund B. Alexander, of Kentucky, is the oldest living graduate of the military academy, having entered the infantry from that institution in 1823, distinguished in the Mexican war, and on recruiting, staff and administrative duties in the late war. His daughter, Mrs. Colonel Lieber, is very popular in society. Another daughter is the wife of the professor of drawing at the military academy, and two sons, Lieutenant Colonels Richard H. and Charles T. Alexander are surgeons U. S. A. Robert E. Clary was formerly Chief Quartermaster and Assistant to the Quartermaster General. Mrs. Clary, Mrs. Kay, and Miss Kay are the ladies of his family. Frederick T. Dent, of Missouri, brevetted in Mexico, was on the staff of General Grant in the late war. Mrs. Dent was formerly Miss Lynde, daughter of the late Major Lynde, U. S. A. Lawrence B. Graham, of Virginia, was in the battles against the Seminoles, in Mexico, and commander of a cavalry brigade army of the Potomac. Mrs. Graham is very agreeable. John J. Gregg was commander of a cavalry brigade of the army of the Potomac. Mrs. Gregg is popular in a large circle.

Peter V. Hagner commanded the regular siege train company of ordnance in the battles preceding the capture of Mexico, and was in charge of purchase and issue of military supplies in the late war. Mrs. Hagner is very agreeable. Innis N. Palmer was a distinguished corps commander of the late war. Mrs. Palmer is a niece of Mrs. Colonel Lawrence P. Graham. Her three beautiful daughters, Catharine, wife of Lieutenant H. R. Lemly, Third artillery, another the wife of Lieutenant Frank L. Denny, marine corps, and Mrs. Swift, wife of Lieutenant Eben Swift, Fifth cavalry, aid to General Merritt, were very popular as young ladies in Washington society. George Thom was a distinguished topographical engineer, aide to General, after President, Franklin Pierce, in the Mexican war. Stewart Van Vliet served in the artillery in the Florida and Mexican wars, and was chief quartermaster army of the Potomac during the rebellion. He was one year at West Point during the term of General Grant. They became close friends, which was maintained through life. General Van Vliet was one of the little circle of army companions who played "Boston" with President Grant once a week of an evening at the White House for old time amusement. He is one of the most indefatigable and popular members of society, being seen upon all occasions. Mrs. Van Vliet was Sarah Jane Brown, daughter of Major Jacob Brown, of the artillery, killed in the Mexican war, and after whom Fort

Brown, now Brownsville, Texas, was named. Her sister Mary married Dr. S. P. Moore, formerly a surgeon in the army, who went South and was Surgeon General in the Confederate service. Lieutenant Robert Campbell Van Vliet, adjutant Tenth infantry, a son, is one of the best shots in the army, having won several prizes. Dr. Frederick C. Van Vliet resides at the General's summer place at Shrewbury, New Jersey.

In the array of retired heroes of the field and staff, and their ladies, are Colonel Joseph Conrad, distinguished in the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, Mrs. and Miss Conrad; John F. Head, of the Medical Department, and Mrs. Head; John Macomb, of frontier garrison and engineer fame, Mrs. and the Misses Macomb; John D. Wilkins, colonel Fifth infantry, and Mrs. Wilkins, who was Miss Howard, of Washington; Theodore Yates, retired for wounds in the line of duty, Mrs. and Miss Yates. Lieutenant Colonels James J. Dana and Mrs. Dana; Orlanda H. Moore; L. Sitgraves and Mrs. Sitgraves; Major Joseph B. Collins and Mrs. Collins; Theodore J. Eckerson and Mrs. Eckerson; Edward McK. Hudson, Miss Hudson, Miss M. L. Hudson, and Miss E. McK. Hudson; David B. McKibben, Mrs. McKibben, and Mrs. Herring; James McMillan, Mrs. McMillan, who was Miss Dodge, of Georgetown, and Mrs. Randolph and Nicholas Vedder, Mrs. Vedder, and Mrs. Fleming.

In the list of retired officers of the line and their ladies, are Captains Thomas F. Azpell, Mrs. and the Misses Azpell; Francis H. Bates, Mrs. Bates, sister of the wife of Surgeon Greenleaf, U. S. A., and Miss Katie Bates; James A. Bates, Mrs. Bates; C. Bendire, on duty at the Smithsonian Institution, an authority on entomology; Charles M. Callahan, Mrs. Callahan, and Mrs. Crissman; George A. Armes, Mrs. Armes, and the Misses Armes; Robert Catlin and Mrs. Catlin, who was Miss Satterlee, daughter of a retired banker, formerly residing near New York; John S. Garland, Mrs. Garland, and the Misses Garland; Thomas B. Hunt, Mrs. and Miss Hunt; Garrick Mallery, of the bureau of ethnology, an authority on Indian languages, and Mrs. Mallery; John Miller, Mrs. Miller, and Miss Zapponi; Charles M. Pyne and Mrs. Pyne; Wright Rives, Mrs. Rives, and Mrs. Williams; Benjamin F. Rittenhouse and Mrs. Rittenhouse; Alfred B. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor; Richard W. Tyler and Mrs. Tyler; Charles J. Von Hermann and Mrs. Von Hermann, and Frederick Whyte, Mrs. Whyte, Miss Jones, and Miss Brennan. First Lieutenants Edward Allsworth, Mrs. Allsworth and Mrs. Washburn; Francis E. Brownell, Mrs. Brownell, and Miss Harrington; Robert G. Carter and Mrs. Carter; Oscar J. Converse and Mrs. Converse; William A. Dinwiddie and Mrs. Dinwiddie; Richard C. Dubois and Mrs. Dubois; Frank P. Gross, Mrs. Gross, Mrs. Morrow, and Miss Brass; Rob-

ert G. Rutherford, Mrs. and Miss Rutherford, and Royal F. Whitman and Mrs. Whitman.

There were twenty-five rear admirals, who made their residence in Washington during the season. These heroes of the country's glory on the high seas are a valuable and interesting acquisition to the naval circle in particular and fashionable life in general. Their social accomplishments are the accretion of varied experiences at home and at the courts and in the gay circles of foreign lands. As a class they maintain the activity of their younger days and, in fact, frequently quite outdo the younger officers in instances of gallantry.

In this list, with the ladies of their families, are Thomas O. Selfridge, of Massachusetts, the oldest living officer of the navy, having entered it in 1818. Mrs. Selfridge and Mrs. Johnson; William Radford, of Virginia, commander of the Cumberland, but on court-martial duty when sunk by the ram Merrimac, and Mrs. Radford; Samuel Philips Lee, of Virginia, at one time commander of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, who intercepted General Hood on the Cumberland river, saving General Thomas' army, and Mrs. Lee. Thornton A. Jenkins, of Virginia, fleet captain and chief of staff of Farragut's squadron, Miss Jenkins, Alice Jenkins, an artist of merit, Carrie Jenkins, a society favorite; William Rogers Taylor, of Rhode Island, fleet captain with Admiral Dahlgren in the operations against Morris Island and Fort Sumter, and Mrs. Taylor; Charles Steedman, of South Carolina, one of the heroes of the many engagements along the coast, and Miss Steedman; John J. Almy, of Rhode Island, captor of four noted blockade running steamers with valuable cargoes, and destroyer of four others, and Miss Annie Almy; C. R. P. Rodgers, of New York, fleet captain to Admiral Dupont, and Mrs. Rodgers; Thomas H. Patterson, of Louisiana, who led the naval support of McClellan's army on the York peninsula, and Mrs. Patterson; John C. Howell, of Pennsylvania, a hero of both actions at Fort Fisher, Mrs. and Miss Maria Howell; Thomas H. Stevens, of Connecticut, distinguished in nearly all the engagements of the war on the lower Chesapeake and south Atlantic, and Mrs. Stevens; Samuel P. Carter, of Tennessee, assigned to the command of a brigade of the loyal Tennesseans, and distinguished in the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, and Mrs. Carter; Edmund R. Colhoun, of Pennsylvania, conspicuous for gallantry in the operations on the southern coast, Mrs. and Miss Colhoun and Helen Colhoun; Clark H. Wells, of Pennsylvania, one of the heroes of Admiral Farragut's attack on the Mobile, Mrs. Wells, who was Mary Welsh, of York, Pa., and her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Welsh Reeder, wife of the executive officer of the Galena; Daniel Ammen, of Ohio, distinguished in the attacks on Forts Sumter and Fisher, and by

President Grant, his boyhood friend, placed in charge of the development of a plan of interoceanic communication across the American isthmus; Andrew Bryson, of New York, in all the principal actions off Charleston in which the iron clads were engaged, and Mrs. and Miss Bryson; John C. Febiger, of Pennsylvania, of the Gulf and Atlantic squadrons, Mrs. Febiger and Miss Johnson; Pierce Crosby, of Pennsylvania, distinguished in the capture of New Orleans, on the Mississippi and south Atlantic, Mrs. Crosby, who was Louise Audenried, sister of the late Colonel Joseph C. Audenried, of General Sherman's staff; William Temple, of Vermont, who participated in the bombardment and capture of Richmond, and Mrs. Temple; John H. Upshur, of Virginia, active in the operations in the north and south Atlantic blockading squadron and Mrs. Upshur, who was widow of General Phil. Kearney; S. P. Quackenbush, of New York, who covered the retreat of Burnside's army at Roanoke island, and Mrs. Quackenbush; Walter W. Queen, of New York, one of the division commanders of Porter's mortar flotilla at New Orleans and Vicksburg, and Mrs. Queen; Frances A. Roe, of New York, distinguished in the capture of New Orleans, and many engagements on the western rivers, and Mrs. Roe; John H. Russell, of Maryland, in the actions leading to the capture of New Orleans and Vicksburg, and Mrs. Russel, and John L. Worden, of New York, the commander of the Monitor when she sunk the Merrimac in Hampton Rhoads, March 1862, and Mrs. Worden, Grace Worden, and Mrs. Busbee.

In the other grades of the line, those of the retired officers and their ladies, who participated in social gayeties at the capital during the season, were Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of New York, Mrs. and Miss Nicholson; Captain Andrew W. Johnson, of the District of Columbia, and Miss Johnson, and Commander H. De Haven Manley, and Mrs. Manley and George M. Bache and Lieutenant Frederick E. Upton.

The distinguished retired members of the staff, and their ladies, who take part in society, are Medical Directors Charles D. Maxwell, Mrs. and Miss Maxwell, and William Grier; Pay Directors George F. Cutter, Mrs. Cutter, and James H. Watmough, Mrs. Watmough; Pay Inspector James N. Carpenter, and Paymaster George A. Sawyer, and Mrs. Sawyer; Chief Engineers William H. Shock, Nathan B. Clark, and Mrs. Clark, W. H. Hunt, and W. H. Rutherford; Passed Assistant Engineer R. H. Gunnell, Mrs. Gunnell; Professors J. H. C. Coffin, and Mrs. Chew; Henry H. Lockwood and Mrs. Lockwood, and J. E. Nourse, Mrs. Nourse, Miss Nourse; Naval Conductor John W. Easby and Mrs. Easby; Civil Engineer W. P. S. Sanger and Mrs. Sanger, and Ensigns R. C. Ray and Mrs. Ray, and Edward E. Hayden and Mrs. Hayden.

The retired officers of the Marine Corps, and their ladies, who reside in Washington, are Major William B. Slack and Mrs. Slack, a niece of Senator Pierce, of Maryland; Major G. B. Graham, and Captain G. B. Haycock and Mrs. Haycock.

Many of the retired officers of both branches of the war-making arm of the government give entertainments, and take an active part in the social gayeties of the season.



CHAPTER XXVII.

IN THE STATUTORY RANK OF OFFICIAL PRECEDENCE.

THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS AND THEIR LADIES—THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE—THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—THEIR SOCIAL SURROUNDINGS.

NEXT to the chief officers of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government in the scale of official duty and social dignity, are those upon whom rests the immediate responsibility for the direction of the details of administration. As a rule, they are gentlemen of commanding abilities and experience, and have performed distinguished services in the various walks of national, State, or municipal affairs. In their social life and surroundings, they form a prominent feature in the circle of official fashionable gayeties during the season.

In the judicial system of the United States, the Court of Claims, from an offshoot of Congress with less power than a committee of that body and no authority to give judgement against the United States, it has been created by later enactments a tribunal with exclusive original jurisdiction of all cases wherein the government has consented to be sued, and with special jurisdiction in many cases involving important interests and large sums of money.

William A. Richardson, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, is a man of long experience in the theory, practice, and application of laws. In 1855 he was one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of the State of Massachusetts. He was sixteen years judge of Probate and Insolvency, and declined a judgeship of the Superior Court. He has at different times held five commissions, giving him a life tenure of office. During the Boutwell regime in the treasury department in the Grant administration, he was Assistant Secretary and succeeded to the chief place when Mr. Boutwell retired. He resigned to go on the bench of the Court of Claims and at the close of the Arthur administration was raised to Chief Justice.

The elegant mansion and social surroundings of Judge Richardson are presided over by his daughter, who is the wife of Dr. A. F. Magruder, surgeon in the United States Navy. As a young lady Miss Isabel Richardson was very popular in Washington society. Mrs. Richardson died in Paris in 1876. During the period of Judge Richardson's Secretaryship of the Treasury she was one of the prominent ladies of the cabinet circle.

In the personnel of judges of the court, Charles W. Nott, of New York, is

the senior on the list. He took an early part in Republican politics. He was a member of the committee which had charge of the Cooper Institute demonstration in 1860, upon which occasion Abraham Lincoln, in the flush of the prestige of his vigorous senatorial contest in the field against Douglass, made the great speech, which opened the way to his nomination and election to the Presidency the same year. Judge Nott, after service in the war, was appointed to the bench of the Court of Claims, among the last acts of President Lincoln's administration. Mrs. Nott, who entertains during the season, is popular in society.

Glenni W. Scofield is the most widely known member of the Court. He represented one of the northwestern districts of Pennsylvania in Congress as early as 1862, and was conspicuous not only as a legislator, but for his legal learning. He was one of the intimate friends of President Lincoln. An incident in his acquaintance illustrates the kindly methods of the President. A private soldier in one of the companies from the Representative's district having stepped out of the ranks and knocked down his captain, by a court-martial was sentenced to the Dry Tortugas. Political pressure compelled the Representative to see the authorities to endeavor to secure a pardon. Representative Scofield called upon the President and explained his case. The President dryly remarked "so your man knocked his captain down. Now if you will just get Congress to pass a law giving a private soldier the right to knock his captain down, then I will be able to see my way to getting your friend released." The Representative, drawing the moral of the President's suggestion, had nothing more to say. Mrs. Scofield was Laura M. Tanner, daughter of Archibald Tanner, one of the early settlers and merchants of northwestern Pennsylvania. Her daughter Ellie is a young lady of quiet manners. This interesting family has long been prominent in the social life at the capital.

Judge Lawrence Weldon, of Ohio, was appointed to the bench of the Court of Claims by President Arthur. He was one of the early friends of President Lincoln, a lawyer by profession, and declining political preferment until appointed to his present place, divided his time between important litigation and the professorship of law in the Wesleyan University of Illinois. Mrs. Weldon, who is a lady of literary instincts, has around her a wide circle of congenial lady friends. She is assisted in her social affairs by her married daughter, who visits Washington during the season.

Judge John Davis, of Massachusetts, is the youngest member of the Court of Claims. He was thirty-four years of age when he was placed there in the last days of the Arthur administration. He was assistant counsel of the United States before the French American claims commission, and later Assistant Secretary of State. Mrs. Davis was Miss Frelinghuysen, daughter of

Arthur's Secretary of State, and has been a great favorite and much admired in Washington social circles as the daughter of a distinguished Senator of the United States and Premier of an administration, and also as the wife of an Assistant Secretary of State, and now in the judicial circle.

The retired members of the court are Chief Justice Charles D. Drake, formerly a Senator of the United States from Missouri. He was conspicuous in State and national affairs in those days. Mrs. Drake and daughter, Mrs. Westcott, a widow, compose his family. Judge Edward G. Loring, another retired member of the court, was appointed by President Buchanan. He was previously judge of probate in Suffolk county, Massachusetts, and was legislated out of office by the "Abolitionist" majority in the Legislature of that State for issuing a warrant for the arrest and return of a fugitive slave. The Misses Loring are very well known in society.

Anson G. McCook, the Secretary of the Senate, belongs to the Ohio family of that name, represented by Edwin G. McCook, a well-known cavalry officer of the late war; Robert S. McCook, commander in the Navy; Governor McCook, of Colorado; Rev. Mr. McCook, of the Presbyterian ministry, and Alexander McD. McCook, colonel Sixth infantry. He was himself a gallant officer in the army of the Cumberland. Secretary McCook, at the close of the war, having settled in New York, in company with General Joshua T. Owen, of Philadelphia, established *The Law Reporter*, for the publication of legal notices and advertisements of the New York courts. He was elected to several Congresses from the "Fifth Avenue Hotel district," famous for its men of wealth, ladies of fashion, and politicians. In 1883, upon the return of the Senate to Republican control, he succeeded in effecting a concentration of votes in his favor for the secretaryship of that body, against George C. Gorham, of California, one of the shrewd men of national politics, a friend of ex-United States Senator Conkling, and a stalwart of pronounced type. Mrs. McCook was Miss McCook, of New York, a cousin of her husband, to whom she was married in 1886. She is a lady of high education, fine social traits, and prominently known in society at the capital.

General John B. Clark, clerk of the House of Representatives, was well known in Congressional circles as a member of that body for five terms, beginning in 1873. His father was a Representative from 1854 to '61. During the two months triangular contest for the speakership of the Thirty-sixth Congress he forced the fight by introducing a resolution declaring that no man should be elected speaker who endorsed Helper's book, which was aimed at Mr. Sherman. General Clark is a grand nephew of Governor James Clark, of Kentucky, and Christopher Clark, of Virginia, a Representative during Jefferson's presidency. His three interesting daughters, Augusta, Kate and

Mariana, the latter to be a debutante next season, preside over his household, their mother, who was Miss Buckner, of Kentucky, being deceased. One son, Charles B. Clark, resides in New Mexico; and another, E. Buckner Clark, is connected with the United States Geological Survey.

At the head of the list of Assistant Secretaries of executive departments, is Governor James D. Porter, of Tennessee. Before his selection by Secretary Bayard, to take charge of the important details affecting the personnel of the diplomatic and consular service, he had been judge legislator, member of the Constitutional Convention, Vice President of the Historical Society of Tennessee, one of the Peabody Board of Trustees, Governor of his State, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. He is a descendant of John Porter, a settler on the Connecticut river soon after the landing of the Pilgrims, and the first of the name in the United States. The family successively removed to Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, and finally into Tennessee, where they have lived for several generations. Mrs. Porter, who is very popular in Washington, was Miss Sue Dunlap, daughter of General John H. Dunlap, of West Tennessee, an early pioneer and distinguished soldier of the Florida war, in which he commanded a company of Tennesseans at nineteen years of age, and later was a brigadier general. She is a niece of General Richard G. Dunlap, minister of the Republic of Texas to the United States during the presidency of Mirabo B. Lamar, a relative of the Secretary of the Interior, also a niece of Judge W. C. Dunlap, of Memphis, former representative and judge, and of Hugh W. Dunlap, of Louisiana. Her daughter is the wife of Dr. W. G. Bibb, of Montgomery, Alabama. Her son Charles D. Porter, is a lawyer of Nashville. Dudley Porter is a farmer near Paris, Tennessee, and Kennedy Porter is a young man at school.

Alvey A. Adee, of New York, who is the Second Assistant Secretary of State, is thoroughly posted in diplomatic matters. He was Secretary of Legation, and Chargé d'Affaires in Spain during the missions of General Sickles and ex-Attorney General Cushing. During his eight years residence at the Castilian court, he was a spectator of the usual panorama of Spanish politics, which embraced the outbreak of four revolutions, the elevation and downfall of two kings, five presidents of the Republic, and thirty-nine prime ministers. Assistant Secretary Adee being a bachelor, the social affairs of his household are attended to by Mrs. David Graham Adee, his brother's wife, a daughter of Rufus Skeels, a prominent citizen of Newburg, New York.

John Bassett Moore, of Wilmington, belongs to one of the old families of Kent county, Delaware. He is a son of Dr. J. A. Moore, a prominent physician of Felton. Mr. Moore is a man of fine legal attainments, a bachelor, and in great demand socially.

Governor Hugh S. Thompson was occupying the gubernatorial chair of South Carolina for the second time when invited by the President to accept the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He had previously been State Superintendent of Education for three terms. His grandfather was Chancellor of South Carolina, and his uncle, General Waddy Thompson, was prominently known in Congressional affairs and Whig politics, and was Minister to Mexico. Mrs. Thompson was Lize Clarkson, of one of the historical families of the Palmetto State, and in Washington society has taken a prominent part.

Isaac H. Maynard, who was raised from Second Comptroller to Assistant Secretary upon the elevation of Mr. Fairchild to the chief place in the Department of the Treasury, is a native of Bovina, New York, situated among the headwaters of the Delaware river. He was Deputy Attorney General of his State when placed at the head of one of the Comptroller's bureaus in 1885. In the intricate duties of deciding questions of law under the revenue statutes he has manifested soundness of judgment upon the profound economic questions involved. Mrs. Maynard, a very pleasant lady in society, was Margaret M. Marvin, of Delhi, New York, daughter of Charles Marvin, president of the Delaware National Bank. Her daughter, Fanny, is still young.

The direction of the great army of thirty thousand postmasters and double that number of other employés of the postal service is under Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois. He is a gentleman of polished manners, affable and approachable. He represented one of the Illinois districts in the Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Congresses, and was then one of the men of mark on the Democratic side of the House. Mrs. Stevenson was Lettie Green, daughter of Rev. Lewis W. Green, president of Centre college, at Danville, Kentucky. Her husband here received his education, and was a classmate of Senator Blackburn.

A. Leo Knott, of Maryland, Second Assistant Postmaster General, had been States attorney three terms, legislator twelve years, and the Maryland member of the Democratic National Executive Committee four years when called to the assistance of the Postmaster General in managing the contracts for the transportation of the people's letters. Mrs. Knott, who was Virginia Keenan, is the daughter of Anthony Keenan, one of the old merchants of Baltimore. She has made herself very popular in Washington society.

Henry R. Harris, who was a Representative in three Congresses, beginning with the Forty-fourth and again in the Forty-ninth, entered the Third Assistant Postmaster Generalship immediately after the expiration of his Congressional services. He was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and is a man of affairs. Mrs. Harris, a Washington lady, was Miss Kate V. Moses a very attractive member of resident society.

Henry L. Muldrow, of Mississippi, first Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who was a member of several Congresses, was invited into the department by Secretary Lamar. He is an officer of decided administrative ability, particularly in the performance of the complicated duties growing out of the vast internal affairs of the nation. Mrs. Muldrow was Eliza Vick Ervin, daughter of James W. Ervin, a Mississippi planter. Her daughter Louise Muldrow, is an accomplished young lady and assists her mother in her social duties.

David L. Hawkins, of Missouri, a lawyer of prominence, and circuit judge at Cape Girardeau, performs the duties of Second Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Mrs. Hawkins, a lady of agreeable manners, was Miss Tippie S. Knott, of an old Maryland family. Her father settled in Missouri in 1834. Her mother was Virginia Block. Her son, Charles N. Hawkins, superintends the family estate in Scott county, Missouri.

The Solicitor General, the second officer of the Department of Justice, is George A. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, a man of legal acumen and experience, and of leading political importance in the affairs of his State. He is a native of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and served in Congress 1875-7. In 1880 he was Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania. In 1885 he was Assistant Secretary of the Interior, which he resigned to take charge of the legal business of John E. DuBois, nephew and heir of the late John DuBois, the millionaire lumberman of Northwestern Pennsylvania. In 1886 he was invited to accept his present high place. Mrs. Jenks was Mary Mabon, daughter of Thomas Mabon, a large flouring, woolen and lumber mill owner. Her daughter, Miss Emma Jenks, is a graduate of the Blairsville Seminary, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Jenks and Miss Jenks, while naturally of retiring inclinations, fill a prominent place in social affairs.

William A. Maury, the senior Assistant Attorney General, springs from old time Virginia stock. He was partner in the practice of law with James Mandeville Carlisle, the firm being one of the most prominent in Washington, when he was appointed in 1882 to his present position by President Arthur. His father was John Walker Maury, mayor of Washington, 1852-4. The family is of Huguenot origin and connected with the Fontaines. One of his ancestors, Rev. James Maury, who was born 1717, and is buried in Grace church yard, Albemarle county, Virginia, conducted one of the early grammar schools of the colony, and educated some of the finest scholars ever produced by the "Old Dominion." Among his pupils was Thomas Jefferson. He was also a party to the celebrated Parson's case, upon which Patrick Henry made his speech on a suit to recover tithes and which was one of the events which aroused the colonial blood against royal oppression. Rev. Walker Maury, this ancestor's son, established a school at Williamsburg, which maintained

the same high reputation. When Jefferson went abroad, on the recommendation of Mr. Madison, he placed his two nephews, the Carr's, under his tuition. John Randolph, of Roanoke, was also one of his pupils. A son of James Maury was appointed by President Washington as Consul to Liverpool, which he held until turned out by President Jackson, thirty years after. The Assistant Attorney General is a cousin of Anne Maury, of New York, author of "Memoirs of Huguenot families."

Mrs. Maury was Elizabeth Herndon Maury, fourth cousin of her husband, and daughter of Commodore Maury, author of "Physical Geography of the Sea," and other valuable contributions to hydrographic science. Her mother was sister of Captain William Lewis Herndon, of the United States Navy, the heroic commander of the merchant steamer *Central America*, when she foundered off the American coast. Captain Herndon was the father of President Arthur's wife.

The Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior, Zach. Montgomery, is a man of force and experience. He is a native of Missouri, but crossed the plains in 1850, settling in California, where he has since resided, at first dividing his time between mining and law. He had been legislator and district attorney when called to his present place in 1885, by his old college mate and friend, Attorney General Garland. His confirmation was opposed in the Senate on account of his views on the school question, which led to the publication of his work on "The school question from a parental and non-sectarian standpoint." Mrs. Montgomery was Ellen Evoy, daughter of James Evoy, one of the early settlers of Missouri. Her mother, who was then a widow, with her two sons and daughters, the present Mrs. Montgomery one of them, and friends braved the dangers and toils of a journey across the plains in 1849, and settled in Marysville, California. Her daughters, Mary and Jennie, have just entered society and are very attractive. Another daughter is Sister Seraphica of the Roman Catholic sisterhood of St. Joseph for teaching and nursing and a member of the Mother House of that order. Her three sons, John Montgomery is a scientist and electrician, Richard is collector of customs at San Diego, on the Mexican frontier, and James is attending college at Georgetown.

Assistant Attorney General Robert A. Howard, on duty in the Department, is also a lawyer of experience. He is a native of Philadelphia, and was appointed district attorney of the territory of Nebraska by President Buchanan 1859. After serving in the Union army, on the close of the war he settled at Little Rock, Arkansas, as a lawyer, served in the Legislature 1870-1, and entered his present duties in 1885.

Edwin E. Bryant, of Madison, Assistant Attorney General for the General

Post Office, a Wisconsin lawyer of thirty years' practice, was of the firm of Vilas & Bryant, the Postmaster General being the other member. Mrs. Bryant was Louisa Boynton, daughter of Noah Boynton, one of the early pioneers, and a man of influence in northern Illinois. Her three interesting daughters, Elva, Mary, and Myrto, add to the charms of their father's social surroundings.

The officers of the Supreme Court of the United States are not only part of the court circle, but are prominent in the fashionable life of the capital. The clerk of the court, James H. McKenney, and his beautiful wife, who was Virginia D. Walker, of one of the oldest families in Prince George's county, Maryland, entertain handsomely in their circle of friends, in the finest part of the city. The court reporter, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, Diplomatic Minister, and Judge of the Court of Claims, and Mrs. Davis, one of the most entertaining of ladies, have long been known in society.

Colonel John G. Nicolay, marshal of the court, a German by birth, but a citizen of Illinois, and well known as private secretary to President Lincoln and author of his life, became a widower in 1886. His daughter Helen will enter society and preside over the household of her father.

Next in the scale of official and social dignities are the civil chiefs of bureaus, who receive their appointments from the President of the United States, and are confirmed by the Senate, and who, with the ladies of their families, participate more or less prominently in the social life of the capital. Those taking precedence in this degree of the social scale are the chiefs of the quasi-independent bureaus: Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, Commissioner of Agriculture; Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, Public Printer, and Spencer F. Baird, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

The next in line, by Executive appointment, are the chiefs of the administrative bureaus of the Treasury Department: James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, Treasurer of the United States; William L. Trenholm, of South Carolina, Comptroller of the Currency; Joseph S. Miller, West Virginia, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; James P. Kimball, of Pennsylvania, Director of the Mint; Frank M. Thorn, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Dr. John B. Hamilton, Supervising Surgeon General; Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky, First, and Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts, Second Comptrollers; John S. McCalmont, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Customs; General William S. Rosecrans, of California, Register of the Treasury; J. G. Chenowith, of Texas, First; William A. Day, of Illinois, Second; John S. Williams, of Indiana, Third; Charles M. Shelley, of Alabama, Fourth; Anthony Eickhoff, of New York, Fifth, and Daniel McConnell, of Ohio, Sixth Auditors; M. E. Bell, of Iowa, Supervising Architect; Edward O. Graves,

of New York, Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing; James A. Dumont, of New York, Supervising Inspector General; W. F. Switzler, of Missouri, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and S. T. Kimball, General Superintendent Life Saving Service.

The chiefs of the great administrative bureaus of the Department of the Interior are William A. J. Sparks, of Illinois, Commissioner of the General Land Office; Benton J. Hall, of Iowa, Commissioner of Patents; General John C. Black, of Illinois, Commissioner of Pensions; J. D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Nathaniel H. R. Dawson, of Alabama, Commissioner of Education; General Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, Commissioner of Railroads; Major John W. Powell, Director of the Geological Survey; Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Labor. These officials, with the ladies of their families, constitute an important circle in the sphere of official social life.

The bureau chiefs of the Department of War are detailed officers of suitable rank from the staff departments of the army. The chiefs of the great administrative bureaus of the Department of the Navy are officers of the navy, the chief having the relative rank of commodore. In both instances the officers enjoy, with their ladies, the precedence of their military or naval rank.

In the State and Post Office Departments the three assistants represent the bureau administration.

The Civil Commissioners of the District of Columbia, William B. Webb, president, and Samuel E. Wheatley, of the District; the Chief Justice, Edward F. Bingham, of Ohio; Associate Justices Alexander B. Hagner, Walter S. Cox, Charles P. James, and William Merrick, of the District of Columbia, and Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, and Justice Arthur McArthur, retired, with their ladies, represent the municipal government and judiciary in the social world of the capital.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

WHO THEY ARE—THE LADIES OF THEIR FAMILIES—THEIR PLACE IN SOCIETY—THE CITY PRESS.

IN the busy world of the capital, the Washington correspondent occupies a two-fold place. Professionally upon the merits of his own individuality, integrity of character, sagacity and prudence in the use of his opportunities and information, he has the entree of all official circles, and more or less freedom of intercourse with public men of all degrees. Socially, with the ladies of his family, he occupies a position in fashionable or home life to suit his domestic surroundings, tastes, or inclinations. His personal relations, which are of his own creation, are often of the closest and most confidential character with officials from the highest to the lowest place in public station. The scope of his acquaintance with men of affairs is national. Those who have enjoyed greater length of service and experience, cover a period beyond the narrow span of the average longevity of a single generation of official life. Men of eminence and merit have come into prominence, have played their parts and have given place to others in the mutations of American politics and public duty. The Washington correspondents alone remain as landmarks in the procession of men and events in national affairs and social life at the capital.

President Cleveland was the first of the chief magistrates to recognize the Washington correspondents as a class in the list of invited guests to the state levees at the executive mansion. Previously their social recognition there was personal rather than professional. Individually in society they receive consideration without reference to the usual conventionalities of rank and surroundings which govern the intercourse of persons of simple official and social station. Many of them enter more or less prominently into the official and unofficial social life of the capital, live handsomely, and give social entertainments.

Taken in the chronological order of service at Washington, William B. Shaw, of the *Boston Transcript*, is "the Nestor" of the corps of Washington correspondents. He started in life as a printer, at Towanda, Pennsylvania. With his brother he published a newspaper edited by David Wilmot, distinguished in the anti-slavery struggles in Congress as the author of the Wilmot proviso. He came to Washington in 1850 and began at the case in the Government printing office, and writing letters for Forney's *Pennsylvanian*. At the commencement of Pierce's administration he was engaged by James Gordon Bennett as Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*,

which position he held for ten years. During that time, 1852, he sent to the *Herald* the first telegraphic news despatches ever sent from the capital. He enjoyed confidential relations with the statesmen of that period without regard to sections or politics. He has ever since been an active correspondent, having represented the *Boston Transcript* for twenty-six years. He is recognized as one of the most experienced and sagacious members of the profession.

Mrs. Shaw, a native of Washington, married in 1858, has long been well known in a large circle in official and social life. She is the daughter of Edmund Burke, of Boston, an editor of high reputation in his day.

H. V. Boynton, of the *Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette*, one of the widely known Washington correspondents, a native of Berkshire, Massachusetts, is a son of Rev. Charles C. Boynton, during the Speakership of Schuyler Colfax chaplain of the House of Representatives. After a military education in Kentucky, and serving in the college faculty, Mr. Boynton entered the service as major Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, rising to Lieutenant Colonel in 1864. When mustered out he went into the field as correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and came to Washington in 1865 to take charge of that bureau. Mrs. Boynton was Helen Augusta Mason, daughter of T. B. Mason, of Cincinnati, and niece of Lowell Mason, the celebrated composer of church music.

The author, who is a native of Pennsylvania, began journalism in 1860, writing for newspapers from Harrisburg. In 1862 he was sent by the *New York Herald* to the headquarters of General Grant, in West Tennessee, and accompanied that officer as correspondent in all his campaigns, terminating in the surrender of Vicksburg. In July, 1863, he was sent to Washington, but after a few weeks was again ordered into the field. He was on editorial duty in the winter of 1864-5, dividing his time between New York and Washington, when he was sent as correspondent to Europe, Egypt, Suez canal, African coast, India, Ceylon, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand. In 1866 returning to Washington, he remained until the winter of 1868, when he was with General Sheridan in his winter campaign against the southern Indians. In 1869 he was again on foreign service, "writing up" San Domingo, with a view to annexation, and visiting the isles of the Antillies. Returning to Washington in 1870, he was commissioned by President Grant to investigate the consulates of the United States. Returning to Washington December, 1872, he has remained there since, representing at different times leading metropolitan journals east and west. Mrs. Keim was Jennie A. Owen, daughter of Galusha Owen, of Hartford, Connecticut, of Welsh extraction on her father's side, and on her mother's side descended from William Denison, a settler of Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1631, who returned to England,

was captain under the Protector Cromwell, at the battle of Naseby, where he was wounded, and returning to America, having married Lady Anne Borradell, who nursed him during his wounds, settled at Stonington, Connecticut, and became distinguished in colonial affairs. Mrs. Keim has two daughters entering their teens, Elizabeth Randolph and Harriet Virginia Keim.

James R. Young, of the Philadelphia *Evening Star*, who took his primary lessons in journalism under John W. Forney, came to Washington in 1866, as chief correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. In 1870 he was one of the founders of the Philadelphia *Evening Star*, which he has always represented. He is also Chief Executive Clerk U. S. Senate. Mrs. Young was Mary Barclay, daughter of John M. Barclay, Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, 1847-74, having been elected the year Abraham Lincoln entered that body, and author of Barclay's Parliamentary Digest.

Littleton Quinton Washington, of the *New Orleans Picayune*, a son of Lund Washington, an early resident of Washington city, and an accountant in the U. S. Treasury, is a direct descendant of Lawrence Washington, brother of John Washington, the ancestor of General George Washington. Mr. Washington, while a clerk in the Treasury department, wrote voluntary contributions for the *Washington Union*, the Democratic organ. In 1855-7 he was deputy collector of customs at San Francisco. In 1858 he became correspondent of the *Richmond Examiner*, over the signature "Ariel." In 1860-1 he acted in concert with the southern leaders, and upon secession went South and entered the army. In 1867 he returned to Washington. His "Notes at the Capitol," for the *National Intelligencer*, were widely copied. He also continued his correspondence for the *London Telegraph*. He has represented the *Picayune* for many years. He has a large acquaintance with public men, and is well posted on the inside of political movements of nearly three decades.

David Ritchie McKee, the agent of the Associated Press, a native of West Virginia, and a Californian by education, began active journalism in Washington in 1867, as assistant on the Associated Press, and as correspondent of Pacific coast newspapers. He is a grandson of John McKee, founder of McKeesport, Pennsylvania. Mrs. McKee is a daughter of Judge Advocate General W. McKee Dunn, U. S. A. Her maternal grandfather was J. F. D. Lanier, the distinguished banker and financier of New York. Sidney Lanier, the poet, is a relative in the southern branch. Mr. and Mrs. McKee live elegantly, and take part in the fashionable life of the "West End."

Frank A. Richardson, after a preliminary experience in Baltimore journalism, came to Washington about 1867, representing the Baltimore Associated Press, and later took charge of the Baltimore *Sun* bureau.

William C. McBride, who served in the celebrated "Round-head" regi-

ment of Pennsylvania in the war; entered journalism in Chicago in 1868, came to Washington 1869, as city editor on Forney's *Chronicle*, in 1874 he was on the *Star*, and in 1876 took charge of the Washington bureau of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. Mrs. McBride was Ella Davidson, daughter of Daniel Davidson, one of the early families of Washington. Their daughter, Lillian, a graduate of the Washington high school, 1887, will soon enter society. Another daughter, Jessie, is in her teens.

Jacob J. Noah, of the *Chicago Herald*, and *Denver Tribune-Republican*, is a native of New York, and son of Mordecai M. Noah, a Washington correspondent of 1829, and for nearly fifty years one of the most distinguished American journalists. He came to Washington in 1869 as representative of the *New York Democrat*, and has since represented at different times some of the leading papers of the Union. Mrs. Noah was Eliza B. Skillman, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, grand-daughter of Alexander Sterling, alcalde of that place under Spanish rule. Her mother, Anna Stirling, was at school in New Orleans when General Jackson fought the battle of New Orleans, January, 1815, three of her brothers being in that conflict.

Herbert A. Preston, of the *New York Herald*, a native of Massachusetts, having learned the art of printing, in 1861 being in Cincinnati, joined the Second, loyal, Kentucky volunteers, of which he became quartermaster. In 1866, from service on the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, he came to Washington on the city press, and in 1870 became Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*. Mrs. Preston was Annie E. McNabb, of Baltimore, whose reputation as a writer was well established in her newspaper letters over the sobriquet "Leigh Howard."

E. B. Wight, of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, a native of Massachusetts, educated for the bar, entered active journalism in Chicago in 1867, and came to Washington in charge of the *Chicago Tribune*, in 1870, which post he filled with great efficiency for sixteen years. Mrs. Wight is a daughter of Colonel W. W. Clapp, managing owner of the *Boston Journal*. She is a lady of high education and intellectual gifts.

Edinund Hudson, of the *Boston Herald*, a native of Massachusetts, began active life as a reporter on the *Boston Journal* in 1868, and in 1872 came to Washington to represent the *Boston Herald*. He is one of the bright writers of the corps of Washington correspondents. In 1883 he married Mary Clemmer, now deceased, one of the best known lady correspondents and author of "Poems of Life and Nature," and several popular novels and other works.

T. C. Crawford, a native of Michigan, represents the *New York World*. The *St. Louis Journal* sent him to Washington in 1872. Mrs. Crawford was Inez Joyce, daughter of a Vermont Representative in Congress, and a lady widely known in society and charitable work.

John M. Carson, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, began his career as a local reporter on Forney's *Pennsylvanian*, entered the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers in 1861 as lieutenant, and rose to captain. After the war he resumed journalism, in 1873, coming to Washington as editor of the *National Republican*. A year later he became assistant, and soon after chief of the *New York Times* bureau, which he resigned in 1884, retaining his connection with the *Ledger*. Mrs. Carson was Annie Lavinia Miller, daughter of John J. Miller, one of the prominent citizens of Philadelphia. Their daughter, Adelaide Virginia, now in her teens, displays remarkable talent for music and drawing. John Miller Carson, Jr., a graduate of West Point, is a soldierly looking lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry.

Major Selden N. Clark, of the *New York Tribune*, a native of New York, enlisted when a boy in the Twelfth Wisconsin volunteers, and was later lieutenant Sixty-fourth United States Colored Troops. He was breveted major for services. In 1874 he came to Washington and 1878 became correspondent of the *Tribune*. Mrs. Clark was Mary Coats, daughter of a planter of Prince George county, Virginia.

Peter V. DeGraw, manager of the United Press, began life as a telegraph operator, becoming one of the most rapid manipulators of the key in the United States. In 1875 he operated the leased wires of the Associated Press, and a year later became one of the reportorial staff. He was agent of the Western Associated Press until re-consolidated, and in 1884 assumed his present duties. Mrs. DeGraw was Emma L. Doerr, daughter of Henry Doerr, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia. She is a lady of very attractive manners.

Charles Nordhoff, editorial correspondent of the *New York Herald*, after a literary career of prominence in California and New York, in 1876 came to Washington in charge of the *Herald* bureau. Mrs. Nordhoff and her two attractive daughters take a prominent part in the society life of the capital, and entertain handsomely.

H. B. Macfarland, of the Philadelphia *Record*, a son of the late Joseph Macfarland, one of the prominent Washington correspondents during and after the war, entered Washington journalism in 1879, as assistant on the *Boston Herald*, which he still combines with his duties on the *Record*.

Jules Guthridge, of the *New York Herald* staff, is one of the courtly younger members of the correspondent corps. He is a grandson of the first Baptist minister to locate in Ohio, and was designed by his parents for the Baptist ministry. In 1864, at thirteen, he ran away from school, joining an Ohio regiment as drummer boy, and went through a four months campaign in Virginia. He studied telegraphy, and was the alternate of Thomas

A. Edison, the famous electrician, in receiving Associated Press despatches at Cincinnati. He became a reporter on the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and in 1880 came to Washington, since representing influential journals East and West. Mrs. Guthridge was Anna Sterling, daughter of the late Dr. Sterling, an early physician of prominence at Washington. She is a lady of modest and engaging manners, and interested in social affairs.

E. G. Dunnell, of the *New York Times*, began newspaper life as a roller boy on a country paper, and reached the prominence of Albany correspondent in 1878, and Washington correspondent 1881. Mrs. Dunnell was Marie C. Fish, daughter of Oscar Fish, of New London, Connecticut.

George E. Gilliland, of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, began service as a telegraph operator in the home office. He organized the news bureau of local correspondence in Indiana during the labor strikes in 1877, and came to Washington in 1881. Mrs. Gilliland was Aileen Buskirk, daughter of A. W. Buskirk, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Charles F. Towle, of the *Boston Traveller*, who was transferred from Boston to Washington journalism in 1881, is not only a bright writer, but a humorous conversationalist. Mrs. Towle is a very stylish and attractive lady from Boston.

Fred. Perry Powers began his career on the *Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican*, in 1872. After service in Boston, in 1876 he went to Chicago. He there had four years' experience on the reportorial corps, and two years on the editorial staff, when in 1882 he came to Washington to take charge of the Washington bureau of the *Chicago Times*. Mrs. Powers was Ella X. Davis, daughter of Lucius B. Davis, proprietor of the *Newport* (R. I.) *News*, one of the oldest journals in the United States.

Robert M. Larnier, of the *Baltimore Sun*, began reportorial work on the city press in 1877, and in 1882 became a member of the Washington staff of the *Baltimore Sun*. Since 1885, he has also represented the *Charleston News and Courier*. His mother, for a number of years, wrote Washington letters to the "Mothers' Journal," published in Boston about twenty years ago.

M. G. Seckendorff, of the *New York Tribune*, belongs to a German family of distinction. He came to Washington as one of the *Tribune* staff in 1882. Mrs. Seckendorff is a pleasant member of the ladies of the circle of correspondents.

Orlando Oscar Stealey, a native of Jeffersonville, Indiana, began life in a printing office, and made his first hit as a journalist in an account of the battle of Nashville, which secured him a position on the *Louisville Courier*. He had charge of the city department of the *Courier* for a year, when in 1883 he was placed in charge of the Washington bureau. Mrs. Stealey, a lady of fine social traits, was Lollie Sherley, daughter of John Sherley, of Texas.

George Martin, of the Philadelphia *Press*, a native of Western Pennsylvania, entered journalism as a "local," and later as a letter writer from New York for the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, 1879-'80. After a visit to Europe in 1881 he settled in Chicago on the *News*, and in 1883 came to Washington, in his present place.

Charles S. Elliott, a native of Connecticut, who began life as a journalist on the *New Haven Palladium*, in 1879 was on the *Parisian*, of Paris, France, and in 1884 came to Washington as correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and other influential journals.

Frank G. Carpenter, of the American Press Association, entered journalism a few years ago as correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, his letters over the signature of "Carp" attracting attention. Mrs. Carpenter, who is from Mansfield, Ohio, is a lady of fine intellect and extensive information.

Charles W. Knapp, of the *Missouri Republican*, after a university course, read law, as a preparation for journalism, which he began in 1867. His father, John Knapp, is the largest stockholder in the *Republican*. Mr. Knapp, who also holds a large block of stock, passed several winters on duty in Washington before taking charge of the bureau, in 1885. Mrs. Knapp is a daughter of R. C. Shackelford, of St. Louis, and grand-daughter of Robert Trimble, of Kentucky, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1826-8.

Richard Nixon, of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, from an editorial writer in the home office, came to Washington to represent that paper in 1886. The marriage of Agnes Dolph, daughter of the senior Senator from Oregon, to Mr. Nixon, was one of the brilliant social events of the year. As Miss Dolph, she was one of the belles of the season. She received the highest education, and passed some months traveling in Europe.

Some of the other members of the corps are A. W. Lyman, of the *New York Sun*, who after serving in the home office, was sent to Washington; John S. Schriver, of the *Baltimore American*, who beginning as dramatic critic, has more recently displayed great activity in the ranks of the Washington specials; Charles M. Pepper, of the Chicago *Tribune*; Walter B. Stevens, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*; Richard Weightman, New York *Star*, an able editorial writer, grandson of Richard Weightman, mayor of Washington, 1824; Dr. Frank T. Howe, Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette*, after a connection with the local press, became associated with the Board of Public Works as its secretary, until abolished, when he returned to journalism, and H. W. Spofford, of the Fort Worth, (Texas,) *Gazette*, son of Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, engaged in special work for newspapers, and magazines. Mrs. Spofford was Edith F. Safford, daughter of Judge William H. Safford, a lawyer of Chillicothe, formerly a member of the

Ohio Legislature, and author of the Blennerhasset papers. She has fine literary talent.

The city press of Washington has in its editorial management gentlemen who, with their ladies, fill an important place in the social life of the capital.

Crosby S. Noyes, editor of the *Evening Star*, is a native of Maine, and came to Washington in 1851 as correspondent of New England newspapers. In 1853 he visited Europe, making a pedestrian tour of the continent, and writing letters for Boston and Portland newspapers, which attracted wide attention in the United States. In 1855 he became assistant editor of the Washington *Evening Star*. In 1867 he was one of a syndicate to purchase the paper, and became its editor. Mrs. Noyes was Elizabeth S. Williams, of Maine. She was married in 1856, and since has participated in the social life of Washington, through the transition periods of the administrations of Buchanan, Lincoln, and Grant, to the present time. Her accomplished daughter, Maud, is in society. A younger daughter, Mila, is finishing her education. Her son Theodore W. Noyes, after several years' service, 1877-80, as assistant to his father in the editorial management of the *Star*, resided in Dakotah for his health. In 1886 he resumed his editorial service. Mrs. Theodore Noyes was Mary Prentice, of Le Roy, New York, a very accomplished lady. Another son, Frank Brett Noyes, in 1877 entered the business office of the *Star*, and in 1886 was elected treasurer of the company. A younger son, Thomas, is a student at Princeton College.

Ira N. Burritt, of the *Sunday Herald*, a native of Pennsylvania, a writer on the *Montrose* (Pa.) *Republican*, at the outbreak of the war, after serving in the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania infantry as captain, in all the battles, from the second Bull Run to Gettysburg, and having been wounded at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and before Petersburg, at the expiration of his term of service, in November, 1864, went to the front as correspondent, and wrote the account of the battle of Five Forks for the *Cincinnati Commercial*. He continued as a correspondent till 1868, when he became proprietor of the Washington *Sunday Herald*. Mrs. Burritt, who is very handsome, was Elizabeth Nicholson, daughter of Major Augustus Nicholson, and sister of the present Major Augustus Nicholson, marine corps, and grand-daughter of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, former owner of the land which the capitol and south east Washington now occupy. Her mother was Sallie Carroll, well known in the early society of the capital. Their daughter, Effie A. Burritt, will enter society next year.

S. H. Kauffman, president of the *Evening Star* Company, came to Washington in 1861, with Secretary Chase, and filled an important place in the Treasury Department until 1867, when he became one of the purchasers of

the *Evening Star*. He is president of the Washington Art Club, trustee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and one of the managers of the Cosmos Club. Mrs. Kauffmann was Sarah Clark Fracker, of Zanesville, daughter of one of the early iron manufacturers of Ohio. Their daughter, Louise, has just completed her education, and will soon enter society. Their elder son, Rudolph, is one of the active members of the reportorial staff of the *Star*. His wife was Jessie Kennedy, of Washington, daughter of a former sheriff of Chataqua county, New York. A younger son, Victor, is a student at Princeton.

Stillson Hutchins, of the *Washington Post*, is a politician as well as a journalist. He came to Washington and founded the *Post* when the prospects of the Democracy returning to the front once more began to take shape in increasing strength and control in Congress.

E. W. Fox, of the *National Republican*, who came to Washington from Missouri, is an active partisan in support of the interests of the Republican minority. He has an interesting family.

Hallet Kilbourn, of the *Evening Critic*, has long been identified with Washington interests. Mrs. Kilbourn and her two daughters are well known in Washington society.

Thomas G. Morrow, of the *Sunday Gazette*, a native of Ohio, is the son of an early Methodist preacher of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He enlisted, 1861, as a private in the Fifth Ohio Infantry under the first call for volunteers, serving four years. He was promoted to captain. In 1861 he purchased the *Gazette*. Mrs. Morrow was Imogene Chisham, daughter of John Chisham, of Lexington, Kentucky. William F. Morrow, assists his father in the management of his journal.

Edmund Hudson, who conducts the *Sunday Capital*, is one of the active Washington correspondents.



CHAPTER XXIX.

UNOFFICIAL SOCIETY.

ITS INCREASING INFLUENCE AND IMPORTANCE—DRAWING THE LINES—
THE REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON FASHIONABLE LIFE
—ITS PERSONNEL TO BE CONSIDERED.

A BRIEF decade ago the official society of the capital was paramount. The prestige of rank carried everything before it in the social world. Persons in public life, socially unknown or unrecognized at home, were courted and humored by a toadying floating population, drawn hither by the opportunities afforded by official entertainments for a season of social dissipation.

The most notable feature of the social life of the capital of more recent years has been the growth, influence, and importance of the unofficial element. The seat of government has become the winter residence of men of culture, leisure, and means, with their families, from all parts of the country. The beautifying of the city gives it attractions unequaled by any city in the United States. Its places of public interest give it preëminence in its educational influences. Its social life possesses exceptional fascinations on account of its diversity.

The advantage of the private social life of Washington is the select and distinguished character of its personnel. Freed from the necessity of catering to political sentiments or notoriety, it can confine its guests to persons of congenial tastes and opinions. The prestige of rank has therefore very materially diminished as a passport to polite recognition. Prominence in statesmanship, learning, or the possession of some other claim to consideration, is of more importance.

The effect of this drawing in of the lines will be to cut off the voracious, officious, and obtrusive social strikers, male and female, who have fattened on fashionable luncheons, and put on airs on the strength of the open houses of the officials. It will also relieve the refined and cultivated circles of private life in Washington from the scandals which have been retailed through the press about practices not common to well-ordered society elsewhere.

In a future volume the personnel of the unofficial social life of the capital, with the coöperation of its distinguished members, will receive that full attention which it deserves, and which would be impracticable here. The representative character of Washington fashionable life in all that is distinguished, discreet, and cultivated will be seen, and the opinion hitherto expressed, that the social life of the capital is a reflex of the higher social life of the nation will be amply demonstrated.

CHAPTER XXX.

SOME NOTABLE SOCIAL EVENTS.

STATE LEVEES, OFFICIAL DINING, SOCIAL DRAWING-ROOMS, AND LUNCHEONS AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION—THE BANQUET TO THE QUEEN OF HAWAII—CABINET ENTERTAINMENTS—THE CHRISTENING OF DOROTHY PAYNE WHITNEY—SUPREME COURT—DIPLOMATIC BALLS—CONGRESSIONAL GAYETIES—ARMY AND NAVY GERMANS—CLUB RECEPTIONS—FASHIONABLE DIVERSIONS.

FROM the days of John Adams, the first chief magistrate to take possession of the Executive Mansion, down to its present occupant, the President's Reception on New Year's day has inaugurated the gayeties of the fashionable season in official and social life at the national capital. The New Year's Reception of 1887 was invested with increased interest, apart from its official and ceremonial significance, as it signalized the first appearance of Mrs. Cleveland as the head of the social regime of the Executive household. The state parlors, east room, and promenade corridor were profusely decorated with flowering, foliage and tropical plants; the curtains were drawn and the great crystal chandeliers diffused a sparkling light over the brilliant scene. At half past ten o'clock the ladies who composed the receiving party joined Mrs. Cleveland in the library, on the second floor. A few minutes before eleven o'clock the Marine Band, in the vestibule, struck up "Hail to the Chief." Simultaneously the party descended by the private stairway, Col. John M. Wilson, U. S. Engineers, in full uniform, leading the way, followed by the President with Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Cleveland with the Secretary of State, Mrs. Endicott with the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Vilas with the Secretary of War. Entering the audience parlor from the main corridor, the President and Mrs. Cleveland took their places and received the New Year's congratulations of the members of the Cabinet, their wives and daughters.

The receiving ladies, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Endicott, and Mrs. Vilas, having taken their places on the right of Mrs. Cleveland, who stood next to the President, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, in court dress, assembled in the red parlor, entered the audience parlor, the Secretary of State and the Dean of the Corps at their head, and extended the compliments of the season. Then followed in the order prescribed by the official programme the members of the Judiciary, Senators and Representatives, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, judicial officers of the District, ex-members of the Cabinet, ex-Diplomatic Ministers of the United States, the officers of the army and navy,

officials, certain civic associations and the public, until two, p. m. The presentations to the President were made by Colonel J. M. Wilson, U. S. Engineers, and to Mrs. Cleveland by Lieutenant William P. Duval, Fourth artillery.

The first drawing-room of the season was given by Mrs. Cleveland on Saturday, January 8, from three to five o'clock, assisted by Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Vilas, and Miss Mary Hastings, the President's niece. The eager throng of callers, was so great that it was very nearly six o'clock before the doors were closed, it being estimated that four thousand persons, mostly ladies, passed through the audience parlor. The presentations were made by Surgeon Robert M. O'Reiley, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Duval.

The life of Mrs. Cleveland in the Executive Mansion during her first season presented a charming picture of the direction of her tastes and inclinations. Instead of being over-awed and repressed by the conventionalities of her exalted position, she followed within the range of the rigid code of etiquette of the President's household her youthful womanly fondness for persons nearer her own age. This was happily illustrated in her first luncheon, given on Wednesday, January 12, at 1.30, p. m., in the family dining-room. The guests were: Misses Mary Manning, Mary C. Endicott, Nellie Vilas, and Jennie Lamar, the Cabinet young ladies; Miss C. E. Sears, a niece of Secretary Endicott; Miss Nannie Waite, daughter of the Chief Justice of the United States; Miss Susanne Bancroft, grand-daughter of the historian; Miss Hattie Banks, daughter of Bleeker Banks, of Albany; Misses Loulie Eustis, a niece, and Marie Eustis, daughter of Louisiana's Senior Senator; Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of the marshal of the District of Columbia, and Miss Holiday, of Maryland, her guest; Miss Green and her sister Isabelle Green, daughters of New Jersey's late Representative and new Governor; Miss Louisa Rucker, daughter of the retired Quartermaster General; Miss Lena Porter, daughter of the Admiral; Misses Mary Sherman, Mary Cameron, Mary Evarts, and Corinne Blackburn, daughters of Senators; Miss McCulloch, daughter of an ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Miss Anne Randall, daughter of ex-Speaker Randall; Miss Mary Sears, of Binghamton, a school friend of Mrs. Cleveland; Miss Camille Bergmans, daughter of Mrs. Macalister Laughton; Miss Laura Randolph Tucker, daughter of Representative Tucker, of Virginia; Miss Hoyne, of Chicago, a guest of Miss Vilas; Miss Cora Churchill, sister of Mrs. Senator Miller; Miss Mary Hastings, niece of the President, and Miss Walker, of Virginia, a guest of Miss Vilas.

The young ladies were in street costume.

The next event in the roll of state gayeties was the President's reception to the Diplomatic Corps, Thursday evening, January 13, from nine to eleven o'clock, assisted by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Manning, and Mrs. Vilas. The

presentations were made by Colonel Wilson and Lieutenant Duval. The occasion, in addition to the guests of the evening, brought together a large and brilliant assemblage of the higher officers of the Government, civil and military, and their ladies.

The first state dinner of the season given by the President to the Cabinet and their ladies on Thursday, January 28, 7.30, p. m., also included Senator and Mrs. Sherman; the Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle; the Lieutenant General and Mrs. Sheridan; Senator Beck, Governor and Mrs. Lee, of Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Andrew, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild; Mrs. Charles W. Goodyear, and Mrs. George J. Sicard, of Buffalo; ex-U. S. Senator Henry G. Davis and Mrs. Davis, of West Virginia; Commodore and Mrs. Harmony, and Mrs. August Belmont.

The table was beautifully decorated and the menu was elaborate and excellent.

The second drawing-room held by Mrs. Cleveland, Saturday, January 22, three to five, p. m., was another great gathering of the social life of the capital. She was assisted by Mrs. Vilas, of the Cabinet ladies, Mrs. Goodyear and Mrs. Sicard, of Buffalo, and Miss Manning. The presentations were made by Colonel Wilson and Lieutenant Duval.

The President's reception to the Congress and the Judiciary, Thursday, January 27, from nine to eleven, p. m., was largely attended by a representation of those arms of the Government and other invited guests. He was assisted by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Vilas, and Mrs. Lamar. The presentations were made by Colonel Wilson and Lieutenant Duval.

At half past seven o'clock on the evening of Thursday, February 3, the President and Mrs. Cleveland entered the great east room, where their distinguished guests of honor, the Diplomatic Representatives of the various Governments of the globe, were assembled. Mrs. Cleveland was dressed in a pale tint of blue. The President led the way towards the state dining-room, with Señora Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister, and the procession ended with Mrs. Cleveland, escorted by Mr. Preston, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. The other guests were the remaining members of the Diplomatic Corps and ladies, thirty in number; the Secretary of State; George Bancroft; Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Cleveland's mother; Mrs. Col. Lamont, wife of the Private Secretary; Mrs. Bleeker Banks, of Albany; Miss Natalie Sternberg, of Buffalo; Mrs. Virginia Kingsford, of Oswego, daughter of Thomas Kingsford, the great starch manufacturer; Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild and Mrs. Alfred C. Chapin, of New York.

The table was beautifully decorated, the chief piece representing the hang-

ing gardens of Semirimis. At each ladies' plate was a rich bouquet de corsage of alternating colors in roses and satin ribbons and gentlemen's boutonieres. Forty guests sat down.

At her third drawing-room, Saturday, February 5, from three to five, p. m., Mrs. Cleveland was assisted by Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mrs. Speaker Carlisle, Miss Natalie Sternberg, of Buffalo, an intimate friend from girlhood, and Miss Virginia Kingsford, of Oswego, Mrs. Cleveland's class and room mate at Wells College. The presentations were made by Col. Wilson and Lieut. Duval.

The dinner to the Supreme Court, Thursday, February 17, at 7.30, p. m., closed the season of state dining. The guests were the Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices, and their ladies; Senators Edmunds and Mrs. Edmunds, McMillan and Mrs. McMillan, Evarts and Mrs. Evarts, Vest and Mrs. Vest; Representative and Mrs. Collins, of Massachusetts; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Devlin, and Mr. and Mrs. Frances Lynde Stetson, of New York; Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, and ex-Mayor and Mrs. Grace, of New York.

The last drawing-room was held on Saturday, February 19, three to six o'clock. Mrs. Cleveland was assisted by Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, Miss Endicott, and Miss Lamar. The presentations were made by Colonel Wilson and Lieutenant Duval. The throng of callers exceeded all previous occasions, the numbers which hurried through the audience room being estimated at five thousand.

The formal social gayeties of the season were closed with an elegant luncheon by Mrs. Cleveland on Monday, February 21, at 1.30 o'clock. Her guests were Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, the President's sister; Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Cleveland's mother; Miss Walcott; Miss Van Vechten, of Albany; Mrs. Bigelow Lawrence, of "Aldie," Doylestown, Pa.; Mrs. Ralph Cross Johnson; Miss Mildred Lee, of Virginia, daughter of the late General Robert E. Lee; Mrs. Frances Hudson Burnett; Miss Farnsworth; Mrs. L. Macalester Laughton; Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis; Miss Frelinghuysen, daughter of the late Premier of the Arthur administration; Mrs. Rufus W. Peckham; Mrs. Townsend, daughter of Representative Scott, of Erie; Mrs. Lieutenant General Sheridan; Mrs. J. Russell Selfridge; Mrs. Judge Nott; Mrs. Leiter, of Chicago; Mrs. Speaker Carlisle; Mrs. Senators Sherman, Butler, Cockrell, Gray, Gorman, Kenna, Miller, Payne, Hearst, Eustis, Walthall, Vance, and Sabin; Mrs. Senator elect Hiscock; Miss Foote, sister-in-law of Senator Hawley, and Miss Dawes; Mrs. Representatives McMillan, Randall, Oates, Morrison, and Springer; Mrs. Col. John M. Wilson, Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Miss Proctor, Mrs. Rev. Byron Sunderland, wife of the pastor

of the President's church; Mrs. Admiral Upshur, and Miss Ramsey, guest of Senator Sawyer.

The visit of the Queen of Hawaii and suite to the American capital, May 3-7, was the occasion of suitable ceremonial etiquette and hospitality. Her Majesty was received at Baltimore by the Hawaiian Minister, Mr. Carter, and a deputation representing the Secretary of State by Mr. Sevellon A. Brown, the Secretary of War by Captain D. M. Taylor, U. S. A., and the Secretary of the Navy by Lieutenant Rogers, U. S. N., and was escorted to the capital. On the following day, May 4, Her Majesty and suite made a call of ceremony upon the President. They were received at the entrance to the Executive Mansion by the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary Adee, and were shown into the blue parlor where the President and Mrs. Cleveland, surrounded by Mrs. Francis Folsom Welch, Mrs. Cleveland's aunt; ex-Mayor Bleeker Banks, of Albany, and Private Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, awaited them. The Secretary of State presented the Queen and party to the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

At two o'clock the same day Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by the Cabinet ladies, Mrs. Fairchilds, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Whitney, and Mrs. Warren, of Boston, representing her father, the Secretary of State, and her sisters the Misses Nannie and Florence Bayard, attended by Col. John M. Wilson, made the return call of ceremony. This was the first instance in the ceremonial etiquette of the Executive Mansion in which the wife represented the President in making a return call of ceremony upon a visiting member of a royal family.

The same evening a diplomatic reception was held at the legation of Hawaii, Minister Carter, Mrs. Carter, and Miss Carter presiding.

The next day was passed in visiting places of interest in and around the capital.

The following day was spent in visiting Mount Vernon, on the United States steamer Dispatch, Commander Cowles commanding and Lieutenant Eldredge executive officer. As the party entered the navy yard a detachment of marines, under Captain Percival C. Pope, with the Marine band, gave them a passing salute. At the vessel's dock they were greeted by Captain Wallace and the officers of the yard, and a royal salute of twenty-one guns. As the steamer passed the United States steamer Galena, the yards were manned, and the band discoursed the national airs of the two countries from the quarter-deck, where the officers were assembled. At Mount Vernon the queen was escorted by Senator Sherman and the princess by Senator Evarts. A number of distinguished officials and their ladies and army and navy officers were among the guests of the occasion.

At 7.15, p. m., May 6, the queen and suite arrived at the executive mansion, as the guests of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, at a state banquet in honor of Her Majesty. After removing their wrappings, they were ushered into the east room, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland received them. As the guests arrived, they were presented. At a quarter before eight the President and Her Majesty led the way to the dining-hall, the Marine Band playing the President's polonais.

The tables were elaborately decorated with flowers, the center pieces on the plateau representing two floral ships, "Columbia," and "Hawaii," and the colors of the two countries in banks of flowers.

The guests were Her Majesty, Queen Kapiolani, Her Royal Highness Princess Liliuokalani, Lieutenant General Dominis, His Excellency Hon. C. P. Iaukea Col. J. H. Boyd, the Hawaiian Minister, Mrs. Carter and Miss Carter, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Fairchild, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Endicott, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Whitney, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Vilas, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite, the Lieutenant General and Mrs. Sheridan, the Admiral and Miss Porter, the Haytian Minister Mr. Preston, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, ex-Speaker and Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Mr. George Bancroft and Miss Bancroft, Mrs. Lincklaen, mother of Mrs. Fairchild, and Mrs. Macalester Laughton.

The toilettes of the ladies were in excellent taste. Mrs. Cleveland wore her wedding dress of white satin, trimmed with ostrich tips. The Queen wore a flowing robe of cream-colored gros-grain silk, embroidered in vines, roses, dahlias, and feathers of native birds in natural colors. The front of the dress was crossed by a broad royal scarf of scarlet. The Princess Royal, Liliuokalani, wore a dress of black silk, with back and train of black velvet, and at the waist a sash of broad ribbon; Mrs. Carter, yellow satin, with flounces of oriental lace; Miss Carter, white embroidered mull, with sash of white moire ribbon; Mrs. Vilas, dress of pale pink satin, with train, low bodice, and front panel of lace hung with amber droplets; Miss Porter, low bodice, front and side of dress of white satin, and full gathered back of tulle white, the front draped with full drapery of gold gauze; Miss Endicott, yellow satin, with petticoat of dotted tulle and edgings of maroon velvet; Mrs. Fairchild, toilet of white tulle, trimmed with white satin ribbon and Venetian lace; Mrs. Lincklaen, mourning black, with cap of white mull; Miss Susanne Bancroft, trained dress of pink heliotrope moire, garnished with laces and gems; Mrs. Winthrop, heavy toilet of black satin, train laid in heavy pleats, and front in cherry satin, cap of white net; Mrs. Waite, dress of nut-brown satin shawl of black lace, and cap of old point; Mrs. Sheridan, sea-shell pink satin,

with insertions of ribbon and lace; Mrs. Laughton, satin in white and green stripes, with full train, low bodice and profusion of rare old lace; Mrs. Sherman, stone-colored silk, faced with pale pink silk, and garnished with jewels and lace; Mrs. Whitney, evening dress of pale pearl color, shot with gleams of gold and pink, and made with many graceful draperies.

The royal party left Washington for Boston the next day.

The Cabinet entertainments were principally the drawing-rooms of the ladies of the Cabinet. Secretary and Mrs. Whitney filled the most prominent place in the gayeties of the Cabinet circle. Their receptions, dinner parties, and social occasions for charitable purposes or the enjoyment and diversion of their friends were among the events of the season. Secretary Endicott and Postmaster General Vilas held evening receptions. The Secretary of State, being in mourning, and Secretary of the Treasury, on account of ill health, took no part in the social enjoyments.

The historic cruciform edifice in the vicinity of the Executive Mansion, the Protestant Episcopal church of St. John, where for nearly three quarters of a century Presidents and premiers and notable men and women have united in the offices of religion, on the afternoon of April 11, 1887, was the scene of a distinguished assemblage in the highest walks of official and unofficial life, to witness the christening of Dorothy Payne Whitney, infant daughter of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Whitney.

The interior of the church in the vicinity of the altar was richly decorated with choice flowers. The ornaments were decked with lilies, pink and white tulips, and roses. The lectern had a cross of red tulips upon it, and the baptismal font was a mass of white annunciation lilies, surmounted by a white dove.

As the arriving guests were being seated by Surgeon Melancthon Ruth, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant M. Rucker Jenish, of the Uhlans of the German army, attaché of the German Legation; Señor Don Francisco Gordon Du Bosc, third secretary of the Spanish Legation; Mr. M. V. R. Berry, and William C. Endicott, Jr., son of the Secretary of War, the organist, F. E. Camp, rendered an oratorio.

The ceremonies began with the entrance of the choir of eight men and sixteen boys, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Daniel, precentor, singing a processional carol, and assisted by Miss Agnes Osgood. Rev. William A. Leonard, the rector, called for the candidate for baptism to be presented. Mrs. Whitney, carrying the child and attended by the Secretary of the Navy, who represented Colonel Oliver Payne, Mrs. Whitney's brother, who was in Europe, as godfather of the infant; Mrs. de Reuterskiold, wife of the Minister from Sweden and Norway, who stood as godmother; Miss Bayard, Miss En-

dicott, Miss Vilas, and Miss Lamar, the Cabinet young ladies, who stood as sponsors; and Miss Pauline Whitney, sister of the infant, Ethel Robeson, Mollie Vilas, Elsie Anderson, daughter of Gen. N. L. Anderson, Lousette Bonaparte, May Huddlestons, the niece of Mrs. Folsom, and May Davis, daughter of Judge John Davis, acting as attendants, and wearing dresses of white mull ribboned with pink silk, advanced to the altar.

After the service, the christening party passed out of the chancel door and took carriages for the Secretary's residence.

The church party followed to the residence of the Secretary, where a reception was held from half past five until seven o'clock. The rooms were handsomely decorated with pink and white hydrangeas, azaleas, the white stalks of pride of the meadow, white hyacinths, and roses. In the ball-room the presents were displayed, the principal one being a silver pap bowl, plate and spoon, gold lined, resting in a pink plush case with a white satin lining. The President and Mrs. Cleveland sent a present of a handsome silver platter, milk bowl and spoon. The platter and bowl were satin finished, in the centre of each of which was engraved "Dorothy." Forming a deep border around the edge was in raised figures all manner of quaint designs of children engaged in childish sports. In the dining-room, cake, strawberries, creams, ices, and chocolate were served and from a silver bowl, the old-time caudal, a drink composed of wine and wassail, raisins, oatmeal, was passed to the guests.

Secretary and Mrs. Whitney were assisted in receiving their guests by Miss Mabel Waddell, Miss Susanne Bancroft, Miss Julia Stockton, Miss Mamie Heath, Miss Endicott, Miss Lamar, Miss Vilas, Miss Schley, Miss Sicard, Miss May McCullough, Miss Stout, Miss Emily Wallach, Miss Odeneal, and Miss Phillips. On entering the dressing-room guests were presented with an egg-shaped box of bonbons, from flower-wreathed trays borne by the young misses who acted as attendants. Seven hundred invitations were issued and included the elite of fashionable life.

The "Mondays" of the ladies of the Supreme Court constituted the principal social entertainments of the court circle. Among the guests of the Chief Justice were, Mrs. Henry Waite, Mrs. Cheeseborough and Mrs. Tixucker, of New York. The Chief Justice and Justices filled out the round of fashionable enjoyments with receptions and dinners.

The "legation ball" has been an event in the social seasons at the national capital ever since the inauguration of the first administration. The British Legation which occupies a commodious residence of its own in the most fashionable quarter of Washington, has been the scene of many of these brilliant fetes. The present minister, Sir Lionel Sackville West, made his entré diplomatically and socially into the gay life of the Republican capital by giving five grand balls his first season.

The ball of January 4, 1887, was one of peculiar social interest, being in honor of the debut of Sir Lionel's youngest daughter Amalia. The descendant of the house of De la Warre, after which Pennsylvania's fluvial outlet to the sea received its name, in his simple elegant court dress, with his three charming daughters, Victoria, the presiding lady of his household, Flora, and Amalia, received the distinguished guests in the salmon parlor or second drawing-room, opulent in taste and beauty, with hangings of fawn and pale bisque brocade.

Miss West wore a ball dress of black tulle, the front dotted with jet pendants. The low corsage was of black satin, with a broad bertha and cap sleeves of jet, from which pendants fell upon the arms. Miss Flora West and her sister, Amalia, the debutante, wore ball dresses of cream white satin, covered with tulle, the fronts dotted with pendants of crystal beads. The décolleté corsages were of cream white satin, with trimmings of crystal beads bordering the neck and falling on the arm. The debutante carried flowers.

The earlier part of the evening, from ten to midnight, the hour of supper, was devoted to etiquette and conversation among the older, and dancing among the younger guests. After the supper, which was lavish in appointments and menu, the formal dancing began with a cotillion led by Mr. Du Bosc, of the Spanish Legation, and Miss West; Mr. Janisch, of the German Legation, and Miss Flora West; Mr. Edwardes, secretary of the legation, and Miss Amelia West.

There were five figures, the Japanese umbrella, the fan, the red and blue aprons, the gild battledoors and shuttlecocks, and the last, the plush monkeys and butterfly hairpins being used by the dancers.

The guests numbered five hundred of the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen in the circles of official, diplomatic, and fashionable life. The members of the diplomatic corps and their ladies were in full court dress, and presented a brilliant gathering. Guests were also present from other cities. The toilettes of the ladies were very elegant.

The Legation of the Mother of Empires in the East was a scene of Oriental splendor on the occasion of the annual ball given by the envoy of the Emperor Kwang Su, on the night of January 25. The minister and his suite received the distinguished guests in the main parlor. The rigid court dress of dark blue satin and somber colors worn on official occasions was discarded, and the bright colors of light blue, royal yellow, (the imperial colors,) delicate lilac, and other hues prescribed by the rules of the board of rites and ceremonies were worn. The minister also wore the peacock feather, the insignia of official nobility, and the precious stone or button of his rank in the imperial order of official precedence. The ceremonial gravity of manner was also

observed, varied, however, by the American shake. In this department of social etiquette it is customary for a Chinese official to clasp his own hands together cordially, shake them vigorously, bob his head, and incline his body courteously. In America, however, they do as Americans do, and give the grip with all the customary plebistic familiarity of an American sovereign.

The invitations included the President and wife, represented by Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, it being contrary to all precedents from Washington down for the President of the United States to enter the house of a foreign minister; the Supreme Court, represented by the Chief Justice and Associates and their ladies; the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and Foreign Affairs of the House; Senators and Representatives who had called, and the personal friends of the minister whose acquaintance he desired to recognize.

The menu of the evening was terrestrial in every sense of the word. The Celestial delicacies of bird's nest soup, shark's fins, relevés of duck, entres of pickled eggs and entremets of sweets, washed down by the vintages of the hills Shantung and Chihli and royal samshu, were discarded for the chefs d'œuvres of the gastronomic art of the western world, the wines of the Rhine and the spirits of cognac and Monongahela.

The Congressional gayeties of the season were mostly confined to the Drawing-Rooms and fashionable "teas" of the ladies of the families of Senators and Representatives. There were also evening receptions, which were largely attended, and contributed to the round of social enjoyments of the season.

While the older officers of the field, line, and staff of the army, navy, and marines may be said to be pleasing reminiscences, recalling the romance and heroism of a soldier's and sailors's career, the younger officers give a practical turn to their share in the gay life of the season by holding a series of entertainments under the auspices of the "Army and Navy Assembly and German Club." The organization represented for the season by Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur as president, and Brigadier General Robert Macfeeley, vice-president, was under the direction of an executive committee, composed of Major G. J. Lydecker, Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope, E. Blunt, (treasurer,) Major W. E. Tucker, Jr., and Lieutenant William P. Duvall, on the part of the army; Major G. C. Goodloe of the marines, and Lieutenant S. C. Lemly, Engineer J. A. Tobin, Lieutenant A. Marix and Lieutenant L. L. Reamey, (secretary,) on the part of the navy.

As the membership is limited to one hundred and twenty, and the general invitations to an equal number, each member being allowed to name to the committee for invitation his own lady and her chaperone, keeps the presence on each occasion down to a select assemblage of the very best society. The President, the members of the Cabinet, and Supreme Court of the United

States, and the ladies of their families, are the regular guests of the Germans through the entire season. Some of these high dignitaries are present on each occasion. President Arthur was particularly fond of attending. The Germans were given once a month during the season, from New Year's to Lent.

The gayeties of the evening began with an assembly, with the ordinary round and square dances. The Germans began after supper, at 12.30, and closed at 2 o'clock, a. m. There were seventy-five couples in each German. The first German of the season was led by Dr. C. W. Deane, U. S. N., with Miss Lyons; the second by Lieutenant John D. Barrette, U. S. A., without a partner; third by Lieutenant L. L. Reamey, U. S. N., with his wife, and the fourth by Lieutenant H. R. Lemly, U. S. A., with Mrs. Lieutenant Colonel Blunt.

The reception given by the members of the Metropolitan Club, on the evening of April 12, to the ladies in official and unofficial society, was one of the most brilliant and enjoyable affairs of the season. It afforded an opportunity to the gentlemen largely in army, navy, and marine circles, and bachelor members of the club in polite society, to reciprocate social attentions which they had received. It also gave the ladies an opportunity to form some idea of the inside of a well managed club house.

The entire building was thrown open to the great throng of guests. The entrance was through halls draped with the national colors, which led to the ample cloak and dressing-rooms. Ascending to the first floor, the guests entered the west parlor, where they were received by Admiral Rogers and Mrs. General Sheridan. Mrs. Sheridan wore peachblow satin, the front of the skirt draped with fine white lace; the train composed of white illusion, striped with bands of pink satin ribbons; corsage cut low, with short sleeves; necklace of gold, with diamond pendant; pink ostrich tips in the hair, and carried a bouquet of white and pink roses. The United States Marine Band, under Director Sousa, rendered an excellent selection of nine pieces for the promenade. Dancing began about eleven o'clock, for which there were two orchestras provided. There was a programme of twenty-four dances. Supper was served at midnight.

The ladies were in grand toilette, officers in full uniform, and civilians in full dress. The costumes of the ladies were particularly rich in material, and fashioned in the highest style of the modiste's art.

The guests, numbering over five hundred, represented every department of the Government, and the most prominent society ladies and gentlemen.

The "house-warming" of the new Jefferson club, on the evening of February 22, was the occasion of a large and distinguished gathering of gentlemen

from official, mercantile, and professional life, of the National capital. The spacious building, which had become historic as the home of the Court of Alabama Claims, had been reconstructed for club purposes.

The guests began to arrive shortly after nine o'clock, and from that hour until midnight, the club-house was crowded with a gathering of representative men. Mr. Stillson Hutchins, the president of the club, received the guests. With him was the board of governors, Messrs. M. F. Morris, Enoch Totten, W. C. McIntire, Hallet Kilbourn, A. A. Wilson, A. T. Britton, F. A. Richardson, George B. Williams, Lawrence Gardner, Eppa Hunton, E. B. Youmans, and John G. Moore. As the evening advanced, a supper was served in one of the upper vestibules.

The remodeled historic mansion in which Dolly P. Madison, the widow of the fourth President of the United States, held court for many years after the demise of her husband, in 1836, on the evening of January 5, was the scene of a large and brilliant assemblage of statesmen, diplomats, warriors, scientists, literateurs, artists, politicians, and fashionables and their ladies, on the occasion of the "house warming" of The Cosmos Club. The guests were introduced by Col. Archibald Hopkins to Dr. J. S. Billings, who presented them to the reception committee, consisting of Mrs. Billings, Mrs. J. W. Powell, and Mrs. Garrick Mallery. Mrs. Billings, was attired in a rich black velvet costume, with diamond ornaments. Mrs. Powell wore white embroidered china crepe, and ornaments of turquoise and diamonds. Mrs. Mallery's dress was a wine colored velvet, trimmed with duchess lace, and wore a necklace of diamonds and diamond earrings. All the ladies were in evening dress. An orchestra discoursed the latest musical gems. The refreshment tables were spread conveniently to the reception room and the salons, and during the evening there was dancing.

Among the fashionable afternoon diversions of the genial days of the opening spring, were the "Paper Hunts," which afforded equestrians and equestriennes an opportunity to compete in horsemanship. On one of the last days of April Miss Alice Maury, Mr. Goode, and Mr. Robert Wallach, took ten minutes' start to lay a trail, and Mr. Alexander Greger, of the Russian legation, as master of the hounds, followed with his riders. The finish was arranged for in one of Secretary Whitney's fine fields. The carriages, the drosky, the drag, the carts and village wagonettes were drawn up in a line, and two hurdles of cedar twined into fences, the judge's table, and a finishing post completed the outfit. The field nearer the club was flagged and a bugler blew a blast that brought the hunters in. The first prize man was Mr. de Jenisch, of the German legation, a very fine cross-country rider. Mr. Francisco Becarra, of the Colombian legation, Miss Heath, Mr. Addison, Mrs.

Violet Helyar, Mr. Dana, Miss Alice Morgan, Mrs. Carrie Wright, Miss May McCulloch, received prizes. Also Mrs. Lehmann, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Dr. Dickson, Mr. Lehmann, Dr. Dickson, Secretary Whitney, Secretary Fairchild, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Niedgood, Mr. Emmons, Mr. A. B. Legare, Mr. Legare, Colonel Ludlow, Mr. Adams, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Ford, Mr. Leiter, Mr. Horace Washington, Mr. Dulaney, Mr. Neville, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Noble, Mr. Radford, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Snyder, Mr. duBosc, Major Powell, Mr. Todd, Mr. Tillinghast, and Mr. Wallace. General N. L. Anderson and Mr. George Hellen were the judges.

Mrs. Whitney was "at home" at "Grasslands." Tea and cakes were laid in the dining-room. In front of the house, upon the lawn, were spread tables, with egg and tongue sandwiches and wines.

The riding was excellent, none of the horses refusing to take the leaps. The horsemanship was so fine as to bring out demonstrations of great enthusiasm. Mrs. Cleveland, who was present, enjoyed the sport.

A notable event of the race was the loss of the ladies' prize by the British legation. Miss Heath "took the cup" for the first time from Mrs. Helyar. The broken record was much deplored by the Britons, as it was her last ride.



CHAPTER XXXI.

THE KIRMES.

THE ELITE OF FASHIONABLE LIFE AT THE CAPITAL WITNESS THE DANCE OF NATIONS—THREE HUNDRED DANCERS IN CUSTUME—A GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.

KERMESSE, kerk (dutch) church, messe, (French,) mass, originally applied to a church festival, or out-door fete in Belgium, northern France, and Holland. The priests or pastors had charge, and while contributing to the enjoyment of their flocks, realized a revenue for the church. In the United States it has the combined features of an indoor festival and fair.

The great social event of the season was the three nigh's, January 24-26 of the Kirmes, given at the National Theater, under the auspices of the ladies of the National Homeopathic Hospital, and for its benefit. For weeks, upwards of three hundred young ladies and gentlemen were under the instruction of Professor Carl Marwig, of New York, in anticipation of the event. The stage having been extended over the main floor of the auditorium, the spectators occupied the private boxes, orches ra circle, balconies, and galleries. In the audience were all the higher officers of State, the President and members of his household, members of the Cabinet, and the Diplomatic corps, Senators, the Supreme Court, Representatives, officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, officials, and others in social life with their ladies. The gentlemen in full dress, and the ladies in grand toilette, presented a brilliant scene.

The first blasts of the Third Artillery Band was the signal that the entertainment of the evening was about to begin. As the curtain lifted it revealed to view an ampitheater in which were arranged in grand tableau, the three hundred dancers appropriately grouped. The brilliancy of the scene called forth raptures of applause. In a moment the dancers moved out with military precision, and striking effect, in a grand march. The dancers having re-seated themselves from the group, twenty-four Holland peasants marched down the stage abreast, and breaking into the figure of the Hollandaise dance began the programme.

The toilettes of two of the leading young ladies consisted of white cassimere skirts, trimmed with black velvet bands at the foot, and cut eleven inches from the ground. The black velvet bodices were cut low and square in front, and high in the back, with white muslin kerchiefs gathered closely about the throat. The sleeves were cut short, displaying white lace sleeves beneath, worn long and fastened about the wrists with gold bands. The head-dress consisted of a jaunty white plush and gold cap. Black stockings and black

dancing slippers with high heels, and large silver buckles completed the toilet. The sleeves of the two young ladies who took the gentlemen's part in the lead, were cut open and laced loosely over the lace sleeves beneath. They wore black and gold lace caps.

The skirts of the dancers, instead of being plain white, were yellow, red, pink, and blue, the colors being alternated as much as possible.

The dancers were Bertha D. Lincoln, Mrs. Dr. H. M. Schooley, Misses Lilian Cook, Eloise Williams, Ray Elliott, Harrie Gray, Sallie Barber, Viola Kingsley, Sallie Newton, Nellie Merrick, and Edith Cross, Mrs. Addison Getchell, Misses Lilian Jones, Lena Stearns, Alice Nokes, Bertie Adams, Bessie Johnson, Rena Maloney, Mary Springer, and Annie Peachy, Mrs. H. A. Sykes, Mrs. T. B. Corbet, Mrs. J. Rowland, Mrs. E. F. Kimball.

At the close of the Hollandaise dance, Miss Lincoln, on behalf of the dancers, presented Prof. Marwig with a handsome scarf pin, as a token of their appreciation of his services as their instructor.

This faithful reproduction of the National figure and step of the inhabitants of the low countries, was under the patronage of Mrs. John G. Carlisle, wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mrs. Frances Colton, Mrs. Dr. Stearns, Mrs. Isaac H. Maynard, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mrs. John J. Edson, Mrs. R. C. Getchell, Mrs. General William Birney, Mrs. Barton G. Jones, Mrs. Gurdon H. Wilcox, one of the most active members of the executive committee, and Mrs. J. M. Flint, wife of Dr. Flint, U. S. N.

Thirty-two Neapolitan dancers next appeared. The peasant girls wore cream-colored skirts of cassimere, or nun's veiling, striped in satin, with the Roman colors—blue, yellow, black, pink, and Nile green. Blouse waists with puffed sleeves, caught up with bands of vari-colored ribbon, and broad crimson satin sailor collars. A broad crimson satin sash, loosely knotted, encircled the waist. The turban was made of crimson silk handkerchiefs. The flesh-colored hose were crossed and re-crossed with narrow silk ribbons of the prevalent Roman colors. Fishing nets were thrown over the right shoulder and brought back under the left arm. The tambourines were decorated with the broad red cross of Naples and Roman ribbons.

The peasant boys wore dark trousers rolled up above the knees, displaying light colored lining; blue and white flannel shirts of various patterns: turbans, flesh-colored stockings, and dancing pumps, and carried tambourines and fishing nets.

The ladies were Miss Kitty Martin, May E. Freeman, Blanche Mattingly, Florence P. Oliver, Leila Stacey, Henrietta Seawell, Lizzie H. Fletcher, Clara Stewart, Effie Bennett, Minnie Williamson, Anna C. Havenner, Stella Cason, Anita Hendrie, Georgie Williams, Marie Yerger, and Mrs. H. L. Berlin.

The gentlemen were G. Frank Erdman, Lewis M. Heron, Henry S. Selden, William Quinby, S. Edgar Darby, William C. Lewis, Ralph B. Schwickardi, Harry L. Dunwoody, William E. Horton, Harry Parsons, James T. Gibbs, Edward Williams, W. Frank Clark, Gales Moore, jr., Edward C. Robinson, and John N. Oliver, Jr.

The lady patrons of this dance were Mrs. Representative R. S. Stevens, of New York, Mrs. ex-Commissioner W. W. Dudley, of Indiana, Mrs. F. C. Stevens, and Mrs. Representative E. John Ellis, of Louisiana.

From the gay colors and flaunting ribbons of the Neapolitans, the scene changed to the many colors of the forty-six members of the Flower dance. The costumes were in imitation of the flowers they were intended to represent. The young ladies who formed a beautiful bouquet of roses, wore pink tarletan skirts, with green satin trimmings, and bodices to match, and carried bunches of pink roses in their hands, and wreathes of roses on their heads.

The "roses" were: Maud Youngs, Bertha Bartlett, May Compton, Lottie Cotton, Zulime Whitney, Daisy Williams, Eliza Peachy, Fannie Mahon.

Eight blushing "poppies" wore red tarletan skirts, with green satin bodices, and carried poppies in their hands, and wreathes of the same flower on their heads. The "poppies" were: Florence Mortimor, Louise Collins, Ethel Graffan, Gertrude Harvey, Lillie Washburne, Mable Towner, Flora Lewis, Lillie Sherman.

Eight young ladies impersonating violets, were attired in purple tarletan skirts, with satin bodices of the same color. They carried that flower and garlands were entwined around their heads. The "violets" were: Marion Worthington, Luree Dyer, Mamie Gillam, Bertie Wallace, Bessie Smith, Jennie Peachy, Mary Wolf, Sadie Wallace.

There were eight daisies who wore yellow tarletan dresses with petals represented by long points of white down the sides, and green satin bodices. The "daisies" were Etta Rogers, Mattie Gibson, Bertha Gibson, Emily Sherwood, Minnie Hutchinson, Irene Cowman, Pearl Houston, Jennie Tyrer.

In and out among the flowers flitted a number of bees—little girls dressed in yellow satin skirts, black tarletan over-dresses, dotted with gilt and silver spangles, black satin waists and puffed sleeves, with tiny rows of yellow ribbon around them. Wings of black spangled gauze were fastened to their shoulders, while their black hose were crossed with narrow yellow ribbons. The "bees" were Lizzie Carver, Irma Ruess, Mamie Erdman, Mazie Burnham, Lizzie Widdecombe, Daisy Sykes, Hattie Borland, Maud Gorham, Bertha Prentiss, Louise Powell, Louise Widdecombe, Nellie Talty, Gertie Brittain.

This dance was under the auspices of Mrs. General H. G. Gibson, wife of the commander of the garrison of Washington, Mrs. Colonel Robert G. Ruth-erford, Mrs. Dr. P. F. Harvey, U. S. N., Mrs. General Joseph G. Bartlett,

Mrs. Captain George B. Haycock, U. S. marines, Mrs. Lieutenant J. D. C. Hoskins, Mrs. Sedgwick Pratt, Mrs. Lieutenant Constantine Chase, and Mrs. R. W. Tyler.

The twenty-four Spanish dancers next moved upon the stage with castanets and tambourines, and in gay attire and graceful evolutions. The leader of the dance, Miss Rosalie Lloyd Bradford, wore a skirt of light blue plush, handpainted in gold and flowers; zouave jacket in black velvet, embroidered, pink, blue, gold, and amber beads; diamonds, amethyst and gold necklace; black satin slippers; black gauze fan, in gold and colors; Spanish lace mantilla and dress draped with lace.

The costumes conformed to the general features of the leaders, differing only in variety of colors. The other dancers were Misses Emma Washburn, Sophie Verdi, Miss Richards, Jeanie Van Zandt, Daisy Shankland, Jessie Owen, Bessie Volk, Flora Eaby, of Lancaster, Pa., Dora Stearns, Eva A. Houston, Elsie Hughes, Minnie Clinton, May Wilson, Miss Sullivan, Minnie Chichester, Helen P. Hill, Elma Gaines, Miss Clinton, Edith Blair, and Natalie Jordan, Mrs. Lieutenant Gilmore, and Misses Mary Van Zandt and Kate Riggs.

The ladies in charge of this dance were Mrs. Thomas Riggs, Mrs. J. J. Washburn, Mrs. E. B. Youmans, Mrs. Representative Markham, Mrs. Fred A. Starring, Mrs. Senator Sabin, Mrs. E. H. Congor, of Iowa, Mrs. R. J. Sauzade and Mrs. Representative Seymour, of Connecticut.

The minuet, the stately court dance of the French Empire of the last century, was rich in costume and admirable in execution. Its preparation was under the patronage of Mrs. Senator Dolph, of Oregon, Mrs. Edward Halliday, and Mrs. S. D. Pinson.

The toilettes of the ladies, who numbered twelve, were designed after the representations of the court dresses of the days of the Louis, some of them being historic.

Miss Waite, the daughter of the Chief Justice of the United States, who led the minuet, wore a costume of white satin, with pink front, embroidered in bright colors, princess train. Miss Louisiana Durant wore a pink, quilted satin petticoat and Watteau trained overdress of white satin, brocaded with pink flowers and trimmed with point lace; ornaments, medallions. This dress and medallions were worn by Miss Durant's great-great-grandmother at the Danish court. Miss Sarah Jewett wore a white satin petticoat, embroidered in gold, pale green satin train and bodice of the same color; diamond ornaments were worn in the hair and about the throat. Miss Nannie Kelly, daughter of ex-Senator Kelly, of Oregon, wore a primrose silk court train and satin petticoat of the same shade elaborately embroidered in gold and trimmed with gold-spangled gauze, high powdered hair, decorated with primrose plumes, pearl ornaments, with an antique amethyst medallion, a family

heir-loom. Miss Grace Stevens, of New York, had on a magnificent costume of white silk, train, with petticoat covered with flounces of rare French lace, which has been in her family for 250 years. The whole costume was modeled after the French court style. Hair and corsage were dressed with pink feathers, diamond ornaments. Miss Evangeline Munson's costume was of the Louis XIV period, with pink quilted satin petticoat and Nile green Watteau train; hair dressed high in puffs, powdered and ornamented with a pink aigrette of feathers; pink feather fan, diamond ornaments. Miss Isabel Taylor wore a white silk flowered petticoat, with Marie Louise blue court train and corsage, cut square and trimmed with duchess lace; ornaments, pearls, and diamonds. Miss Ines Springer had on a cream faille Française court train, with pink brocaded front; hair dressed *a la* Pompadour, pink aigrettes; pearl ornaments. Miss Lawton wore a pink silk robe, brocaded in white roses, the dress, excepting some slight alterations, was worn by her mother, daughter of Horatio King, when invited by President Buchanan and Miss Lane to meet the Prince of Wales; jewelry, strung pearls. Miss Stella Evans, of Tennessee, was costumed in a sixteenth century light blue plush dress, with court train and diamond ornaments.

The costumes of the gentlemen were in keeping with the elegant court toilets of the ladies, partaking of the lavish style of the courtiers of the royal salons of Versailles and the Tuilleries. William Acklen, of Tennessee, who was Miss Waite's partner, wore a cherry-colored satin costume, trimmed with old gold satin, the vest embroidered in violet, gold, and red, with knee breeches, and flesh colored stockings, red heeled pumps, and diamond buckles, hair powdered. The costumes of the remaining gentlemen were of the same general style, but differed in color, so as to give variety. The other gentlemen were Richard C. Poultney, of Baltimore, in gray silver brocaded court costume. Edgar F. Hubbell, a canary coat, with gold lace, blue vest. Dr. F. Pierre Hoover, blue satin coat. George E. Earlie, black satin coat, and knee-breeches, with crimson vest, embroidered in gold, white wig. Fred. F. Church, in blue satin coat. S. C. Elliott, black velvet coat, with silver lacings, old gold satin vest. William Haywood, coat of gendarme blue satin, embroidered with gold. Frederick D. Owen, coat of old gold satin, with embroideries of light blue, and ruffles of old lace, knee-breeches of the same color, waistcoat of light blue satin, heavily embroidered with gold lace. George Frank Erdman, white silk plush suit, embroidered in gold buttons, vest of pink corded silk, trimmed with gold, and pink silk hose, low cut shoes with diamond buckles. Charles S. Wilson, gendarme blue satin, with silver, old gold waistcoat and trousers, and white silk stockings.

The thirty-two fair maidens of Normandy, were dressed in pink, and blue satin skirts, the former trimmed with blue, and the latter with red ribbons.

The black bodices were pointed in the front and back, with white muile kerchiefs and sleeves, and overskirt of elaborately flowered material cut in the old Dolly Varden style, and dainty white lace apron. The head dress consisted of the high cap of the Norman peasants, decorated with bright blue or red ribbons. Their feet were clad in black slippers, with high pink heels. The plain gold crosses common among the peasant classes of Catholic countries, were worn suspended from the throat by velvet bands.

The evolutions of this spirited dance were well executed by Misses Katie Jones, Clara Knight, Louise Grosvenor, Virginia Sherwood, Mary Halstead, Laura Zeh, Villa Custis, Alma Solomons, Lyle Williams, Mattie Dowd, Nellie Manly, Edith Read, Gertrude Ried, Lulu Robison, Flora Gibson, Belle Gibson, Lillie Mahon, Clara Gaylord, Sallie Newton, Rowena Hutchison, Katie Howe, Florence Crogan, Maud Schmidberger, Jennie Dangerfield, Tillie Koehler, Ida Thomason, Laura Detweiler, Stella Merrett, Marion Lockwood, Maud Boyton, Jennie Gibson and Miss Fletcher.

The lady patrons of this beautiful dance were Mrs. Senator Warner Miller, Mrs. Lewis Clephane, one of the most energetic projectors of the whole entertainment, Mrs. W. W. Upton, Mrs. I. M. Bittenger, Mrs. Charles H. Allen, Mrs. R. J. Fisher, jr. and Mrs. J. H. McGill.

The realistic features of the dances culminated in the Indian dance, which was the largest in numbers, having fifty members. Most of the costumes were historical, having been the dress and trappings of noted chiefs and genuine warriors. The dance was in two figures. The braves led off in a jogging trot. Then followed the war dance with whooping and brandishing of tomahawks, and culminating in tableaux, introducing gleaming knives and uplifted battle clubs over prostrate foes. The squaws advancing, joined in the dance, singing a weird song.

The second figure represented a series of picturesque maneuvers, culminating in groupings and tableaux of savage life, and closed with a war dance. The costumes of the squaws exhibited the contrasts of somber and brightest colors. The petticoats were black, with a band of bright crimson at the foot. The blankets were swung over the right shoulder and dropped under the left arm, displaying the sleeveless high necked white blouses. The sashes were knotted loosely at the right side, and were edged with wampum shells and other Indian ornaments. The hair was brushed back. Black stockings and beaded moccasins were also worn.

The costumes of the braves were perfect in all the gorgeousness of the wardrobe of a savage.

The leader, Herman H. Birney, wore a buckskin coat, with fringed borders and sleeves, an elaborately beaded and studded belt over a short skirt of frilled buckskin, and leggins of dressed hide, bordered with fringe and metal

cones. The leggins were adorned with sca'ps and belts. His head dress was beaded with long Indian hair, surmounted with tall feathers and a hawk-tail crest, which was continued down the back.

The other costumes of the braves were equally elaborate and aggregately presented a finer array of genuine Indian apparel, ornaments, trappings, and implements, than has ever been witnessed on any similar occasion in this country.

The fifty-two dancers were Misses Mary Barnard, Carrie Borland, Grace Black, Stella Cotton, Virginia Cartwright, Carrie Cotterill, Saidee Drown, Elsie McElroy, Addie Gensler, Agnes Hutton, Mary King, Virginia Keech, Lulu Minear, May Sypher, Kitty Thompson, Fanny Wilson, May Wilson, Alice Willoughby, Ellen Barry, Frances Woods, Carrie Chambers, Louise Massey, La Burtte Shepherd, Ethel Groffin, and Flora and Frank Smalley.

The braves were Herman H. Birney, Charles Brayman, Dr. E. R. Rush, E. R. Todd, John D. Black, H. C. Merrill, Ralph R. Upton, Zuni dress, Dr. Charles R. Collins, D. C. Harrison, dress taken from an Indian killed at the Custer massacre, Howard Cook, Newton Collamer, costume worn by Red Cloud, Charles E. Cook, Clarence Dutton, Navajo costume, William M. Elliott, William B. Hardy, represented Black Hawk, C. G. Van Hook, dress of a Sioux warrior, R. C. McKinney, costume of a famous Ute chief, Francis M. Phillips, T. W. Birney, a Seminole chief's head-dress, Jay H. Sypher, Harry Smith, Richard Towson, dress from the Custer battle-field, Herbert S. Town, head-dress from the tail of one of Custer's horses, and feathers worn by a Sioux chief, A. J. Smith, H. D. Wilson, whose head-dress was dug from the grave of a medicine man of the Sioux, consisting of twelve horns of the Rocky mountain goat. The braves carried tomahawks, some of which had seen service, and all were elaborately decorated.

The ladies to whom was due the success of this intricate and elaborate dance, were Mrs. J. C. Black, wife of the Commissioner of Pensions, Mrs. Russell Lord, Mrs. J. H. Oberly, and Mrs. Jules Guthridge.

The Swedish dancers next moved upon the platform wearing blue skirts, crossed or striped with bright orange ribbons and trimmed with a garnet band at the foot. Low necked bodices cut pointed in front and back, with short sleeves, were worn over lace waists sheered at the neck with short puffed sleeves. From the right shoulder streamed long ribbons of the national colors, orange, blue, and red. The high peasant caps were of black velvet, ornamented with a red band, with the hair hanging in two plaits from beneath them. Ordinary slippers were worn with black stockings; short wands, with many streamers of the national colors and three large sleigh bells attached to them, were borne in the hand and shaken in harmony with the music and dance. The leaders wore dainty red pockets on their skirts and the other dancers black pockets.

The gentlemen wore white shirts with rolling collars and cuffs, lemon-colored and velvet knee-breeches, with bands of different colored ribbon at the knee, blue silk stockings, bright red vests, with a blue sash tied about the waist, and blue scarf cravats, and felt hats trimmed with ribbons. The sixteen lady and equal number of gentlemen dancers were Bertha D. Lincoln, Anita Hendrie, Annie Meacham, Maud Moore, Nellie Teele, Annie Major, Nina Gunion, Alice Clark, Annie Case, Edith Heaton, Anna Heaton, Myra Whitney, Richard K. Tyler, Judson A. Lamon, Leonard Bradley, James H. Shaffer, Norman Fleming, Clarence Doyle, Frank P. Reeside, A. C. McNulty, H. S. Reeside, Wm. N. Dudley, S. Taylor Grimes, Wm. C. Prentice.

The chairman and aids of the Swedish dance, were Mrs. Representative Poindexter Dunn, Mrs. Dr. George H. Heron, Mrs. Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, Mrs. S. Taylor Suit, Mrs. Commissioner W. A. J. Sparks, of Illinois, Mrs. S. K. Hannegan, Mrs. J. S. Miller, wife of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, Mrs. Senator A. P. Williams, of California.

The Gypsy dance closed the Kirmes list. The bright costumes, waving tambourines, covered with streamers of vari-colored ribbons, and the light, active step, combined in making the finale the very poetry of motion and colors.

The leader of the forty dancers, Miss Mary Butterworth, was elegantly attired in a full skirt of yellow satin, draped in red and gold tinsel, a tunic of red velvet, and yellow satin, with bullion fringe, a bodice of red velvet, with zouave jacket of red and gold, with short sleeves—the whole surmounted by a jaunty cap of gold. Miss Janet Richards wore a striking costume, the skirt of red and blue satin, trimmed with stars and crescents of gold, bodice of blue satin trimmed with gold coins, zouave jacket of black velvet, covered with sequins and gold lace, Roman cap trimmed with coins—the whole costume draped with numerous chains.

The toilets of the other ladies followed this general design. They were Miss Pearl Foster, of Alabama, Alice Henning, Lucy Lilley, Pauline Wright, of Nashville, Tennessee, Isabel Elliot, Leila Twigg, of Georgia, Leila Herbert, of Alabama, Sophie Lee Jackson, of Montgomery, Alabama, Lize Thompson, of Columbia, South Carolina, May Smith, Ada Bond, Rhoda Christmas, Toinette Ford, Claude Money, of Mississippi, Rosa Cotterille, Nellie Peck, of Connecticut, Grace Bean, daughter of the Delegate from Arizona, Corinne McFarland.

Hiram E. Mitchell, son of Senator Mitchell, who led the gentlemen, wore black velvet knickerbockers, trimmed with gold lace, and sequins, and a zouave jacket covered with steel chains, like armor, with pendants. His red silk stockings were laced with yellow and green ribbons. The shirt was of red and white striped silk, with a wide collar and wide cuffs, turned back. Large bow of yellow silk for neck-tie. Fleming J. Lavender, the second

leader, whose partner was Miss Money, was in green velvet, heavily embroidered in gold, with red trimming, sash of red silk, and stockings of red, with green, gold and black ribbons; green hat, ornamented with coins and brilliants.

The costumes of the other gentlemen conformed to this general style. The dancers were Edward W. Doan, W. H. Welsh, jr., George P. Money, Charles Lavender, John M. Thompson, of South Carolina, Richard H. Gorgas, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, John C. Pugh, of Alabama, Keith Forest, Z. M. Knott, J. W. Coleman, Joseph H. Welsh, J. M. Cary, of Alabama, McConnell Shelley, A. W. Martin, Frank B. Clements, H. R. Lamb, and Malcom Henry.

This dance was under the supervision of Mrs. A. W. Cochran, daughter of Senator Pugh, Mrs. Postmaster General Vilas, Mrs. John H. White, Mrs. Representative Butterworth, of Ohio, Mrs. Senator Pugh, of Alabama, Mrs. Representative Martin, of Alabama, Mrs. Dr. Pope, Mrs. H. H. Smith, wife of the Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives.

At the close of the regular dances the remainder of the evening was enlivened by general dancing, the dresses producing a picturesque and grotesque effect. The dance of all nations became a babel of costumes, Indian braves dancing with dames of the court of Louis XIV, Holland peasants with Neapolitans, flower girls with dusky skinned gypsies, and blonde Normans with brunette Castillians.

The excellent arrangements for the supper were under the direction of Mrs. James H. McGill, who was assisted by Mrs. R. G. Rutherford, Mrs. General Birney, Mrs. Dr. Heron, Mrs. Bartlett, and Mrs. Douglass, Miss Annie Pratt, Miss Sophie Pratt, Mrs. Thomas Hampson, Mrs. Norman Wiard, Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. S. E. Lloyd, Mrs. R. W. Tyler, Mrs. Dr. Gardiner, Mrs. Russell Lord, Mrs. William Richards, Mrs. T. F. Martin, Mrs. A. F. Childs, Mrs. N. B. Walker, Mrs. A. H. Bennett, Miss Margaret Oliver, Miss Gussie Snuffer, Miss Louisiana Grigsby, and Miss Rose Poesche, Mrs. Frank Heaton, Mrs. C. B. Reed, Mrs. W. F. Warner, and Mrs. William Shuster, jr.

The tables in the dining-room were in charge of Mrs. W. I. Sherwood, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Norman Wiard, Mrs. Dr. Heron, Mrs. Robert Niles, Mrs. Kemble, Mrs. A. H. Walker, Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Mrs. S. E. Lloyd, Mrs. I. M. Bittenger, Mrs. William Hornaday, Mrs. A. H. Martin, Mrs. C. A. Snow, Mrs. Russell Lord, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Tousey, Mrs. Paymaster Allen, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Scott Smith, Mrs. Beach Taylor, Miss Carrie Randolph, and Mrs. William Richards.

The young ladies who waited on the tables were Miss Cecelia Culber, Miss Lola Campbell, Miss Cox, Miss Ida Reuss, Miss Lucia Hugle, Miss Hattie Sloat, Miss Ingraham, Miss Getchell, Miss Lockwood, Miss Luse, Miss Wilson, Miss Church, Miss Bessie Rutherford, Miss Adelaide Pratt, Miss Sophie Pratt, Miss Annie Pratt, Miss May Merrill, Miss Sallie Huston,

Miss Nellie Walker, Miss Beaudolph, Miss Beach, Mrs. H. Thompson, Miss Orms, Miss Duell, Miss Bessie McGowan, Miss Genevieve Fleming, Miss Isaacs, Miss Lula Bryan, Miss Campbell, Miss Schelley, Miss Beragh, and Miss Heilprin. The lemonade well was waited upon by Misses Canfield, Goddard, Porte, McWilliams, Scovill and Morgan.

The ladies at the flower booth were Misses Carrie and Alice Jenkins, daughters of Admiral Jenkins, and Misses Annie and Jennie Day, of Warrenton, Va.

The stage direction was under Mrs. Charles Nordhoff, Mrs. Dr. Pope, and St. Julian Filette.

The ladies of the executive committee of nine, to whom the entire social world of the capital was under obligation for the largest and finest entertainment of a public character ever witnessed in Washington, were Mrs. Charles Nordhoff, Mrs. S. C. Martin, Mrs. William Birney, Mrs. Lewis Clephane, Mrs. G. H. Wilcox, Mrs. Dr. Pope, Mrs. R. G. Rutherford, Mrs. A. F. Childs, and Mrs. Isabella M. Bittnger. These ladies had general control of the affair, but were aided by many members of the aid association, including the following:

Mrs. A. S. Pratt, Mrs. F. M. Heaton, Mrs. J. J. Edson, Mrs. M. A. Clancy, Mrs. Dr. George H. Heron, Mrs. S. F. Davis, Mrs. R. G. Fisher, Mrs. R. W. Tyler, Mrs. W. J. Vanderlip, Mrs. Dr. S. S. Stearns, Mrs. J. S. Bolway, Mrs. Dr. C. P. Culver, Mrs. Thomas Hampson, Mrs. James H. McGill, Mrs. Wm. Tindall, Mrs. T. H. Martin, Mrs. Sara Spencer, Mrs. William Richards, Miss Janet Richards, Miss Tenie Somerville, Mrs. C. H. Bartlett, Mrs. A. A. Birney, Mrs. Job Barnard, Mrs. George Beale, Mrs. J. O. Clephane, Mrs. F. B. Conger, Mrs. H. S. Cummings, Mrs. Frances Coulton, Mrs. Crowinshield, Mrs. William A. Day, Mrs. Senator Dawes, Mrs. Nelson Dingley, jr., Mrs. Sarah Davis, Mrs. E. John Ellis, Mrs. J. V. L. Findlay, Mrs. C. S. Grimer, Mrs. E. S. Hutchinson, Mrs. Helen Kirby, Mrs. Gammond Kennedy, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mrs. Senator Palmer, Mrs. Charles Reade, Mrs. William Springer, Mrs. Leland Stanford, Mrs. Dr. T. S. Verdi, Mrs. Dr. Wadsworth, and Mrs. N. B. Walker.

Through the efforts of the ladies of the institution, and the enthusiastic coöperation of the best society of the capital, the National Homeopathic Hospital was relieved from debt, with a good fund for maintenance.

At the close of the season the lady managers gave a complimentary costume ball and reception to the dancers in the Kirmes, which was a brilliant affair, both in its scenic effects and in the distinguished personages assembled.

THE END.

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